

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

OF

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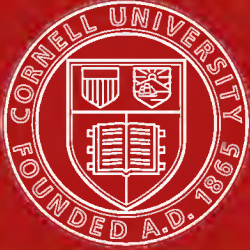
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DOCUMENTARY HISTORY
OF
Education in Upper Canada,

FROM THE PASSING OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF 1791

TO THE
CLOSE OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR RYERSON'S ADMINISTRATION
OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN 1876

VOL. XVII., 1861-1863.

FORMING AN APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

BY
J. GEORGE HODGINS, I.S.O., M.A., LL.D.

OF OSGOODE HALL, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, EX-DEPUTY MINISTER
OF EDUCATION; HISTORIOGRAPHER TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1907.

WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, Limited, Printers
TORONTO

PREFATORY NOTE TO THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

During the years 1860-1863, two educational subjects absorbed a large share of public attention, and led to a good deal of discussion both in the Legislature and in the public press. The more important of these subjects was that dealing with the constitution and administration of the University of Toronto, and its alleged extravagant expenditure of the University Endowment. The agitation on these subjects, which commenced in 1860, culminated in 1863, in regard to Separate Schools, in the passage of a comprehensive measure, restoring certain Rights to the Supporters of these Schools,—the main principles of which were afterwards embodied in the Confederation Act of 1867.

The University Question, being a much more difficult subject to deal with, was first referred to a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which, not being able to agree upon a Report, the Government commissioned three persons, representing the three Universities of Toronto, Victoria and Queen's, to inquire fully into the whole question, and report to it the result of their investigations.

In the comprehensive Report of the Commissioners, they recommended that each of the outlying Colleges and University College be affiliated to the University of Toronto,—henceforth to be known as the University of Upper Canada,—that a general University Board be constituted, consisting of members of the University and of each of the affiliated Colleges, which Board should agree upon an enlarged Curriculum and should fix the terms and conditions upon which Scholarships, Honours, and Degrees would be granted. It was further recommended by the Commissioners, that each of the affiliated Colleges should receive a fixed yearly grant, the amount to be determined by a Statute of the Legislature.

As these recommendations of the Commissioners were considered too liberal and comprehensive by certain graduates and adherents of the Toronto University, so far as the outlying Colleges were concerned, they combined together to resist the proposed mode of settling the University Question. A public meeting of protest was held in Toronto; and, having secured the appointment to the Senate of the University of some of those who took part in the meeting of protest, they submitted to the Senate a Series of Resolutions, condemning the Report, and censuring the Commissioners for having exceeded their alleged powers in the recommendations which they had made.

These Resolutions would have been adopted, were it not that the Attorney General, the Honourable J. S. Macdonald, interposed his veto, and informed the Senate that the University Statute gave them no power whatever to deal with a Report which the Government had directed its Commissioner, acting under the visitatorial powers of the Governor-General, to make direct to itself.

The proceedings, in regard to these two leading educational questions of the day, are given in full detail in this Volume.

In connection with the Report of the University Commissioners there is given in this Volume, in reply to questions proposed by the Commissioners, the opinions of leading University men in the Province on the subject of the affiliation of the Colleges with the University, in which they contrasted the ineffective scheme of affiliation embodied in the University Act of 1853, with what they regarded as the more equitable scheme which was proposed by the Commissioners,

In the ten Letters, addressed by the Bursar to the University Commissioners will be found the fullest information in regard to the Income, the Endowment and the Expenditures of the University and University College since their establishment.

The proceedings of the various Churches, in regard to the University Question, both in their Synods and College Boards, are given in full detail. These proceedings will be found to be more comprehensive in their character than usual, owing to the fact that they embody papers somewhat elaborate on the general subject of what was termed "University Reform." They also contain strongly worded Memorials and Petitions to the Legislature on the same subject.

One special subject connected with the Public School System of Upper Canada occupied public attention in 1862, and which led to a somewhat prolonged discussion in Synods and the Newspapers of the day, related to the best means of dealing with the subject of Vagrant and Neglected Children, whose numbers it was found of late years to have rather increased than diminished, although the system of free schools had in the meantime been adopted in the various Cities and Towns of the Province.

When this subject first attracted attention, and the evils consequent on non-attendance at school seemed to be on the increase, Doctor Ryerson proposed to the Government to either pass a law dealing with truancy itself, or to authorize the Municipalities to make by-laws imposing penalties on parents who neglected sending their children to school. The subject was not a popular one; and it was felt that drastic measures of such a character would be held to be an undue interference with the rights of parents, and even if adopted, would be ineffective. It was, under these circumstances, that Doctor Ryerson proposed to enlist the sympathies and aid of benevolent associations and Religious Congregations to gather in and care for this class of children. He, therefore, prepared a Draft of Bill on the subject which led to a good deal of discussion in Church Synods, and in the public press. But, as it was regarded and interpreted as, in some degree, giving countenance to denominational Separate Schools, the scheme was abandoned,* and the Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns were urged to give practical attention to the matter, so as to prevent the increase of a pernicious class of vicious children from growing up amongst the increasing population of our larger Cities and Towns.

This Volume contains the usual information, in Reports, and otherwise, in regard to various interesting subjects of educational progress in relation to the Grammar and Public Schools, and the extended operations of the Educational Depository in supplying the Schools with Library and Prize Books, and with Maps and Apparatus, manufactured in Toronto, under the supervision and direction of the Department.

J. GEORGE HODGINS, I.S.O.

HISTORIOGRAPHER OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, January, 1907.

* Ultimately a solution of the difficulty was found in increasing the disciplinary powers of the Committees and officers of the Boards of School Trustees, and in the appointment, in later years, by the Provincial Government of an experienced Commissioner, or Superintendent, to look after the interests of Neglected Children in the Centres of population.

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CHAPTER I.

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS, 1861.

Except for the renewed effort of the Honourable R. W. Scott to have his Separate School Bill of 1860 passed by the Legislature in 1861, no other movement on the subject was made in that year. Of the correspondence on the subject which took place in 1861, I select two cases, as they illustrate some points in the administration of the School Law as it affected Separate Schools, and the apportionment of the School Grant to them :

I. ROMAN CATHOLICS CAN ESTABLISH A SEPARATE SCHOOL EVEN IF THE TEACHER OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IS A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

In reply to a Letter on this Subject the Chief Superintendent replied as follows :—

I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 19th instant, that the Roman Catholic Dissentients can establish a Separate School, (according to the provisions of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act,) although the Common School is taught by a Roman Catholic, and the Protestant inhabitants, to whom you refer, can establish a Separate School, because the Section School is taught by a Roman Catholic. In this way the Protestant inhabitants can avoid being rated at all for the support of the Common School.

But both sections of the Dissentients should give the requisite notices of their intentions, before the 1st February, and the Protestant Inhabitants should apply to the Township Council for the requisite authority for the organization of a Separate School as soon as possible. . . .

TORONTO, January 24th, 1861.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. APPORTIONMENT TO PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOL IS BASED ON AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 15th instant, that the average attendance of 1860 had no effect upon the Grant to your School for that year,—the apportionment for each year being based on the returns of the average attendance for the preceding year. The decrease of your Grant arose (1), from the apparent decrease of the City population as reported; (2) from the diminished Separate School attendance of 1859, and (3) from the increased Common School attendance of that year :—

School Population of Hamilton.		School Apportionment to Hamilton.		Proportion of Grant to the Public School.		Proportion of the Grant to Separate Schools.	
Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1858	6,335	1859	\$2,660	1859	\$2,045	1859	\$615
1859	5,300	1860	\$2,226	1860	\$1,812	1860	\$414

You will observe that owing to the reported decrease of Population in Hamilton in the year 1859, the Common Schools, although they had a greatly increased average attendance, received \$233 less in 1860 than in 1859. (The same is true in regard to the Separate Schools.)

TORONTO, 18th of January, 1861.

EGERTON RYEBSON.

III. APPORTIONMENT TO SCHOOLS IN BROCKVILLE.

The Editor of the *Brockville Recorder* in an article, on the delay in paying the Legislature School Grant to that Town, charged the Education Department as the cause of that delay. In reply the Chief Superintendent wrote to the Editor as follow:—

To Mr. David Wyllie, Editor of the "Brockville Recorder."

Referring to your recent Editorial in the "Recorder," the only parts of it which it is necessary for me to notice are those involving matters of fact. In remarking upon the statement in my Letter to you, as Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, that "the payment of the Grant, (to the Brockville Common Schools,) was delayed, in consequence of the omission of the Head Master to reply to a Circular from this Department, dated June 9th,* in regard to the use in the School of Davis' Arithmetic, Davis' Algebra, and other unauthorized Text-Books," you say,

"What will the Reader think when we state that no such Books of the class indicated are used and no such letter was ever received by the Head Master."

Now truly, what will the Reader think when I state that, in the Report from your Board, received at this Department on the 12th of last February, and signed by yourself, as Chairman, under the head of "names of Books used" the Board reports that Davis' Arithmetic, Davis' Algebra, and Fulton and Eastman's Book-keeping are used in the Brockville Common Schools? Yet this is the fact, as the Report, (which can be sent you, if you desire it,) states.

As to whether the Head Master received the Circular, to which I referred, or not, I cannot say; but the Clerk of Correspondence is certain that it was duly sent with others, and addressed "to the Head Master of the Common School, Brockville." Even if he did not receive it, the *Journal of Education* for January contains a notice on the subject; the last page of the School Register also contains a similar notice.

In regard to the apportionment to your Town, I can add nothing to the following extracts from my Letter to you above mentioned:

"I have the honour" "to transmit the following Memorandum in regard to the apportionment to the Town of Brockville for the year 1861:

Memorandum on the School apportionment to Brockville.

Reported School Population in 1859.	Grant for 1860.	Average Attendance, 1859.		Apportionment for 1860.	
		Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.
1245	\$522	309	115	\$380	\$142

*The following is a copy of this Circular:—

I have the honour to notify you, that so long as the unauthorized Text Books, mentioned in the last Report of the Board of Trustees to this Department, are used in your School, contrary to law, the Legislative Grant to it cannot be paid. The authorized list of Text Books is published on the last page of the School Register.

Memorandum on the School apportionment to Brockville.—Continued.

Reported School Population in 1860.	Grant for 1861.	Average Attendance, 1860.		Apportionment for 1861.	
		Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.
990 but in consequence of the great decrease the Department added 100 to it, making it 1,090	\$433	350	128	\$317	\$116

"From this Memorandum you will see that the number of Children reported as residing in Brockville for 1859 was 1,245, while the number reported for 1860 was only 990. As the Apportionment for this Department is based upon these Returns you will easily see how the grant for 1860 was \$522, and, in 1861, only \$433. It would have been considerably less but for the additional 100 added by the Department to the number as reported by your Board."

"The Grant has now been paid, on condition that the use of these unauthorized Books be discontinued."

That the Department has adopted the best available basis in making the apportionment, I would refer you to the 1st clause of the 106th Section of the Consolidated School Act; and, by way of an explanatory statement, quote the following extracts from the Circular to Town Clerks, etcetera, notifying to them the apportionment for the current year.

"The basis of apportionment to the several Counties and Cities for this year, is the Census Returns of 1861, which has been procured for that purpose by this Department from the Bureau of Statistics at Quebec. This Apportionment to the Counties has been sub-divided among the several Townships, Towns and Incorporated Villages, according to the Statistical Returns of School Population for 1860, which have, for this purpose, been carefully revised and corrected in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment have thus been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the Grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality for School accommodation and instruction. By this means also a more just and equitable Apportionment has been made to those new and thinly settled Counties, where poor Schools have heretofore existed, and where the ordinary Legislative and Municipal Grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the Schools during the whole year."

"Owing to the delay in procuring certain necessary information from Quebec, the apportionment for 1861 could not be made at the usual time."

TORONTO, 1st August, 1861.

EGERTON RYERSON.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA IN 1860, ON WHICH WAS BASED THE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

As intimated in the Preceding Letter, the Education Department before making the School Apportionment for 1861, delayed doing so until it could base it on the Population Census of that year. Having obtained a copy of that Census from the Statistical Office

at Quebec, Mr. Alexander Marling, Chief Clerk of the Department, prepared the following elaborate Statistics from the Census returns and also from the Report of the Chief Superintendent for 1860. His compilation includes the Population Returns for Upper Canada,—Protestant and Roman Catholic,—and also the School Population of the Province and the proportion of that population in attendance at the Public and Separate Schools.

It is on the population Returns of the Various Municipalities that the general apportionment of the Legislative School Grant is made, but its payment to the individual Public School Sections and to the Separate Schools in the rural Municipalities is made upon the Reports of the average attendance of Pupils at these Schools.

These Statistics as compiled by Mr. Marling are quite interesting in their details.

The Statistics in the Chief Superintendent's Report for 1860 were brought down to the end of that year, and the Census was taken at the beginning of 1861, so that these two Documents may be regarded as contemporaneous.

The population of Upper Canada according to the Census Returns of 1861 was	1,396,091
From this deduct the population not included in the Chief Supts. Report, not having Municipal organization: videlicet:—	
District of Algoma	4,916
District of Nipissing	2,094
Indians	4,649
	11,659
Population on which an apportionment is made	1,384,432
Of this population the number of Roman Catholics reported was.....	258,141
Again deducting those residing in the	
District of Algoma	2,444
District of Nipissing	1,564
And say one-half the Indians	2,325
	6,333
	251,808
Leaving a Protestant population of	1,137,950
Less those residing in Algoma	2,472
And in Nipissing	530
And one-half Indians	2,324
	5,326
	1,132,624
The Chief Superintendent's Report shows the total number of Pupils attending the Common and Separate Schools between the ages of five and sixteen years at	295,680
And of these, there are attending the Separate Schools	13,708
	286,972
Leaving at the Common Schools	286,972
It may be assumed that the Roman Catholic pupils are in the same proportion to the whole number of pupils as the Roman Catholic population is to the whole population.	
Total population	1,384,432
Roman Catholic population	251,808
Total pupils	295,680
Proportion of Roman Catholic pupils	53,760

If we deduct 13,708, the number of Children at the Separate Schools, from the number of Roman Catholic pupils as above, 53,760, we should get 40,052 as the number of Roman Catholic pupils attending the Common Schools between the same ages.

2. The number of Roman Catholic Teachers in Upper Canada in 1860 was 462, of whom 162 were teaching in the Separate Schools, leaving 300 as the number of those teaching in the Common Schools.

3. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools which received a share in the Legislative School Grant, although not having an average attendance of 15 pupils, was for 1861, Twenty-Six (26.).

4. The total population as above, being 1,384,432 and the population between the ages of 5 and 16, as shown in the Chief Superintendent's Report for 1860, being 373,589, and the Roman Catholic population being 251,808, the Roman Catholic school population, (between the ages of 5 and 16,) taking the same proportion would be 68,675.

5. Of these Roman Catholic Pupils there were at the Common Schools	
in 1860	40,052
Roman Catholic Pupils attending Separate Schools	13,708
	53,760

Leaving the number not at School at	14,915
---	--------

Total number of children not attending the Common Schools was 46,632, and the proportion of these to the total school population is 1 in 8.

Total number of Roman Catholic children not attending school (as above) 14,915, the proportion being 1 in 4½.

ANALYSIS OF MR. R. W. SCOTT'S SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1861.

As already intimated Mr. R. W. Scott again renewed his efforts in 1861 to obtain legislation in favour of Separate Schools, and again failed to do so. On the copy of his Bill, the late Mr. Alexander Marling, LL.B., for many years Chief Clerk in the Education Department, and my Successor, in January, 1890, as Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, has made the following notes:—

This Bill is similar, in most essentials, to that of the Honourable John Elmsley,* with the following exceptions:—

1. Mr. Scott requires a notice by the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees annually, of the names of their supporters, upon which list the Municipal Collectors are compelled to collect their rates.

2. Mr. Elmsley permits the Municipality to allow the Collector to ascertain who are Roman Catholics, and all such are to be exempted from Common School Rates, unless they object; but he also provides that the Municipality shall collect from the Roman Catholic Ratepayers the same proportionate amount as from other Ratepayers, from which it is clear that this amount is to go to the Separate Schools.

3. There is, indeed, a singular coincidence in the purport of the Scott and Elmsley Bills, although the words in both are different.

Mr. Marling then gives the following analysis of each Section of Mr. Scott's Bill of 1861:—

1. The words "Village or Town" are added to this Section, authorizing five heads of families to call a Meeting for the election of Separate School Trustees.

II. Notice to be given by one Trustee of the Meeting for the election of Trustees, instead of by Roman Catholic inhabitants favourable to the establishment of the Separate School.

*For a copy of the Elmsley Separate School Bills here referred to see Chapter XVII of the Thirteenth Volume of this Documentary History.

III. Then Section 8 gives power to Roman Catholics in different School Sections to unite, as in the case of Wards of a City. (This is the same as in Mr. Elmsley's Bill.) The word "contiguous," used in this Section, is too indefinite.

IV. In City and Town Separate School Boards, only one Trustee is to be elected for each Ward. (This is the same as Mr. Elmsley's Bill.)

V. After giving a notice before March in any year, no annual notice is required to exempt Ratepayers: a list of supporters of the Separate School, on the bare authority of the Trustees, is to be given to the Municipal Clerk; and there is no provision for verifying this list; it is intended that this list will also exempt the Ratepayers in "contiguous" Municipalities.

VI. This Section takes away the limitation to Separate Schools having an average attendance of fifteen pupils, (which Mr. Elmsley's Bill leaves in,) and gives Separate Schools a share in the Municipal Assessment, (which Mr. Elmsley also does.)

VII. This is the same as in the present Law, except as to the oath of Trustees, which is not required. (It is the same as in Mr. Elmsley's Bill.)

VIII. This Section obliges the Municipal Collector to collect Separate School Rates. (Mr. Elmsley proposed only to permit them to do so.)

Although this Bill was introduced and read a first time, on the 23rd of March, 1861, yet it never reached a second reading, but was discharged from the Orders of the Day in the House of Assembly, on the 16th of the following May.

CHAPTER II.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, 1861.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn as Rector of the Model Grammar School, for Upper Canada, the following correspondence with the Government took place in June, 1861.

1. FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE.

Having been informed that the Reverend Mr. Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, has resigned and that a Committee of the Senate of the Toronto University has recommended the appointment of Mr. G. R. Cockburn, Rector of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, as Mr. Stennett's Successor, I beg to submit the following remarks on the subject for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

1. With the concurrence of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and under the sanction of the Government I went to England, and, after extensive enquiries, I selected a Gentleman whom I considered specially qualified to aid in inaugurating an improved system of teaching and discipline in the Grammar Schools or Middle Class system of Education of Upper Canada. The sum of \$1,755 was expended on the Salary of the newly appointed Rector, and to enable him to visit the best Schools in England, Germany, France and the United States, as, preparatory to commencing his duties of the Model Grammar School at Toronto. That School has, in its organization, character and success, equalled our highest expectations; every vacancy in the prescribed number of one hundred Pupils is filled and many applications have been declined; its influence, (from the visits of great numbers of Grammar School Masters,) is already felt throughout the Province; and it now only remains to establish

a Normal School class of Candidates for Masterships of Grammar Schools, in order to render the Institution complete. I submit, therefore, that it would be unjust to this Department, and impolitic for the completeness and efficiency of our Grammar School system, to take an Officer obtained and qualified at so much public expense from the Provincial Model Grammar School and training School for Grammar School Masters, and Teachers, and transfer him to Upper Canada College, which, however expensive, accomplishes no other object than that of an ordinary Grammar School and which has been excelled by several Grammar Schools in the number and qualifications of the Pupils it has sent to the University.

2. But I would also submit, that, on the retirement of Mr. Stennett, and the probable retirement of one, or two, other Masters of Upper Canada College, an opportunity is presented for considering the whole management and system of the Upper Canada College, and whether it cannot be made to accomplish Provincial objects in some Degree in proportion to its large public Endowment. It is my own conviction, and I may add the conviction, of the Honourable Mr. Patton, the present Vice Chancellor of the University of Toronto, (between whom and myself free conversations have taken place on the subject, with an agreement of views on all essential points,) that an arrangement may be adopted by which Upper Canada College can be made to accomplish all the objects of the Model Grammar School and the two establishments united in one Institution to the great advantage of the Province, and a saving of at least One thousand pounds per annum to the Grammar School Fund.

I respectfully submit, therefore, that the subject be referred to the Vice Chancellor and myself for examination and report, before any steps be taken to fill up the Principalship of Upper Canada College.

TORONTO, June 1st, 1861.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st instant, submitting that, before any steps are taken to fill up the vacancy in the Office of Principal of Upper Canada College, the subject of the management and system of that Institution be referred to the Honourable Mr. Patton and yourself for examination and report, and to inform you that the subject will receive His Excellency's attention.

QUEBEC, 4th June, 1861.

G. POWELL, Acting Assistant Secretary.

III. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION AND THE VICE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

With a view to promote the efficiency of Upper Canada College, and to accomplish the objects of a Provincial Model School, in the most effectual and economical manner, the undersigned unite in submitting the following recommendations to the favourable consideration of the Governor General-in-Council.

1. We recommend that, in connection with the appointment of the Rector of the Model Grammar School, as Principal of Upper Canada College, the Masters of the Model Grammar School be Masters of Upper Canada College, the one hundred and five Pupils of the Model Grammar School to become Pupils of the Upper Canada College, and the £1,000 per annum, provided by Law, towards the support of the Model Grammar School be applied towards the payment of the Salaries of the Masters transferred to the Upper Canada College, under the following conditions, videlicet: that if the Reverend Doctor Scadding, or any Master, or Masters, of the Upper Canada College, or of those transferred from the Model Grammar School, should resign, or be removed, the

amount of the salary of such Master shall be deducted from the £1,000 above mentioned; so that that sum may gradually become payable into the Grammar School Fund in aid of Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

The following are the advantages of this arrangement.

It will secure to Upper Canada College all the prestige and efficiency of the Model Grammar School, in addition to its own present means of usefulness, and contribute to make that Institution a Canadian Rugby School.

2. As the Salaries of the Masters of the Grammar School, (irrespective of the Rector, which takes the place of Mr. Stennett,) amount to £1,140 and the Fees of the hundred Pupils in the Model Grammar School amount to £1,000 per annum, besides the £1,000 per annum proposed to be made chargeable for the payment of Salaries of said Masters, the arrangement will be a very considerable pecuniary advantage to Upper Canada College, apart from the immense advantage to its prestige and efficiency.

3. The salary of the Rector, and all the incidental expenses of the Model Grammar School, (including fuel, repairs, stationery, etcetera) being saved, the one half of the £1,000 allowed by the late Order-in-Council for the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools can be added at once to the Grammar or General School Fund; and the Rooms and Grounds now used for the Model Grammar School will add much to the facilities of the Normal and Model Schools.

We beg to add, in conclusion, that these recommendations do not contemplate any change in the relations of Upper Canada College to the Senate of the University, and its Committees.

EGERTON RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Education.

TORONTO, June 19th, 1861. JAMES PATTON, Vice Chancellor, Toronto University.

Note.—No written reply was sent to this letter, but, after personal conversation with members of the Government it was decided to make no change in the management of either the Upper Canada College or the Model Grammar School.

In place of Mr. Cockburn, the late Rector, the Reverend William F. Checkley, B.A., T.C.D., Head Master of the Barrie Grammar School, was appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, as will be seen, on reference to former page. The Council at the same time decided to reorganize the Model Grammar School. Steps were then taken to give effect to one of the principal public objects for which that school was established,—That is, providing for the practical training of Masters and Assistant Masters of the County Grammar Schools. The following Course of Instruction and general Regulation were agreed upon by the Council:

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

In establishing the Model Grammar School, the Council of Public Instruction had a twofold object in view: To exhibit the best system of Grammar School Organization, Discipline, and Teaching; and to train Masters and Assistant Masters for the Grammar Schools of the Province.

A successful commencement has been made towards accomplishing the former of these objects. It is now proposed to perfect what has been begun as a Model Grammar School, and to make it effective as a Training Institution.

It is to be remarked, that the residents of all the Counties and Cities in Upper Canada have an equal right to the Model Grammar School,—three applications from each having the priority over all others in filling up the prescribed number of one hundred pupils.

REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS WHO INTEND TO BECOME GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

1. No fees will be charged to Students admitted in this department; and each Student, if approved at the end of each Term, may be assisted during one year to the amount of a dollar per week towards the payment of his board.

2. Each Student must sign a declaration of his intention to become a Grammar School Teacher in Upper Canada.

3. Graduates of Universities in Her Majesty's Dominions will be admitted without examination, and be aided by such instruction and practice as may qualify them for the special duties of Organizing, Teaching, and Managing a Grammar School, and will receive a Certificate and aid accordingly.

4. A Student who is not a Graduate of some University in Her Majesty's Dominions, must be at least twenty years of age, and must pass an Entrance Examination in the subjects for Matriculation in Arts, in the Provincial University. There subjects are as follows:

Greek and Latin Languages.

Xenophon's Anabasis, Book 1.

Sallust, Catilina.

Virgil, Æneid, Book 2.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of Square Root.

First four Rules of Algebra, (Colenso's Algebra.)

Euclid, Book 1. (Colenso's Edition of Simson's.)

Modern Languages.

English Grammar.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English History to the present time. (White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.)

Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero. (Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History.)

Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander. (Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History.)

Schmitz's Outlines of Ancient Geography.

Outlines of Modern Geography.

He will receive instruction in all the subjects required by law, to qualify him for the Mastership of Grammar Schools; as also in the best methods of Teaching and Managing Schools. Each Student on his leaving the School will receive, if approved, a Certificate from the Rector, in addition to his legal Certificate of Qualification from the Committee of Examiners, according to his attainments and merits.

Application for admission to the Model Grammar School, whether as ordinary Pupils, or as Students in Training, are to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

REGULATIONS FOR ORDINARY PUPILS.

The Course of Study for Ordinary Pupils extends over five years, and embraces all the Branches of Education contemplated by law to be taught in the Grammar Schools. It will be sought, however, to secure thoroughness, rather than great variety

in the instruction given; and no Pupil will, on any account, be promoted from a lower to a higher Class until he is perfectly competent to proceed with it in every subject of Study.

The qualifications for admission are: That the Candidate shall at least be nine years of age, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, (to Simple Proportion), the Outlines of Geography, and English Grammar,—the basis of all instruction in languages.

Pupils will be admitted at the commencement of any Term; but Junior Pupils should enter in September, in order to join the new Class annually formed in that Month.

One hundred Pupils only will be received, as this number is deemed sufficient for the objects of the Institution; and it is desired that the Masters should pay that attention to the character and habits of individuals, which would be impossible in a larger School.

The Discipline will be strict and parental. It will aim at the prevention rather than the correction of irregularities; and seek to influence by motives of Religion, Honour, and Self-respect,—not for fear. Personal neatness will be insisted on; and every effort will be made to induce a high tone of feeling, and to cultivate openness and manliness of conduct among the pupils.

In addition to a spacious and lofty Hall, with appropriate Class-rooms, the School-house possesses a well-furnished Library and Laboratory, together with the necessary Lavatory, Ante-rooms, etcetera. The Furniture is of the most recent and approved description.

The Play-ground is large, and contains an excellent Gymnasium, with two covered Sheds, which afford ample room for exercise in bad weather.

Each Parent will be informed Monthly of the conduct and progress of his Child in all his Studies.

TERMS AND ADMISSION FEES.

There are four Scholastic Terms in the year, as follows:—

Winter Term.—From the 7th of January to the Thursday before Easter.

Spring Term.—From the second Monday after Good Friday to the fourth Friday in July.

Summer Term.—From the end of the long Vacation to the 31st of October.

Autumn Term.—From the 1st of November to the 22nd of December.

The following are the Admission Fees:

For one Pupil—Ten dollars per term, payable in advance.

For two Brothers—Eight dollars each per term, payable in advance.

For three or more Brothers—Six dollars each per term, payable in advance.

These Fees are payable at the Education Office, before admission to the School.

The Rector has provided excellent accommodation in the immediate vicinity of the School, for the reception of a limited number of Boarders. He has also engaged the services of a Resident Master, to aid in giving them individual instruction during the hours of Morning and Evening Study.

Pupils will be allowed to board in any private family, at the request of their Parents.

NOTICE TO GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERS.

The Vacations in the Model Grammar School have been altered, so as to allow an opportunity to Grammar School Masters of visiting the School during their own vacations.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERSHIPS.

The Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council, meets in the Normal School Building, Toronto, on the first Monday of January and the last Monday of June, in each year. Candidates are required to send in their names to the Chairman of the Committee one week previous to the day of examination.

Committee of Examiners.

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, M.A., <i>Chairman.</i>	} <i>Inspectors of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.</i>
The Reverend WILLIAM ORMISTON, D.D.	
The Reverend WILLIAM F. CHECKLEY, A.B.	
The Reverend JOHN AMBERY, M.A.	
JOHN HERBERT SANOSTER, M.A.	

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

(*Not being University Graduates.*)

FOR MASTERSHIPS OF COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, as required by the Thirteenth Section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Act:

"No person (except a graduate of some University) shall be appointed Master of a Grammar School unless he has previously obtained a Certificate of Qualification from a Committee of Examiners (one of whom shall be the Head Master of the Normal School) appointed by the Council of Public Instruction."

In terms of this proviso, it is—

Ordered,—That Candidates for Masterships of County Grammar Schools be examined as to their knowledge of, and ability to teach, the subjects and Books, or portions of Books, in which the Senate of the University of Toronto requires Candidates to be examined for Honours and Scholarships at Matriculation in any College affiliated with that Institution, as contemplated by the Twelfth Section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act;* which subjects are as follows :

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Xenophon, <i>Anabasis</i> , Book I.	Virgil, <i>Æneid</i> , Book II.
Homer, <i>Iliad</i> , Book I.	Ovid, <i>Fasti</i> , Book I.
Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> , Book IX.	Translation from English into Latin Prose.
Sallust, <i>Catiline</i> .	Translation from English into Latin Verse.
Horace, <i>Odes</i> , Book I.	

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.	Simple and Quadratic Equations. (Colenso's Algebra.)
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	
Extraction of Square Root.	Euclid, Books, I.II.III.IV. (Colenso's Edition of Simpson's.)
Proportion and Progression.	
(Colenso's Algebra.)	

*The following is the Twelfth Section of the Grammar School Act referred to: "In each County Grammar School, provision shall be made for giving, by a teacher or teachers of competent ability and good morals, instruction in all the higher branches of a practical English and Commercial Education, including the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, and also in the Latin and Greek Languages and Mathematics, so far as to prepare Students for University College, or any College affiliated to the University of Toronto,—according to a programme of studies and general rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved by the Governor in Council. And no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any part of the Grammar School Fund which is not conducted according to such programme, rules, and regulations."

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

English Grammar.

Composition.

French.

Grammar.

Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

White's Outlines of English History to the present time.

Schmitz's Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero.

Schmitz's Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander.

Schmitz's Outlines of Ancient Geography.

Outlines of Modern Geography.

English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart.

Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies.

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics.

The Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.

The simple Machines (Mechanical Powers).

The Centre of Gravity.

The general laws of Motion, and describe the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

The law of motion of Falling Bodies.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

The Pressure of Liquids and Gases; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.

Specific Gravity, and show how the Specific Gravity of Bodies may be ascertained.

The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-pump, and the Air-pump.

Acoustics.

The Nature of Sound.

Optics.

The Laws of Reflection and Refraction.

The formation of Images by simple Lenses.

Astronomy.

Motion of the Earth round its Axis and round the Sun; with applications of these motions to explain the apparent movements of the Sun and Stars, the length of Days, and the Change of Seasons—explanation of Eclipses and the Moon's Phases.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Properties of Matter, Aggregation, Chrystallization, Chemical Affinity, Definite Equivalents.

Combustion, Flame; nature of ordinary Fuel; chief results of Combustion—i.e., the bodies produced.

Heat—natural and artificial sources; its effects. Expansion—Solids, Liquids, Gases. Thermometer—conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form; Liquidation: Steam.

The Atmosphere—its general nature and condition; its component parts. Oxygen and Nitrogen—their properties. Water and Carbonic Acid—proportion of these substances in the Air.

Chlorine and Iodine, as compared with Oxygen.

Water—its general relation to the Atmosphere and to the Earth; its natural states and degree of purity. Sea water, River water, Spring water, Rain water. Pure water—effects of heat and cold on it; its compound nature; its elements.

Hydrogen—its proportion in water; its chemical and physical properties.

Sulphur, Phosphorus and Carbon generally.

Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Carbonic Acid, Hydrochloric Acid—their properties and uses.

Alkalies, Earths, Oxides generally.

Salts—their nature generally. Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates.

Metals generally—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Mercury.

The chief proximate elements of Vegetable and Animal bodies; their ultimate composition.

CHAPTER III.

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1861.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE EASTERN, AND PART OF THE WESTERN, SECTION OF UPPER CANADA.

In addition to the Special Report upon the condition and management of each of the Grammar Schools visited by me, which I have already transmitted to you, I beg leave to add the following observations based upon the facts which that Report records. In view, however, of what I have already written in my previous annual Reports on each of the topics connected with the management and proficiency of the Grammar Schools, and referring to the excellent Reports of the other Inspectors, I shall content myself at present with a few paragraphs.

And, in the first place, I cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction with which I remark the onward progress of our Country in educational matters,—a subject of honest pride and high hope to every leal hearted Canadian; for, while we are not blind to existing defects, and profoundly conscious of what still remains to be accomplished, it is most cheering, amid many discouragements and partial failures, to know that, in patriotic and efficient provision for the education of her youth, Canada is second to few, if to any, even of older and richer Countries. To yourself, Sir, this must be peculiarly grateful, having devoted so many years and so much well-directed energy to its accomplishment. Nor will you fail of your reward; future generations, enjoying and appreciating the advantage of a liberal System of Common Schools, will gratefully remember the name of him who laboured so earnestly to introduce and establish it. Our Education System in all of its departments, from the Primary and Common Schools to the Provincial University, not only receives the liberal support and enlists the hearty sympathies of our Citizens, but arrests the attention and commands the respect of people of other Lands; and, should the improvement in the past be an indication of our progress in the future, we may hopefully anticipate a high and happy destiny for our youthful Province.

School Houses.—A most marked and gratifying improvement is made every year in the accommodations and conveniences supplied to the Schools; old Houses are repaired and refitted, or new ones are built of a superior character, as respects material, style, accommodation, and external surroundings. Not a few Houses are now enclosed by a neat, well painted Fence; Wells, Sheds, Water Closets and Play-grounds provided, and the Grounds tastefully laid out and planted with Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees, or neatly covered with green sod, all forming a striking and pleasing contrast with the lone 'bleak house' on the hill, unsheltered, unprotected, and unadorned, which was

formerly so ruefully common, and is, in some places, sufficiently common still. Nor is the change for the better less obvious within; Rooms large and lofty, Walls covered with Blackboards, Maps, Charts, and Objects Lessons,—Seats and Desks firm, clean and comfortable,—are now taking the places of the narrow, low, crowded Apartment with its long, high backless Forms and rickety well-whittled Desks. In some cases still, however, there is much need of immediate improvement; the Houses are unsuitable, inconvenient, and ill-adapted to the purposes to which they are applied, and a few of the Schools are kept in rented premises, temporarily fitted up. It is much to be regretted that such places as Ottawa, Brockville, Port Hope, Toronto, London, and Goderich, have either no School-house at all, or one in a State of deplorable dilapidation and dangerous decay.

Scholars and Attendance.—There is a great and gradual increase in the number of Pupils attending the Grammar Schools, and this is especially true of the more advanced classes. Many more than formerly take the whole Course of Study prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and not a few of them are regularly classified according to that Programme; and the number of Students sent up for matriculation in the various Colleges and the University of Toronto is yearly increasing; and in a few of the Schools I found Students of the first and second year of the University Course reading the appointed work for their respective years. As a whole, the Scholars are taking a higher stand in point of Scholarship.

It will be seen by reference to my Special Report that, with some noble exceptions, the attendance is reported as irregular, and that it varies much with the seasons of the year. This is perhaps to be expected, especially in agricultural Districts, but it is not the less to be regretted and, if possible, corrected. Irregularity in attendance is a serious evil, and inflicts a grievous injury upon a School; and injury borne not only by the absentees, but shared by the whole class, which is thereby interrupted and retarded in its progress. The time of the Teacher is unduly occupied in frequent repetition of the same directions, or explanations, or in imparting individual instruction; and the progress and proficiency of those whose attendance is punctual and regular is thus lessened, which soon leads to dissatisfaction on the one hand and discouragement on the other. The only remedies in the circumstances I can here suggest is; that the Teacher should seek to render the School-room attractive by proper attention to its exercises and discipline, and to awaken in the minds of his Pupils a healthy emulation and a generous enthusiasm. The influence of the Teacher in this respect is very great; some Teachers, and I mention it to their credit, never need to complain of late, or irregular attendance; and also that Parents should make arrangement for sending their Children every day while their name is on the School Register, and never detain them at home without the strongest reason. Irregularity of attendance furnishes one of the strongest objections which is raised against the free School System; as if the privilege was not prized, because not directly personally paid for.

In some places, where the attendance of Grammar School Pupils is reported as very small, the real reason is that there are few who are sufficiently advanced to enter such classes, or who have the desire to prosecute the study of classics, even if able. And it, certainly, may be questioned whether a good efficient Common School is not all that is required in such Localities.

The establishment of a Grammar School in such a locality is generally owing to the influence and exertions of one, or two, individuals, actuated by the laudable desire to secure the advantages of a higher School for their families, to obtain which they must otherwise send them from home to School. Schools thus prematurely opened, thinly attended by advanced pupils, but crowded with Children in all stages of advancement; the aid received from the public Funds very limited; the Salary of the Teacher low and his qualifications probably proportioned to his remuneration, cannot be expected to stand high in excellence, or proficiency, or in the public favour; and yet work is done in them which would not elsewhere be accomplished. Such difficulties will always occur in every liberal system, amid a sparse rural population.

Teachers' Salaries, etcetera.—The great desideratum for the further progress of our Schools is a staff of intelligent, well-qualified, faithful well-trained Teachers, men who purpose to make the profession of teaching the labour of their lives. So long as young men make teaching the mere stepping stone to aid them in attaining some other position, or assist them in acquiring some other profession, the Schools must suffer from ceaseless mutation and frequent mismanagement. Something more is needed than the minimum amount of information to fit any man for the work of the School-room. There must be a natural aptness, a strong liking and a special training for that work; a good Teacher should not only thoroughly understand the subjects to be taught, but should also be familiar with the best and most judicious methods of teaching them; and further, be well acquainted with all the best and most approved systems of classification and discipline. Locke thus describes a good Teacher: "He that has found the way to keep a Child's spirit easy, active and free, and yet, at the same time, restrains him from many things that are uneasy to him; he I say, who knows how to reconcile these two seeming contradictions has, in my opinion, the true secret of education." It clearly does not follow that because a young man graduates even with Honours at a University, that he is, therefore, fully equipped for the immediate discharge of the duties of the School-room. It is highly desirable for all, and quite indispensable for most, who propose to follow the profession of teaching, that they should receive special training for it. The Model Grammar School and its special class for Teachers in training, together with the Normal School will, it is hoped, exert a highly beneficial influence in this respect. The Salaries of Masters vary from \$500 to \$1,200; the average salary is about \$700 per annum. A good, experienced, successful Teacher will always receive a fair remuneration and command universal respect. Some say that the proper means to raise the status of the Teacher is to raise the salary; I would add that one of the most efficient methods of securing a permanent increase of remuneration is higher qualifications for the work. A really good Teacher is not too high at any reasonable salary, a poor one is costly at the lowest rate. I may state, from a wide and lengthened observation, that seldom does a true Teacher fail either in obtaining employment, or in securing a reasonable remuneration.

There is a very general compliance now with all the Rules and Regulations published for the management of these Schools, and a greater uniformity in the use of Books as well as in the Books used, is obtaining everywhere.

In conclusion, I would simply refer to the use made of the Meteorological Instruments; in a few cases the observations seem to be taken with regularity and punctuality, but this is not the rule. Some Masters, as at Perth, neglect to take them altogether. In my opinion it were better that only a few, say not more than twelve, localities were selected where the Observations should be taken, and means used to secure accuracy in so doing. The results I feel confident would be more valuable than those ever likely to be obtained by the present method.

Expressing the ever-deepening convictions that I entertain, that our School system requires only time and such slight modifications, as experience may suggest, to render it all that the present state of our Country demands, I beg leave to subscribe myself.

HAMILTON, October, 1861.

WILLIAM ORMISTON, Inspector of Grammar Schools.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN THE WESTERN SECTION OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

In presenting my Report upon the state of the Grammar Schools in the Western Section of the Province, which it was my privilege last year to inspect, I find subject for great congratulations in the more general appearance of efficiency springing from the moral and material causes at work therein, now bearing in some cases rich and ripe fruit, in the palpable advancement of sound learning, a higher culture, a more earnest

and awakened appreciation of that harmonious training of the faculties,—mental, moral and physical,—which the matured and well-digested System adopted by your Council for their management and instruction cannot fail to insure.

Several of these Schools are in the hands of Gentlemen earnestly devoted to the cause of education, of great administrative talent, and of advanced Scholarship.

In not a few it was with no small satisfaction that I observed the method, system and regulations of the Model Grammar School carried out, either without change, or in a form modified so as to suit the particular locality, and the peculiar circumstances in which they were applied. The wisdom that appointed this School as the culminating point, or coping stone, of the Grammar School system of the Province is already and appreciably making itself felt. Carrying out its aim and natural function of presenting in practice and actual working to the intelligent observer a system in which, along with those of our more experienced Canadian Grammar School Masters, the best points of the English, German, and American educational theorists have been embodied and placed in harmonious correlation; it enables the youngest tyro in School Management to commence with a symmetrical and perfected method of instruction and organization, which the experience of years of uninformed and mere personal effort would never have attained to. It is thus that your Model Grammar School is destined, by laying down and exemplifying certain broad, although definite and fixed principles and aims, to supply an acknowledged want, by giving intelligent purpose and aim to mere random and desultory effort, and a regulative central unity to system, before irregular and varying, according to the caprice of the individual Teacher. Broad, though definite principles,—for it is not its purpose to interfere with what naturally and spontaneously suggests itself as requisite to meet particular exceptional cases, or to cramp, by too closely formulating, the free action of individuals. And although the attendance at this Institution of Grammar School Masters has hitherto been large and satisfactory during the periods at which they can leave their own Schools, and a special interest has been displayed by them, still I would recommend all Boards of Grammar School Trustees, when appointing a Master, whether he is about to engage for the first time in scholastic duties, or has had previous professional experience, to insist on his spending such time in the Model Grammar School as would allow him to gain an intelligent insight into its working and system.

With reference to the material obstacles which prevent the natural and legitimate development of our Grammar School System, stunt its growth, and cripple its usefulness, your Inspector must again bring under your notice the unsatisfactory method provided by law for the raising of Funds. There is more constant demand made by the Boards of Trustees than for a change in this respect; and there is always expressed a strong and earnest hope that, although the Bill of 1860, which would have placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis, was withdrawn, the Department will still endeavour to obtain from the Legislature some improved measure regarding this vital point. Many Gentlemen, who take the warmest interest in the success of these Schools, and in their higher education generally, assured me during my tour of inspection that beyond this year they could no longer allow themselves to remain Members of the Grammar School Boards, where the responsibilities imposed upon them were definite and clear, whilst they found their hands tied and themselves totally helpless to make the slightest material improvement. The withdrawal of such men as I have mentioned would leave the management of our Schools in the hands of those who are anxious to hold the post of Trustee as representatives of mere political, or denominational, interests. Our Grammar Schools, in analogy with the Gymnasias in Germany, and the Grammar and Middle-class Schools in England, have their place and function, and these by no means the least important, in the organized Educational System of the Province. They stand between the Primary School and the University, as necessary to the complete development of the one, and absolutely indispensable, as its natural feeders, to the existence of the other; nor can we expect our Universities to flourish whilst

our Schools are not effectively worked. All are integral component parts of one organic whole. The only anomaly is in respect of Funds. The Primary School is so closely and harmoniously linked with our Municipal Institutions that its expenses are cheerfully borne and amply provided for. The University rests on its own magnificent Endowment. It is not that the School suffers only in respect of its material,—in Buildings, Furniture, and Appliances, from the higgard dole meted out to it,—but in what I consider of more importance, in the moral and intellectual calibre of the Masters which so small a stipend can secure. The higher intellect and more educated will are naturally absorbed by those professions which offer the largest prizes, or, at all events, a competence and social status in the present and a fair prospect of provision for the future. The Masters requisite for our Grammar Schools are men of large and liberal culture, who have taken the highest honours which our Universities can bestow; but these are not to be won over to the Scholastic profession by a miserable pittance of \$600 per annum for the use of their best intellectual and moral energies during their prime, and a bleak prospect of poverty when such powers fail. Whilst dwelling upon this topic, I think I cannot do better than heartily endorse the following statement of a distinguished Canadian reviewer in the year 1856; “At present the scale of remuneration and the social rank awarded to the important class of functionaries to whom is entrusted the intellectual and moral training of the rising generation, reflects little credit on the Province. Setting aside one, or two exceptional cases, the average pay of a Grammar School Teacher is £175; that of a first-class Common School Teacher ranges from £80 to £100; a second-class Teacher from £60 to £80; and a third-class Teacher £45 to £60! Can it be expected that such salaries will engage the talent of the Country in the all-important work of education, when the highest is not more than a Clerk in a Store would demand; and a robust man may hope to make more by chopping wood? It ought not to be a matter of indifference to the People of this wealthy Province that those to whom is committed the intellectual culture of their Sons and Daughters, are struggling with the sordid cares, which pecuniary pressure involves, and degraded by a social humiliation which it is impossible to disguise.”

In the next place, I would recommend a thorough revision and limitation of the number of Text Books in use in our Schools, and a greater uniformity in this respect. Here, certainly, a radical reform is necessitated by the acknowledged superiority of late years of Literature in this Department. Minds of a higher order, clearer and more philosophic method, more exact and logical analysis, have brought to bear on the preparation of School Books within the last twenty years in Germany and England; and this has resulted in nothing less than an entire revolution in the method of instruction now adopted in those Countries. To take one out of many instances; the method of teaching the vernacular language universally prevalent in Germany and in Her Majesty's Schools at Home is that of Bekker, re-produced in an English form in the admirable manuals of T. Kerchever Arnold, P. Mason, of University College, London, and Her Majesty's School Inspector, J. D. Morell. This last, I am glad to observe, has been stereotyped and published at a low price by an enterprising publishing House in Toronto. By this method those invariable and permanent laws which underlie the periodic and logical structure of all organic speech, and which, as the product of faculties of thought common to all mankind, must be universal and uniform in application, rather than special and various, are taught, instead of the loose, illogical, and not rarely blundering syntactical grammatical definitions of Lennie, or Kirkham. Whilst a lucid and natural system of the parts of speech, and the simple elements of the sentence is substituted for the misleading terminology derived from the Latin Grammarians, and although strictly applicable only to a highly inflected language, transferred by Lennie and his School to the simple and sparsely inflected etymological forms of our English speech. What has been shown in this one instance applies in an equal, if not greater, degree to the Classical Text Books and Manuals at present in more general use. I would recommend a thorough revision of such Books; and that, to carry out this, your Council should authorize

your Inspectors, together with a number of the more able and experienced Grammar School Masters of the Province, to prepare for your approval a list of such improved Texts as the necessities of the Country require, and which it would be practicable to introduce into our Schools.

And here I would ask whether some uniform, general, comparative examination, and that annually, of all our Grammar Schools, or rather of such Pupils as might choose to present themselves, might not be established with the greatest advantage to those Schools themselves, and to the promotion of a more sound and critical Scholarship in the Country. The semi-annual Examinations, conducted according to the discretion of the individual Master, are certainly not without their value; but they are, as a rule, merely oral, and got up with a view, generally, of exhibiting the Pupils in such a light as will please Parents in their own respective localities; and I hold that such Examinations have in them more specious show and superficiality than depth and solid worth. Such an Examination as I have suggested would excite the greatest emulation throughout the length and breadth of the Province, would bring the highest School into competition with the lowest, would rouse to exertion those Masters who, in their present isolated positions in the more retired Districts, finding themselves without any objective standard by which to test their work, and the want of an approving intelligent appreciation, feel themselves inclined to sink and take the lower tone and aims of a neighborhood, which it was their special duty to direct and elevate. If it be objected that these men find such a standard in the Universities, and that the success of their Pupils in these higher seats of learning would rescue them from obscurity, I would observe that the mass of Grammar School Pupils, and, I am inclined to think also, the most promising, do not find their way to the Universities at all. Whereas those persons who, after a competitive Examination of the whole Province, distinguish themselves and prove themselves really worthy, might be aided to enter these higher Seminaries, by means of Scholarships, or Exhibitions from their own Counties, or the Province at large. Such Examinations might be held simultaneously in the more populous centres, such as London, Hamilton, Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston, and Brockville, with uniform papers issued from, and returned to, a central Examining Board. Such a system has now for several years been working with the greatest success and the most encouraging results in England, in the Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class Examinations; and the details in the respective centres, where such Examinations are held, have engaged in hearty co-operations men of the highest position and influence, in rank, in the Church, the Senate, the Bar, the more liberal professions, and higher regions of Learning and Art.

I now come to what I consider the most important step which has yet been taken to give efficiency to the working of our Grammar Schools, and to supply one of its most acknowledged wants, that is a "regular supply of able and specially trained Masters of our Grammar Schools." I mean the establishment of the Normal department of the Model Grammar School. This idea, long ago projected, and recommending itself to the common sense of all, has now received its due development and actual consummation. Its first Session has been crowned with singular success. That some twenty Students, and those mostly Members of the University, have been Attendants for a year upon the Lectures of this Department of the Model Grammar School, and received instruction and method in the specialities of their future vocation, is indeed matter of great congratulation. From this system as it continues, and when another year, with its additional experience, has given perfection, fixity, and symmetry of plan to the details of this invaluable branch, I augur the brightest and most appreciable results for the future of Grammar School education. And here I would make a few remarks on what I consider the object and aim of this Institution, and its peculiar and legitimate sphere of action:—And first, concerning the Members of whom this Training Class should be composed. It should for the most part be composed of Students of our Universities, who have passed the Examination for their B.A. Degree,

or who are in the latter years of their Course. The Normal department of this Institution is not intended in any the slightest degree to interfere with, or trench upon, the functions of the University. It rather should postulate that a certain satisfactory stage has been reached in this as a primary condition of admission. The function of the University is to give a broad and liberal education, literary culture and general discipline of the intellect. That of the Normal School is to impart a special and professional knowledge, method in teaching, in classification and organizing. The perfect Grammar School Master will be one, who, along with natural taste and qualifications for his calling, has taken the highest University honours,—such especially are the men we should aim at winning into our Schools,—whilst he has received a thorough, special, methodical training for the scholastic profession. That our Classes will be eventually filled with such men there is no reason to doubt. And the Grammar School Boards will presently, I feel confident, consider the Certificate of attendance at the Session of the Normal Grammar School department as necessary as the University Degree, or a Certificate from the Provincial Examining Board. That such is the opinion of our leading University Professors; and the foundation of this Institution is viewed by them with particular satisfaction, it gives me great pleasure to state. At the Convocation of University College in 1861, the learned President of that Institution expressed his great approbation of this recent measure adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, as one which would remedy what he considered as vital defects in the Grammar Schools of the Province. And as early as 1856, Professor Wilson, than whom no one has displayed a warmer earnestness in the cause of the educational interests of this Country, expressed himself in the following terms: “The next step must be to render it an indispensable qualification for the Mastership of every Grammar School that its holder has taken his B.A. degree. By and by the sooner the better, this demand must be extended to the Common School Teacher also; and this done, and their salaries proportionably raised, so as to render the appointments worth a man of education looking forward to as objects of professional ambition, then we shall be able to borrow a most important principle from Prussia, *videlicet*: to make the appointments to the Mastership of the Provincial Grammar and Common Schools the prizes of the most successful Candidates for University honours. We have said nothing of the Normal School, but it is not because we undervalue the influence of that admirable Institution. The function of the Normal School is to teach men to teach; but we should just as certainly demand of the B.A. Candidate for a Common School Teachership the production of his First-class Certificate from the Council of Public Instruction, as we should require of him his Diploma of M.D. if he were a Candidate for a Medical appointment.” If so much from the Common School Teacher *a fortiori* from the Grammar School Master.

My remaining remarks will be confined secondly to the special subjects of instruction, as opposed to discipline, class-management and organization. This latter branch of method has been pointed out in what was said touching the Model Grammar School, and can only be taught as exemplified therein in actual practice and daily routine. This School is the natural complement of the Institution, and an essential necessity, that our Teachers under training may not be confined to mere vague theory. As far as instruction goes and its method, such matter as the literature of the Special Subjects which are by law enjoined upon our Schools ought to receive due illustration. But I would especially hope that the language teaching may be here so imparted as really to make it throughout the length and breadth of Canada, what it has been esteemed in all ages, the best propaedeutic of the intellect for the use of practical life, by the analysis of all the forms, simple and complex, in which the human intellect, will, and emotion find expression. What I may call the highest logic of Grammar, the more complicated and involved periodic and syntactical construction with its regulative laws, its particles, restricting, strengthening modifying, by the finest touches drawing out all the hues and delicate shades and niceties of the most intricate and subtle thought; this, along with general classical literature, belongs to the Univer-

sity. There alone those higher Authors are reached, in whose illustrations these points receive their due exemplification. What should receive in our Training Class the deepest attention, besides the simple construction of the sentence, is a philosophic and rational method, based upon a true philological induction, of teaching the groundwork of Etymology, and inspiring life, intelligence and meaning into the bare inflection forms of the classical languages taught in our Schools. The meaning of these forms, the simple organic laws which regulate them, the distinction between the material and formative elements out of which the parts of speech are composed, their proper natural classification, the true method of analysis in teaching, for instance, the Greek verb, with its fourteen hundred pronominal flexions, and its half dozen euphonic laws, which reduce into system, symmetry and cosmos, what was before chaos, confusion and irregularity; all these and the like which comparative Grammar has given us, and the methodical teaching of which is already firmly established in Germany and England, it is the especial province of our Normal School to teach. It is in teaching these that the life occupation of the Master will lie. The University does not teach them, nor is it its functions to do so. Beyond the flexion forms, and the general correlation of the languages taught, too much attention cannot be given to the real connection of roots of the Classical and Romance tongues and our own Gothic, all of which are required to be taught in our Schools; nor ought the simple processes which guide their transition to be neglected. And again, to those who have not already attained it, the true method of instructing both themselves and their Pupils in that real test of scholarship composition, whether in Prose or Verse. This may be here begun, suggestions for its continuance given, and the reproach removed from our Schools that in not more than four in Canada is composition in Latin carried beyond Arnold and the simple categorical sentence.

If then from our Normal Department of the Model Grammar School were carried into the Province such philological and scientific study of Grammar, instead of the miserable empiricism which at present claims the name; if the ratio in which the teaching of Grammar now stands to that of mythological, topographical, and archaeological allusions, all good in their way, but mere accidents to an analytical study of language, were inverted; if the use of encyclopedic editions, in which everything under the sun, but exact Grammar is brought to bear on the illustration of the Author, were discouraged by our Masters and our University Professors; whilst simple texts, involving necessarily the use of the Grammar and Lexicon, were substituted; if, lastly, at the Matriculation Examination, which moulds in the highest degree the form of instruction in our Schools and directs its aim, in addition to the other papers, one, or two, consisting of nothing but pure Grammar were given, as is the case in our Home Universities, the reflection upon our Grammar Schools, that they do not teach Grammar, which it has been my lot for two successive years, at the annual Convocation of University College, to hear from the lips of the learned President uttered in no unkindly spirit, and quite in harmony with my own convictions, would be at once and forever removed.

TORONTO, October, 1861.

JOHN AMBERY, Inspector of Grammar Schools.

CHAPTER IV.

REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT MONCK, C.B., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND VISITOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

May it please your Excellency:

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto have the honour to present their Annual Report for the Year 1861.

During the past year the progress of the University, as evidenced by the number of Students, who have entered upon its Course, and the proficiency manifested by those who have passed the various examinations, is highly satisfactory, and furnishes convincing proof of the existence of a growing desire on the part of the youth of the Province to procure a superior education.

The whole number of Students examined in 1861, (not including rejected Candidates,) was 229, while the whole number in 1860 was 206. The numbers examined in the respective Faculties and Departments were as follows:—in Law, 52; in Medicine, 45; in Arts, 124; in Civil Engineering, 5; in Agriculture, 3. In the Faculty of Arts, our Statutes allows a Student to omit the Examination of those years upon producing a Certificate, from the Head of some affiliated College, that he has passed satisfactory Examinations on the subjects prescribed for Students of his standing. The number of Matriculants was 91, against 73 in 1860. Degrees were conferred upon 36 Candidates. This numerical increase has not been the result of any lowering of the standard with respect either to the number and difficulty of the subjects, or the stringency of the Examinations. Indeed, the number of Candidates rejected for insufficient preparation was larger than during any preceding year.

Our attention has been anxiously directed to the Financial position of the Institution. The Bursar having reported to us that he entertained no expectation that the causes which had operated to produce a diminution of the Income, and which were referred to in our last Annual Report, would cease to act for some time to come, we proceeded to adopt means for reducing the Expenditure. With this view the whole number of Scholarships offered for competition was reduced, although reluctantly, from 61 to 32; the remuneration of the Examiners, instead of being fixed at the same sum for each Department, is made to depend on the amount of labour involved; the value of the Medals has been reduced, and other retrenchments effected, the joint result of which, we trust, will be to keep the Annual Expenses within the Income.

We have likewise had under our notice the desirability of securing, if possible, at our ordinary Meetings, a larger attendance of Members resident at a distance from Toronto. As a partial step towards this end, the Statute has recently been submitted for your Excellency's sanction, providing for the payment, by way of compensation for travelling expenses, to non-resident Members, who are Heads of Affiliated Colleges; and, as a further step in the same direction, we have recently passed a Statute providing for continuous Sessions at fixed Seasons of the Year.

We have also to report that Upper Canada College is in a satisfactory condition. During the past year a new Principal has been appointed, by whom many improvements have been introduced, and are being carried into successful operation.

No additions of great importance have been made either to the Library, or Museum, during the past year, in consequence of the want of any fund applicable to these purposes.

The Report of the Librarian, and of the Committee on the Observatory, and the Class Lists of the year, are herewith submitted. JAMES PATTON, Vice Chancellor.

TORONTO, March, 1862.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT TO THE SENATE.

I have the honour to present to you a Report on the State of the Library at the close of the year 1861.

The additions made to the Library during the year have been 204 Volumes. 162 Volumes of these have been purchased, and 42 have been received as gifts. The number of Volumes in the Library at the close of 1860 was 14,860; the present number is 15,064.

Several donations were made to the Library during the year.

The thanks of the Library Committee have been returned to the donors of these Volumes.

TORONTO, March, 1862.

ALEXANDER LORIMER, Librarian.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON THE OBSERVATORY.

The Committee of the Senate on the Observatory beg to submit the Director's Report for the past year. It will be seen that a balance has been accumulated, which it is hoped will be sufficient for the purpose of publishing the Observations, and thus render it unnecessary to draw on the sum already appropriated by the Senate for that purpose.

The Committee have only to add that the condition of the Observatory is in every way satisfactory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TORONTO, March 10th, 1862.

J. B. CHERRIMAN, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The general arrangements of the Observatory continue the same as heretofore.

Instruments. The only addition made during the year is an Apparatus for measuring the hourly fall of Rain. The rain received by an ordinary gauge, placed on the summit of a Chimney in the south-eastern Wing of the Building, is conveyed by a pipe into the Room beneath, where it is discharged into a small copper cylinder, two inches in diameter, which is made to revolve by clock-work, about its axis, placed vertically, once in twenty-four hours. From the lower end of this small distributing Cylinder, a Tube is extended horizontally, whose outer extremity, bent downwards, is directed successively into twenty-four compartments of a large vessel, bounded by two cylindrical surfaces, having the same axis as the distributing Cylinder. The compartments are separated by thin vertical partitions, radiating from the common axis of the Cylinders, and are each furnished with a small, short pipe, through which the rain may be drawn off and measured at the convenience of the Observer. The whole cost of the Instrument, exclusive of the time-piece, was under \$15. The Instrument was in operation from April until the commencement of the cold Weather, and has been found perfectly successful.

Observations. No material change has been made in the time and manner of taking the Magnetical Observations.

Records. The primary reduction of the Observations for 1861, is, for the most part completed to the end of the year, and will be wholly so in a few days.

Library. Under this head I have to mention the valuable addition of a long series of old Nautical Almanacs, presented to the Observatory by the firm of Messieurs Chewett and Company, of this City. Beyond this, no additions of any amount have been made to the Library, excepting the usual Serials and Volumes of Observations.

Furniture and Buildings. No additions whatever have been made to the Furniture, or Buildings.

Staff. The permanent Staff, consisting of Messieurs Walker, Menzies and Stewart, remains the same as before, and Mr. Davidson has also been employed as heretofore.

It will be seen by the Account that the expenditure has been such as to leave a balance of \$579.41½, which, together was \$181.33 remaining at the close of 1860, gives a balance of \$761.74½ in favor of the Observatory.

TORONTO, January 8th, 1862.

G. T. KINGSTON, Director.

Note.—In the Table of Contents of the Sessional Papers of the House of Assembly, Volume Five, the "Report of University College Council for 1861" is entered as printed in that Volume, but as it does not appear, however, to have been printed there, I cannot, therefore, insert it in this Volume.

CHAPTER V.

CONVOCATIONS OF THE TORONTO, VICTORIA AND QUEEN'S UNIVERSITIES, 1861.

At the Convocation of the Toronto University the Chancellor, after conferring the Degrees and distributing the Medals and Prizes, called attention to the increased number of Matriculants which had entered the University this year. The total number in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine and the Department of Civil Engineering and Agriculture was 74, while last year there were only in the same subjects 52. This was quite irrespective of those Students who had made Legal Studies their pursuits, —no Examination in the Faculty of Law taking place until a later period of the Year.

At the Convocation of Victoria University the delivery of Essays by the Students preceded the conferring of Degrees. Among the Honorary Degrees conferred was that of LL.D. on the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, and that of M.A. on Mr. John H. Sangster, Second Master of the Normal School, Toronto. In presenting the Prizes the Reverend Doctor Nelles, President, stated that it was only given to the Student who had been more successful in all of the departments of the University Curriculum during the four years of his course.

The Reverend Doctor Ryerson, in distributing the Prizes, explained the object and purpose for which they were given. In referring to the principles which guided the award in the case of the Prince of Wales' Prizes just set forth by the learned President, he observed very forcibly that solidity of character could only be acquired by cultivating every faculty of the mind. Such a course of mental discipline as that which is maintained in the curriculum of the University of Victoria College tended to produce minds of a high order, distinguished by the breadth and comprehensiveness of their views.

In regard to these Prizes it was stated by the President, in his closing remarks,

1. That the First Prince of Wales' Prize is the highest honour in the gift of the University, and though for the present consisting of Books will probably be bestowed hereafter in the form of a Gold Medal. In this event a Medal will be given to the talented and industrious graduate who has won the Prize the present year.

2. We may mention that inasmuch as the donation given by the Prince of Wales has not been invested long enough to produce the required amount for the three Prizes which will hereafter be annually bestowed, only one would have been given this year, but for the generous kindness of Mr. John Hayden, of this Town, who kindly furnished this year a sum sufficient to enable the University Authorities to

3. The First Prize in Scripture History, named "The Ryerson Prize," and the First and Second Prizes, named the "Webster" and "Hodgins" Prizes, are the proceeds of a sum of between \$600 and \$700, given some time since by J. George Hodgins,

Esq., LL.B., the Deputy Superintendent of Education, for the purpose of founding Prizes for the encouragement of industrious students in Victoria College, his own beloved Alma Mater.* The Second Prize in Scripture is the result of a similar gift on the part of her distinguished son W. Kerr, Esq., a valued townsman of Cobourg. In addition to the prizes already referred to, there were three others of less value bestowed upon the leaders of the three matriculant classes, all of which are regarded as of equal standing. The names of these prizemen are—James G. Blair, William Wilkinson, and Alexander McNab Meacham. The Honourable John Rolph, LL.D., the Dean of the Medical Faculty, then delivered an Address, which we understand bore chiefly on the relative position of the Universities of Toronto and of Victoria College.

A Law Faculty having been recently established in Queen's University, Kingston, the Reverend Doctor Leitch, Principal, delivered an Address on the occasion. He said that the growth of Queen's College was characteristic of the rapid progress of all the institutions of this country. It had its origin in very small beginnings, and it has worked its way steadily onwards till it now presents the only University in British America with a staff of professors in all the Faculties of Arts, Theology, Medicine, and Law. The leading position which this University has always occupied in the higher education of the Province, is due to the principle, steadily carried out, that a standard of academic education of the highest type should be maintained at all hazards. There was a strong temptation to lower the education to the supposed necessities of the Country, but it was felt that the very mission of a University was to raise the people to its level, instead of lowering itself to the level of the people. It took its model chiefly from the Scottish Universities that gave to England such men as Brougham, Lord John Russell, and Lord Campbell; and the result has been a steady onward progress, and a gradual development into all the professional faculties. It is deeply to be regretted that the Government of this Province should, when administering the large University endowments at their disposal, have constructed a system based on the most unsatisfactory type of University education in England, viz., that of the University of London. This University never contemplated taking the high position of the old English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It never professed to give a high academic tone to the youths who receive its diplomas. It was a misnomer to call it a University, as its functions are simply those of a Board of Examination,—as in the case of those Boards recently organized for the examination of candidates for appointments in the public service, or the district Boards of Examiners in this Province, for the examination of schoolmasters. It exacts no academic training, and confers its degrees simply on the grounds of knowledge. It may, at first sight, appear that if a man has knowledge, it does not matter how it has been acquired. This is true if it is mere knowledge alone that is required. But there is something better than the mere possession of knowledge. Mental culture—the training of the faculties to proper action and academic discipline are objects of higher import in the education of the young. A student's future success in life depends not so much on the knowledge he has acquired as on the way in which it has been acquired. And knowledge may be acquired in such a way as permanently to injure the mental faculties and habits of the young. . . .

The rise of this Institution is a good example of what the people can do for themselves; and I hold that the best principle on which State assistance can be given, is to aid only those who manifest sufficient educational life to aid themselves. The great academic institutions of Britain sprung directly from the educational life of the people. All that the State did was to foster the vitality already manifested. It is those institutions alone that have struck their roots deep in the soil. When Gov-

* By a late arrival from England we learn that J. George Hodgins, LL.B., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and author of *Lovell's General Geography*, has been, on the motion of the Honorary Secretary, Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., seconded by Admiral Sir G. Back and H. G. Findlay, Esq., elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London.—*Christian Guardian*.

ernment thrust artificial systems on a Country, simply by the force of the public money, and irrespective of all voluntary action, they never thrive. It is the duty of Government to leave the higher as well as the Common School Education to the people themselves, and to content themselves with aiding Institutions on which the people have put their imprimatur.

CHAPTER VI.

OPERATIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY, 1851-1860.

Year.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles Sold at Catalogue Prices, without any Apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total Value of Library, Prize and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus despatched.
	Public Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1851.....			1,414 25	1,414 25
1852.....			2,981 13	2,981 13
1853.....			4,233 14	4,233 14
1854.....	51,376 23		5,514 18	56,890 41
1855.....	9,947 15	4,655 53	4,339 40	18,992 08
1856.....	7,275 82	9,320 87	5,726 76	22,323 45
1857.....	16,200 92	18,118 28	6,451 20	40,770 40
1858.....	3,982 99	11,810 28	6,972 05	22,765 32
1859.....	5,805 64	11,905 02	6,679 30	24,839 96
1860.....	5,289 56	16,829 60	5,417 93	27,537 09
Total	\$99,878 31	\$72,639 58	\$49,779 34	\$22,297 23

PRISONS LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1856-1860.

The following Table shows the number of Volumes of Books sent out from the Educational Depository to various Prisons, etcetera, in Upper Canada during the years 1856-1860:

Prison Libraries.	Local Amount Received.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total Sum Available.	Volumes Sent Out.
1856:	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Peterborough Jail.....	22 16½	22 16½	44 33	94
Toronto Jail.....	131 63	131 63	263 26	616
Woodstock Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	72
	173 79½	173 79½	347 59	781
1857:				
Lanark and Renfrew Jail	60 00	60 00	120 00	282
Provincial Penitentiary	46 13	46 13	92 26	174
Whitby Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	106
	126 13	126 13	252 26	562
1858:				
Provincial Penitentiary....	100 00	100 00	200 00	251

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Continued.

Prison Libraries.	Local Amount Received.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total Sum Available.	Volumes Sent Out.
1859 :				
Brockville Jail.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	154
Guelph Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	94
Picton Jail	10 00	10 00	20 00	43
Sarnia Jail	25 00	25 00	50 00	92
Woodstock Jail.....	19 75	19 75	39 50	82
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene....	17 00	17 00	34 00	96
	131 75	131 75	263 50	562
1860 :				
Barrie Jail	20 00	20 00	40 00	84
Goderich Jail.....	25 16	25 16	50 32	87
London Jail... ..	5 00	5 00	10 00	14
Peterborough Jail.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	82
Whitby Jail.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	36
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene....	47 66	47 66	95 32	150
	127 82	127 82	255 64	453
1858 :				
Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	386
1860 :				
Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	52 00	52 00	104 10	176
Recapitulation :	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
For the year 1856.....	173 79½	179 79½	347 59	781
For the year 1857.....	126 13	126 13	252 26	562
For the year 1858.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	251
For the year 1859.....	131 75	131 75	263 50	562
For the year 1860.....	127 82	127 82	255 64	453
Lunatic Asylums, as above, 1858.....	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	387
Lunatic Asylums, as above 1860.....	52 00	52 00	104 00	176
	\$823 43	\$822 43		
Grand Total.....			\$1446 86	3171

IMPORTATION OF BOOKS INTO CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1850-1860.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of Books, (not Maps or School Apparatus,) imported into Canada. This Table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statement that the operations of the Educational Depository interference with the interests of the Booksellers. The total value of these Books imported during these years was over Four Millions of dollars, while the operations of the Depository, only amounted to the value of the Books sent out, at the selling prices, to \$139,952.

Year.	Value of Books Entered at Ports in Lower Canada.	Value of Books Entered at Ports in Upper Canada.	Total Value of Books Imported into the Province.	Proportion Imported for the Educational Department for Upper Canada.
1850.....	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580	84
1851.....	120,700	171,132	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,286	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,660
1855.....	194,356	388,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860.....	Returns not yet published.			
1850 to 1859	\$1,631,612	\$2,486,990	\$4,118,602	\$139,952

Up to 1854, the "Trade and Navigation Returns" give the value on Books entered at every Port in Canada separately; after that year, the Report gives the names of the principal Ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Lower Canada was within a fraction of a third part of the whole, and, accordingly, in compiling this Table for the years 1855-59, the value entered in "other Ports" is divided between Upper and Lower Canada, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

THE HONOURABLE P. B. DE BLAQUIERE ON THE VALUE OF THE DEPOSITORY.

During the period of the attacks upon the Educational Depository by certain Booksellers in the Province, as detailed in Chapter XXIX of the Thirteenth Volume of this Documentary History, Petitions were presented to the House of Assembly on the subject, but not to the Legislative Council. Mr. de Blaquiere, having always felt a deep interest in our Library System made a reference to the matter in conversation with an Officer of the Department. As Chancellor of the University of Toronto and an earnest and enlightened Legislator, he always felt a deep interest in the education of the people, and in the success of the operations of the Educational Department for Upper Canada. When that Department was assailed in 1858, by certain Booksellers in the Province, he expressed his warm sympathy with its efforts to promote the intellectual improvement of the Country, and his readiness to defend its operations in his place in Parliament, should a favorable opportunity offer for his doing so. In reply to a Note of thanks for his spontaneous services on such an occasion, and enclosing some documents for his use, he thus expressed himself on the subject, in a Letter to the Deputy Superintendent of Education. He said:—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Note, and feel much obliged for the Catalogues and Pamphlets connected with the Depository, which you have kindly sent me, and which I hope you will permit me to retain, with a view of showing them to several Members of the Legislative Council. I have only been enabled as yet, to cast a hasty glance through them, but I have seen quite enough to satisfy me that the view I long since took of the effects of the Department and Normal School upon the whole educational establishment of Upper Canada, including that most important branch of it which is so admirably carried out by the Depository in all its details, remain fully confirmed; and that a deep debt of public gratitude is eminently due to the Chief of the Department, as well as to all those who have so ably assisted him in laying down a System of Public Education upon such sound principles. If the establishment of the Depository is merely considered as having substituted true and intellectual learning in the stead of the vile trash inundating our Public Schools before it took effect, this alone would demand the firm support of every well-wisher to the prosperity of the rising generation, and I regret from the manner in which the attack has been made upon this valuable Institution, (the Petition against it having only been presented to the House of Assembly,) that no present opportunity offers for advocating its interests in the Legislative Council,—you may, however, rest assured, that to the utmost of my feeble power, I shall be at all times ready to do justice to a noble Institution alike an honour and a glory to our common Country.

TORONTO, May 18th, 1858.

P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

CHAPTER VII.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA:

May it Please Your Excellency:

In presenting my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1861, it is my pleasing duty to state, that, although the Country still feels the effect of the previous years' commercial depression and disasters, there has been a large increase in the most important branches of our School operations during the year,—such as the aggregate attendance of Pupils at School, the amount provided for the support of Schools, and the amount of Teachers' Salaries, etcetera. The Statistical Tables, which form the Second part of this Report, present a full and detailed view of the character, state and progress of the Schools: I will limit myself, however, to the following summary references to them:—

1. *Table A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys.*

1. The amount apportioned and paid by this Department from the Legislative Grant, for Salaries of Common School Teachers in 1861, was \$5,513 over the apportionment of 1860.

2. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries,—being in proportion, and equal, to the amount expended from local sources,—was \$9,145; being a decrease of \$816.

3. The School Law requires that each Municipality shall provide a sum by Assessment at least equal to the Legislative Grant; but each Municipality can provide as large an additional sum as it may think proper for School purposes. The amount provided by Municipal Assessment was \$278,085, which although \$608 less than that of the preceding year, exceeded the Legislative Grant by the sum of \$121,053.

4. As the Council in the Municipality, so the Trustees in a School Section, have authority to provide money for the support of their School, or Schools, by Assessment, and also by Fees on Pupils, unless the Rate-payers decide in favour of a Free School. The amount of Assessment levied by School Trustees, in addition to the \$278,085 levied by the Municipal Councils, was \$587,297; being an increase of \$30,614.

5. Rate-bill Fees on Pupils are only imposed where the Schools are not free. The amount of Rate-bills imposed in 1861 was \$82,873; being a decrease of \$8,634.

6. The amount received by the School Trustees from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources, was \$130,375; being an increase of \$23,636. The large amount which the Municipalities have appropriated from the Clergy Reserve Fund for School purposes, may account for the small decrease of \$608 in the Municipal Assessment of \$278,085.

7. The amount available for Schools in 1861 from the balances of 1860, was \$136,469; being an increase of \$7,300.

8. The total Receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada for the year 1861, were \$1,381,279; being an increase on the receipts for the preceding year of \$57,006.

9. The amount paid for the Salaries of Teachers was \$918,112; being an increase of \$22,522.

10. The amount expended in the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, Prize Books, and Libraries, was \$20,084; being a decrease of \$4,585. In the preceding year there was an increase of \$7,933.

11. The amount expended for School-books, Stationery, fuel, and other expenses, was \$102,672; being an increase of \$10,909.

12. The amount expended for the purchase of School Sites, (many of which are free Grants), and the erection of School-houses, was \$113,365; being a decrease of \$242.

13. The amount paid in 1861 for the rents and repairs of School-houses was \$36,462; being an increase of \$3,040.

14. The unexpended balances of the preceding year were \$189,861; being an increase of \$25,362. These balances are rather apparent than real—arising from the fact that many of the Municipal Councils and Trustees do not, until after the close of the civil year, collect the sums necessary to pay the expenses of such year.

15. The total Expenditure, in behalf of Common Schools for the year 1861, was \$1,191,417; being an increase of \$31,644.

II. Table B.—School Population—Pupils Attending Common Schools.

An Act still unrepealed requires the legal returns of School population to include only School Children between the ages of 5 and 16 years; but the Law secures to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age the right of attending the Schools, as long as their conduct conforms to its Rules and Discipline.

1. The School Population, (including only the Children between 5 and 16 years of age,) was 384,980; being an increase of 11,391.

2.—The number of Pupils attending the Elementary Schools from 5 to 16 years of age, was 309,895; being an increase of 14,215. The number of those of other ages attending the Schools was 20,023; being a decrease of 109. The whole number of Pupils attending the Schools was 329,918; being an increase of 14,106.

3. The number of Boys in the Schools was 178,435; being an increase of 6,331. The number of Girls in the Schools was 151,483; being an increase of 7,775. The number returned as indigent children was 5,666; being a decrease of 387.

4. The same Table shows the periods of the attendance of Pupils at the Schools, and the subjects of their Studies. It will be seen that there is an encouraging increase of Pupils in all the higher subjects of Common School education, except Book-keeping and Vocal Music.

III. Table C.—Common School Teachers—Their Religious Persuasions, Rank, Salaries.

1. The number of Teachers reported as employed in the 4,019 Common Schools in 1861, was 4,336; being an increase of 55. Of these 3,031 were males, being a decrease of 69; and 1,305 were females, being an increase of 124.

2. As to the Religious Persuasions of Teachers, 723, were Members of the Church of England,—being a decrease of 22; 469 were Members of the Church of Rome,—being an increase of 7; 1,249 were Presbyterians of different classes,—being an increase of 11; 1,275 were Methodists of different classes,—being an increase of 26. There were 229 Baptists,—increase of 2; 76 Congregationalists,—decrease 14.

3. As to rank of Teachers, it appears from this Table that of Normal School Teachers reported, 194 were of the First Class, and 243 of the Second Class. Of Teachers whose Certificates have been given by the County Boards, 1,009 were of the First Class,—being an increase of 47; 2,088 were of the Second Class,—being an increase of 54; and 663 of the Third, or lowest, Class,—being a decrease of 51.

4. *Salaries of Teachers.*—The lowest Salary paid a male Teacher was \$80, and the highest was \$1,300. The average salary of male Teachers, with board, was \$185,—without board, \$429. The average Salary of female Teachers, with board, was \$132,—without board, \$215.

IV. *Table D.—Schools, School Houses, School Visits, School Lectures, Time of keeping open the Schools*

1. Each Township is divided into School Sections of from two to four miles square. The whole number of School Sections reported was 4,154,—increase, 20. The whole number of Schools reported as open was 4,019,—increase, 50. The number of School Sections in which there were no Schools open, or which have not been reported, was 135,—decrease, 30.

2. The number of Free Schools was 2,903,—increase, 301. The increase in the number of Free Schools the preceding year was 285. Thus nearly three-fourths of the Common Schools of Upper Canada are Free Schools, by the voluntary action of the Rate-payers in each School Section separately, and, as the result of their own observation, experience, discussion, and patriotism. The number of Schools partly free, was 1,017,—decrease, 261. The number of Schools in which 25 cents monthly Fees were paid, was 99,—increase, 10.

3. *School Houses.*—The whole number of School-houses reported was 4,055,—increase, 59. Of these, the Brick were 449,—increase, 37; Stone, 302,—decrease, (as reported,) 12; Frame, 1,606,—increase, 95; Log, 1,686,—increase, 6; not reported, 30,—decrease, 67; Freehold, 3,344,—increase, 77; leased, 461,—increase, 10; rented, 136,—decrease, 26; not reported, 114.

4. Whole number of School-houses built during the year, was 194,—increase on the number built the preceding year, 40. Of these, the Brick School-houses built were 51,—increase, 19; Stone, 12,—increase, 6; Frame, 85,—increase, 10; Log, 45,—increase, 6; total 194.

5. *School Visits.*—By Local Superintendents, 9,467,—increase, 618; by Clergymen, 5,676,—decrease, 291; by Municipal Councillors, 1,976,—increase, 32; by Magistrates, 2,170,—decrease, 56; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 316,—decrease, 3; by Trustees, 20,266,—decrease, 59; by other Persons, 25,148,—decrease, 29. The whole number of school visits during the year, 65,019,—increase, 212.

6. *School Lectures.*—By Local Superintendents, 2,731,—decrease, 36; by other Persons, 353,—decrease, 74; total 3,084,—decrease, 110. There appear to be nearly 1,300 School Sections in which no lectures have been delivered by Local Superintendents during the year, as required by Law.

7. *Time of Keeping open the Schools.*—The average time of keeping open the Schools was 10 months and 24 days,—increase, 6 days. In the State of Massachusetts, the average time of keeping open the School was 7 months and 18 days; in the State of New York it was 7 months and 3 days; in the State of Pennsylvania 5 months and 5½ days.

V. *Table E.—Religious Exercises, Bible, Text Books—Apparatus used in the Schools.*

1. Out of 4,019 Schools reported, it appears that the Daily Exercises of 2,381 of them are open and closed with Prayer,—increase, 155; and that in 2,879 of them the Bible, or Testament, is read,—increase, 121.

2. This Table shows that the uniform series of National Text Books is almost universally used in the Schools. It is gratifying to observe that Sangster's improved edition and adaption to Canadian currency of the National Arithmetic is rapidly superseding the old and inferior edition, it having been introduced into 803 Schools during the year,—the second year of its publication. It is also gratifying to remark

that Mr. Hodgins' excellent Geography,—the only truly Canadian one published,—is being largely introduced into the Schools.

3. The total number of Maps used in the Schools was 20,667,—increase, 2,462. The number of Schools in which Maps are used was 2,820,—increase, 210. But it is to be regretted that there are 1,200 Schools in which no Maps are used, except those contained in Geographies. The number of Schools in which Globes are used is 926,—increase, 71. The number in which Blackboards are used was 3,342,—increase, 30.

VI. Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

1. The number of Separate Schools reported in 1860, was 109,—decrease, 6.

2. The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative Grant to these Schools was \$7,549,—decrease, \$56.

3. The amount apportioned and paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries, (equivalent to a sum provided from local sources), was \$137,—increase, \$97.

4. Amount derived from Local School Rates was \$12,349,—decrease, \$1,955. Amount received from subscriptions and other sources, \$10,903,—increase, \$1,495. Total amount received for the support of Separate Schools, \$30,940,—decrease, \$419.

5. Amount paid to Teachers, \$24,528,—increase, \$1,323. Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries, was \$418—(for which these articles to the value of twice this amount was sent from the Depository) increase, \$195. Amount paid for other purposes, \$5,993,—decrease, \$1,938.

6. The whole number of Pupils in the Separate Schools in 1860 was 13,631,—decrease, 1,077.

7. The Table also shows the number of Male and Female Teachers employed in the Schools, the subjects of Study, and the number of Maps used in the Schools.

VII. Grammar Schools. Table G.—Receipts, Expenditures, Pupil's Fees.

1. The whole number of Grammar Schools was 86,—decrease, 2;—two inefficient Grammar Schools having been discontinued.

2. The amount of Legislative Grant and Fund apportioned and paid to these eighty-four Schools was \$36,693,—increase, \$3,520.

3. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned and paid for the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books, was \$845, for which these things to the value of twice the local sum received were sent out from the Depository,—increase, \$58.

4. *The Amount Received from Local Sources.*—From Municipal Grants, \$17,441,—increase, \$3,708; from Fees, \$20,545,—\$229; from balances and other sources, \$9,635,—decrease, \$2,626.

5. Total Receipts for all Grammar School purposes for 1861, \$85,163,—increase, \$4,883.

6. *For Masters' Salaries*, \$71,034,—increase, \$7,028; for Maps, Apparatus, Prize Books, \$1,932,—increase, \$66; for Building, Rent, and Repairs, \$4,234,—decrease, \$1,803; contingencies, Books, \$3,907,—decrease, \$1,740. Total expenditure during the year, \$81,108,—increase, \$3,552. Balances not collected and paid at the end of the year, \$4,054,—increase, \$1,331.

7. *Pupils.*—Whole number of Pupils attending the Schools in 1861, 4,766,—increase, 220; number of Pupils from the Towns in which the Grammar Schools, 1,050,—increase, 55; from other Counties, 341,—increase, 64.

VIII. Table H.—Meteorological Stations and Observations at the Senior County Grammar Schools.

The Senior County Grammar School is the School which is situated in the County Town of each County, and receives \$400 per annum from a Parliamentary Grant, in

addition to the apportionment from the Grammar Schools Fund, which it shares in common with the other Grammar Schools in each County. The Senior County Grammar School thus receives \$400 per annum, besides sharing with the other Grammar Schools in the distribution of the Grammar School Fund. The duty of taking Meteorological Observations has been imposed upon the Head Master, in order to ascertain the character and Annual variations of Climate at different points in Upper Canada; and the best Scientific Instruments were procured for that purpose as detailed in a previous Report. No practical results have yet ensued in Canada from this provisions of the law; but a collection of the Returns received from these Stations were sent, by request, to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and, on being returned, were spoken of as containing much valuable information. (See Journal of Education for Upper Canada for 1861. See also Appendix to this Report.)

IX. Table I.—Number of Pupils in the various Branches of Instruction.

This Table presents a view of the subjects taught in the Grammar Schools, and the classification of Pupils. It appears that there were 4,618 Pupils in different branches of English,—increase, 212; in Latin, 2,515,—increase, 130; in Greek, 703,—increase, 145; in French, 1,375,—increase, 129; in Mathematics, 4,555,—increase, 265; in Geography, 4,109,—increase, 37; in History, 3,805,—increase, 217; in Physical Science, 2,751,—decrease, 209. For the division of subjects, and the classification of Pupils under these several heads, I refer to the Table.

X. Table K. shows the various Text-books which are used and read in the Schools, respecting which no analysis, or remark, is required.

XI. Table L. contains the returns, and information which have been given respecting the Colleges, Certificates, Religious profession and Salaries of the Head Masters of the Grammar Schools, the character and Furniture of the Schoolhouses, etcetera.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

XII. Table M.—Operations of these Schools during 1861.

I. The School year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, the one beginning on the 8th of January, and the other on the 8th of August. The object of the Normal School is to train Teachers to teach the subjects of a Common School education. All who are admitted engage to devote themselves to teaching. The Model School,—one for Boys and the other for Girls, each limited to 150 Pupils,—are connected with the Normal School, are under the same oversight, and taught by Teachers trained in the Normal School. In these Model Schools the Teachers-in-training in the Normal School, spend some time in each week, where they not only observe how a School should be organized and managed, and how the several subjects, should be taught, but are taught to teach themselves, as Assistants, and under the observation and instruction of the regular Teachers of these Schools.

2. Table M. presents a complete statistical view of the operations of the Normal School from the beginning. During the first Session of 1861, the number of applicants for admission was 182; the number found qualified, on examination, and actually admitted, was 161. The number of applicants for admission to the second Session was 165; the number admitted was 148. The number of Provincial Certificates given at the close of the first Session, after an examination of several days, on paper, in all the subjects taught, was 89; the number given at the end of the second Session was 102; total, 191. That is, nearly 200 qualified Teachers have been sent out from the Normal School during the year. Of these, however, 50 had been in attendance before and had obtained Certificates previously.

3. It will be seen, by referring to the Table, that of the 309 Students—Teachers admitted to the Normal School during the year, 178, or more than one-half, had been

Teachers before,—a sufficient proof that their object in coming to the Normal School was to qualify themselves better for their profession. The demand for Normal School Teachers is increasing, rather than abating, and the influence of the Institution is felt throughout the Province, in the improved and improving methods of School organization and teaching, as well as in the character and qualification of Teachers.

XIII. Table N.—The other Educational Institutions in Upper Canada in 1861.

This Table presents an approximate statistical view of other educational Institutions than Grammar and Common Schools, including Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools, as far as information respecting them could be obtained. In support of these Institutions, \$173,943 had been received and expended during the year, being a decrease of \$4,387; and 8,734 Students and Pupils have been taught in them,—being an increase of 953.

XIV. Table O.—Free Public Libraries supplied by the Education Department—Sunday School and other Public Libraries.

1. The system of Free Public Libraries is as follows: A carefully classified Catalogue of about four thousand Books, (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction,) is sent to each School Municipality. Arrangements have been made with the English and American Publishers of these Books, to procure them on advantageous terms for Public Libraries alone. From this Catalogue the School, or Municipal, Authorities, desirous of establishing, or improving, a Library, select such Books as they think proper, and receive from the Department those desired, at cost prices, (so far as they are in print, or stock), with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum, or sums, they transmit towards the purchase of the Books. The Libraries are managed according to General Regulations made by the Council of Public Instruction.

2. The value of Books already supplied by this Department since 1855 is \$99,808,—representing 193,258 Volumes. Since the severe commercial and financial depression of the Country, the annual demand for Library Books has been somewhat less than in previous years, while the demand for Prize-Books in the Schools, (supplied upon the same terms as Library Books,) has increased. The amount provided from local sources, for the purchase of Library Books, in 1861, was \$2,042, to which an equal sum was added by this Department, making \$4,084. The number of Volumes purchased with this amount was 6,590. The whole number of Free Libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions, was 481,—increase, 70.

3. The number of Sunday School Libraries reported was 1,875,—increase, 119. The number of Volumes reported in these Libraries was 288,664,—increase 10,016. The number of Public Libraries was 355,—increase, 8. The number of Volumes reported in these Libraries was 159,804,—increase, 1,999. The number of Common School Free Libraries, as above stated, was 481, containing 193,220 Volumes, making a total of 2,711 Libraries,—increase, 197; containing 641,688 Volumes,—increase, 18,577 Volumes.

XV. Table P.—Maps, Apparatus and Prize-Books Supplied by the Department to Grammar and Common Schools during the year 1861.

This Department not only supplies the Schools with Maps, Globes, and various articles of School apparatus, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sums are provided from local sources for these purposes, but it gets nearly all these articles manufactured in the Country, and better executed, and at lower prices, than they can be imported. The Globes and Maps manufactured in Toronto, contain the latest discoveries of Voyagers and Travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are the Tellurians, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms, Mechanical Powers, etcetera.

All this is done by employing private skill and enterprise,—furnishing to the Manufacturers the model and copy, and permitting and encouraging them to dispose of these articles to private Schools, as the Department supplies none but Municipal and School Authorities with them.

2. This Table, (P.), presents a full statistical view of the operations of this Branch of the Department during the year 1861, and also during the seven years since its establishment. During the last year, \$16,252 have been expended, (the one-half contributed from local sources,) for the purchase of 156 Maps of the World; 283 of Europe; 228 of Asia; 214 of Africa; 244 of America; 201 of Canada; 357 of Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland; 159 of Single Hemispheres; 192 Classical and Scriptural Maps; 349 other Maps and Charts; 169 Globes; 1,339 other articles of School Apparatus; 9,268 historical and other Lessons (in Sheets); 26,931 Volumes of Prize Books.

3. During the seven years, there have been received and expended in this Branch \$88,893, for the supply to the Schools of 17,160 Maps and Charts, 1,043 Globes, 11,283 other articles of School Apparatus, 90,603 historical and other Lessons in Sheets, and 69,816 Volumes of Prize Books.

XVI. Table Q.—The Superannuated, or Worn-out Common School, Teachers.

1. The Legislature has appropriated \$4,000 per annum in aid of Superannuated, or worn-out, Common School Teachers. The allowance to each Teacher cannot exceed \$6 per year for every year that the Recipient has taught a Common School in Upper Canada. Each Recipient must pay \$4 per annum for each current year, or \$5 for each past year, since 1854, into the Fund; nor can any Teacher become a claimant upon the Fund, unless he pays annually at that rate to the Fund, commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the system was first established,) if he began to teach before that time. If a Teacher has not paid his Subscription annually, he must pay at the rate of \$5 per annum for past time, in order to be entitled to share in the Fund, when he is worn-out.

2. This Table, (Q,) gives the age, services, etcetera, of each Pensioner. Two hundred Teachers have been admitted to receive annual aid from this Fund; of whom 31 died before, or during the year 1861. The average age of each Pensioner in 1861 was 66½ years.

XVII. Table R.—Distribution of the Legislative Grant, together with the Sums raised as an Equivalent thereto, with other Monies raised by Municipalities and Trustees.

This Table presents a complete view of all the moneys which have been received and expended, (and from what sources derived), and for what purposes, in connection with the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada. Here may be seen at a glance how far this money has been expended on behalf of each County, Township, City, Town, and Incorporated Village. It appears that the people of Upper Canada provided and expended for Grammar and Common School purposes, in 1861, \$1,496,080,—being an increase for the Receipts and Expenditure of the preceding year of \$58,740. For details, I desire to refer to the Table.

XVIII. Table S.—Educational Summary for 1861.

This Table presents a view of the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, (as far as returns could be obtained,) and the number of Pupils attending them, as well as the amount expended for their support.

The whole number of Educational Institutions of every kind reported was 4,459,—increase, 80. The whole number of Students and Pupils attending them was 344,118,—increase, 15,279. The whole amount available for educational purposes was \$1,670,023,—increase, \$54,353.

XIX. Table T.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Upper Canada, from 1852 to 1861, inclusive.

This Table contains all the statistics which could be obtained illustrative of the progress of education, in connection with each branch, and all the Institutions of Education in Upper Canada during the last twenty years.

XX. The Educational Museum.

What I remarked on this subject in my last Report is equally true and applicable at the present time. "Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the Institution of the People at large,—to provide for them Teachers, Apparatus, Libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the Schools have been so established and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired, in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of Students and Pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous Visitors from various parts of the Country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means provided would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government, as part of the System of Popular Education,—regarding the indirect, as scarcely secondary to the direct, means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of School Apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agriculture and other Implements, of Specimens of the Natural History of the Country, Casts of antique and modern Statues and Busts, etcetera, selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including Busts of some of the most celebrated Characters in English and French History; also, copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian, Schools of Painting. These objects of Art are labelled, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical Catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated,

"That the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is, at the same time, strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffelle and other Great Masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of our Public Instruction, is one part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of School Grants, for the purpose of improving School Architecture and Appliances, and to promote Art, Science and Literature by means of Models, Objects and Publications, collected in a Museum in connection with this Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive Reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, etcetera. A large portion of the contents of our Museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable

auxiliary to the Schools; the number of Visitors from all parts of the Country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London."

XXI. Report of the Grammar School Inspectors—The Model Grammar School.

In Appendix B to this Report will be found the excellent Reports of the Inspectors of Grammar Schools,—the Reverend William Ormiston, D.D., of Hamilton, and the Reverend John Ambery, A.M., First Classical Master in the Model Grammar School, Toronto. In both of these Reports mention is made of the encouraging progress of the Grammar Schools; and I believe that the Trustees of Grammar Schools do all that can be done for the efficiency and improvement of the Schools in the present very defective state of the Law, under which the Board of Trustees have no power to raise a sixpence by Rate, or otherwise than by voluntary subscription, for the purchase of School-sites, or the erection, repairs, or furnishing of School-houses, or towards making up the salaries of Masters, beyond the fees of tuition. The marvel is, that Boards of Trustees have been able to accomplish anything in proportion to what they have done for the support, much less improvement, of the Grammar Schools. The Reverend Doctor Ormiston has, in his Reports for past years, dwelt strongly on the defects of the Grammar School Laws, and the necessity of amending them. The Reverend Mr. Ambery has referred to the subject in terms equally strong, discussing, with very great force, the duties, relations, and nature, of the Grammar Schools. He has also made some very able and suggestive remarks on the methods of teaching languages, and on the office and importance of the Model Grammar School, now so efficiently and nobly accomplishing the objects of its establishment.

The number of Pupils in this School is limited to 100, with a training-class of Candidates for Masterships in the Grammar Schools. It was intended to limit this class to ten but it already considerably exceeds that number. The Model Grammar School is intended to accomplish for the Grammar Schools of the Country what the Normal and Model Schools have long been accomplishing for the Common Schools.

XXII. Reports of the Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

The Local Superintendents have accompanied, in many instances, their Statistical Annual Reports with remarks,—extracts from which will be found in Appendix A. I refer to these extracts as exhibiting the inner and practical life of the School System,—the nature of its operations, the obstacles to its progress from newness of settlements, and poverty, in some instances, indifference and ignorance in others,—the noble way in which the people generally are exerting themselves to educate their Children, and the growing success of their efforts.

XXIII. General and Concluding Remarks.

In my last Report, I reviewed the progress of the School System in Upper Canada in comparison with the progress of the School Systems in the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, and the greater and remarkable progress which our School System has made. I will not repeat these facts and comparisons in this Report; but I may remark, that our School System, for its existence as well as its success, depends upon the voluntary action of the people. The Legislature levies no School tax, nor compels any Municipality to accept the Grant apportioned to it. Any County, City, Town, or Incorporated Village, Municipality can decline accepting the Legislative School Grant upon the conditions prescribed, and thus extinguish the School System within its own jurisdiction. Instead of this,—while the Legislative School Grant of \$157,032 apportioned among the Municipalities for the year 1861, would require them to raise a like sum, as a condition of receiving that Grant, they have not only complied with the condition by collecting a like sum by rate, but have actually collected for School purposes the sum of \$278,085, exceeding the amount of the Leg-

islative Grant in the sum of \$121,053. In addition to this, the Trustees have collected the sum of \$1,224,247, of which \$1,191,417 have been expended for School purposes.

2. It is worthy of remark, that among the Teachers employed in the Common and Separate Schools, are 462 Roman Catholic Teachers,—about 150 of whom teach in Separate Schools, but upwards of 300 are employed by the Trustees of the Public Common Schools,—a practical illustration of the liberality of the people, and of the injustice of the imputation made against them, in regard to their conduct towards their Roman Catholic fellow Citizens. It is questionable whether, in a Country of equal population, and as Roman Catholic, as Upper Canada is Protestant, more than 300 Protestant Teachers would be employed by locally elected Trustees. This fact may largely account for the unwillingness of Roman Catholics generally to separate themselves and their Children from the Public Schools, since three-fourths of their Children attend the Public Schools, while only one-fourth of them attend the Separate Schools, and, since the aggregate attendance at the Separate Schools has decreased 1,077, while the aggregate attendance at the Public Schools has increased 14,106. Were there no Separate Schools, a larger number of Roman Catholic Teachers would doubtless be employed in the Public Schools; but as it is, the Roman Catholic is only exceeded by three other Churches in the number of its Members who are employed as Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada,—an ample illustration of the equity of the law and of the catholicity of its administration, even by the people themselves in their several School Sections.

3. Another fact worthy of remark is, that, while there has been a decline and depression in almost every branch of business and of the Public Revenue, there has been a steady advancement in the progress of the Schools, whether we regard the means provided for their support, the attendance of Pupils, the qualifications of Teachers, the character and Furniture of the School-houses, or the methods and facilities of instruction.

4. Equally remarkable is the progress made by the Free Schools. In 1850, no Free Schools existed in Upper Canada; nor did the Legislature exercise the power to establish them, but simply empowered the rate-payers in each School division to use their own discretion as to the manner of providing for the support of their Schools. The question was thus an open one in each School Municipality, to be decided upon in Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, by the election of Trustees, as favourable, or otherwise, to Free Schools, but to be decided upon by an annual vote at Annual, or Special, Meetings in the School Sections of Townships. The result has been, that the comparative merits of the Free, and Ratebill, School System has been discussed and decided upon, from year to year, in each School Municipality, and the principle that each man should contribute to the state-interest of the education of youth according to his property, and each Child, whether his parents are rich, or poor, should have an equal right to an education necessary for the interests of society, has gained from year to year, until 2,903 of the 4,019 Common Schools in operation are free, with a considerable number of Grammar Schools; and the increase of Free Schools during the year 1861 was no less than 302,—making a difference of 604 in the relative proportion of Free and Ratebill Schools.

5. Finally, every year's experience strengthens my conviction as to the truth and wisdom of the principle on which our Public School System is founded,—the only true principle, I think, for the education and advancement of a free people,—for the Government, (not to assume the task of educating the people, but to aid them in every possible way to educate themselves,—not to rule and do for them, but to counsel and assist them,—not to supersede local exertion, but to develop and encourage it,—to habituate and train the people to rely upon themselves, to learn how to manage their own affairs, and to work out their own destinies. Under the influence of such a School System, in connection with our free system of Constitutional Government, and by the Divine Blessing, I believe the destinies of our Country will harmonize with the highest aspiration of patriotism and Christianity.

TORONTO, June, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR 1861.

Receipts			Names of the Different Accounts		Expenditure.	
Balance on the 1st of January 1861	Receipts during the year 1861	Total Receipts		Balance on the 1st of January 1860	Expenditure during the year 1861	Total Expenditure
\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
19,762 58	132,226 00	151,988 58	Number 1.—Common School Grant.....		148,893 49	148,893 49
1,067 93	2,000 00	3,067 93	Number 2.—Poor School Fund.....		589 00	589 00
2,994 47	5,401 00	8,395 47	Number 3.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....		7,549 54	7,549 54
7,721 34	31,851 00	39,572 34	Number 4.—Grammar School Fund.....		40,385 00	40,385 00
	22,125 17	22,125 17	Number 5.—Model Grammar School.....		8,842 14	28,321 81
	25,512 26	25,512 26	Number 6.—Normal and Model Schools.....	14,479 67	16,404 82	26,270 17
6,536 67	15,062 20	21,598 87	Number 7.—Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.....	9,865 35	36,235 33	36,235 33
	4,642 00	4,642 00	Number 8.—Superannuated Teachers.....	267 42	4,228 66	4,496 08
1,462 79	1,878 15	3,340 94	Number 9.—Journal of Education.....		2,195 66	2,195 66
	16,100 65	16,100 65	Number 10.—Educational Museum and Library.....	10,533 60	1,676 16	12,209 76
	1,392 77	1,392 77	Number 11.—Trust Funds.....		1,300 00	1,300 00
\$38,545 78	\$258,191 20	\$297,736 98				
		5,708 86				
		\$303,445 84				
			Balance on the 31st of December, 1861.....	\$35,146 04	\$268,299 80	\$303,445 84
			Totals.....			

TORONTO, May, 1862.

ALEXANDER MARLING, Accountant.

THE UPPER CANADA EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The Commissioners of Public Schools in Baltimore (Maryland) having deputed Mr. J. N. McJilton, of that city, to attend certain Educational Conventions in the United States. He also made a visit to the Education Department of Upper Canada, and thus refers to his visit to Toronto, in Upper Canada, and his examination of its Normal School.

The establishment of a Normal School in connection with the System of Public Instruction, as pursued in Upper Canada, was considered by the Authorities, or Government in the year 1836, but it was not until the year 1847 that the necessary arrangements were completed for opening the Institution. The School was commenced in the vacated Government House, Toronto, and conducted there until suitable Buildings were provided. The corner stone of the new Building was laid by the Earl of Elgin on the 2nd day of July, 1851. It was completed and the School removed into it on the 24th November, 1852. The grounds consist of seven acres and a half. They are architecturally laid out and divided into walks and grass plots, beautifully arranged and elegantly ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers. The location is in the heart of the City, three-fourths of a mile from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, on a site that overlooks the City, and the Lake as far as the eye can see. The site itself is an open square, bounded by Church street on the east, Gould Street on the south, Victoria Street on the west and Gerrard Street on the North. The cost of the Grounds and Buildings as at first erected was \$100,000. An additional Building for the Model Grammar School was erected in 1858, fronting on Gerrard Street. The style of architecture is Roman Doric, surmounted by a Doric cupola 95 feet high. The Schools were removed in to the new apartments on the 15th of May, 1858, leaving the old building for use of the Education Department and in the establishment of a School of Art and Design. The ground work of this school of Art and Design is laid upon an extensive scale. The apartments allotted to its use are spacious and convenient, and it already exhibits a fine display of works of art in sculpture, painting, etcetera. The Offices of the Chief Superintendent of Education in the Province and his Officers and Clerks are in the Building. Various articles used in Schools, such as Mathematical and other Apparatus, Globes, etcetera, are manufactured under the superintendence of the Department. Specimens are exhibited for inspection and sale in rooms appropriated to the purpose. The Books used in all the Public Schools are published under the same superintendence. They are kept for supply and sale in the Building. Orders for the Apparatus and Books, etcetera, are sent from all parts of Canada by the heads of both Public and Private Schools. Besides the supply of the Schools authorized officially by the Government a large and somewhat profitable trade is thus carried on. The object of the Department is not, however, to realize profit from its supplies, but merely to meet the expenses incurred in the manufacture of the articles and publication of the Books. The entire Institution, including all its departments of education, manufacture and publishing, is under the supervision of the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction in Upper Canada. The general management of the Institution is committed to a Council of Public Instruction appointed by the Crown. Its immediate government is in the hands of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School, as now conducted, consists of the Normal department proper, and Male and Female Model Schools. The Normal School proper is entitled the school of instruction; its Students are called Teachers-in-training. The plan of instruction is by lectures. The Students are instructed in the principles of education, and are taught how to teach in the use of the best methods of communicating

knowledge to the youthful mind. The age of admission ranges from sixteen to thirty years. Female Students are admitted at sixteen; Male Students at eighteen. The Sessions are semi-annual. The Winter Session commences on the 8th day of January, and closes on the 22nd of June. The Autumn Session commences on the 8th day of August, and closes on the 22nd of December. No Student is admitted without a Certificate of good moral character, dated within three months of the time of presentation, and signed by the Minister of the Religious Denomination to which the applicant belongs.

Departments of Instruction.—The departments of instruction are two. They are termed the junior and senior divisions. To be admitted into the junior division the applicants must read the English language fluently; parse any common sentence of prose composition according to any recognized authority; write legibly and correctly; give a definition of geography, and exhibit a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal Countries of the globe with their Capitals; the Oceans, Seas, Rivers and Islands of the World. They must be acquainted with the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, common, or vulgar, Fractions, and simple proportion. Besides giving evidence of the above qualifications, the Candidates are required to sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school-teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is the better to qualify themselves for the important duties of the profession. No charge is made for tuition, or books, and the sum of one dollar per week, payable at the end of the Session, is allowed them, provided that at the end of the first Session they shall be entitled upon examination to a First Class Provincial Certificate.

NORMAL SCHOOL LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

Courses of Lectures are delivered in the two departments—junior and senior, by the Head and Second Masters. Each Master has his department and lecture-room. The examinations for entrance and advancement are rigid, and require considerable time. The periods allotted to each are as follows:—(1) Botany, time 3 hours to answer 12 questions; (2) Education and Art of Teaching, one hour and a half, 16 questions; (3) Book-keeping, one hour and a half; (4) Composition—Themes are given, one hour and a half, 3 themes; (5) Algebra, one hour and a half; (6) Grammar, including Parsing, 3 hours; (7) Practical Arithmetic, three hours; (8) History—general English and Canadian, 3 hours; (9) Geography—general and Canadian, 3 hours; (10) Geometry, one hour and a half; (11) Mensuration and the Rudiments of Mechanics, one hour and a half.

Each of the two classes is separated into two divisions for convenience in instruction and examination. An examination upon the previous lecture always precedes the delivery of the succeeding one.

A DAY IN THE MODEL SCHOOL.

The Model School is divided into two departments, the male and the female. They are conducted on opposite sides of the building, with a hall between them, and entirely separated from each other as in the Normal department. They use different yards on different sides of the building. While the Normal School is called the School of Instruction by lecture, the Model School is called the School of Instruction by practice. The Pupils of the Model School are taught and encouraged to give practical effect to the instruction they receive. Each School is divided into three classes, and each class is ordered to consist of fifty Pupils.

Departments.—The departments in which the School is conducted consist of a large Room for each of the sexes, with a Class-room and a Gallery for each; bonnet and hat Rooms, and retiring Rooms, one on the male side for the Master, and

one on the female side for the Mistress. The Galleries are Rooms furnished with seats, that rise one above another to a height of six or seven feet, so as to bring the heads of the children in the rear above those in front, that they may all be in full view of the Teacher. Explanations and Recitations in nearly all the studies, are conducted in those Galleries. The recitations are altogether unlike those that are allowed after the lesson has been committed to memory by the Pupil. They are conversational in their character, and frequently produce considerable mental excitement in the Pupils. In their desire to excel, they become animated to a high degree, and exhibit in their countenances and actions, the satisfaction they enjoy when they are able to answer the question propounded by the Teacher.

Several afternoons are devoted to calisthenics and gymnastics in the boys' department, and to calisthenics and needlework in the girls' department. The School is opened by reading a portion of the Scriptures, singing and prayer. There is a Library connected with the School, from which divisions II and III are allowed to take books on Friday afternoons.

The Galleries and Class-rooms on either side are numbered 1 and 2 and the divisions of the classes, seven in number, are taken into them at different periods, according to the arrangement of the schedule.

As I was admitted into all the rooms during recitation I had an opportunity of observing the manner in which the lessons in Spelling, Reading, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic were conducted, besides the Object lessons in some of the studies.

Spelling.—In spelling, the word is given out by the Teacher in a distinct enunciation, and required to be written by the Pupils on slates. In some instances the word is spelled by the Teacher, and immediately followed by the imitation of the pupils. In the higher department of spelling, or rather in etymology, pupils are required to name Roots, with Prefixes, Affixes, etcetera. Reading lessons are conducted with close attention to Points, accent, emphasis, pauses, and with elocutionary expression, the Teacher frequently reading and requiring its imitation by the pupils.

Reading.—In reading, the voice of every child is distinctly heard by all the members of the class, who are engaged in watching closely for mistakes that they may have the credit of correcting them. The organs of the voice are trained for proper expression and clear enunciation. This is effected by constant practices, during which the corrections of the teacher are applied.

Geography.—Geography is taught principally in the use of the Map with a hemispherical block to represent the rotundity of the hemispheres. The equator, divisions of the zones, latitude and longitude are represented; and Countries, Cities, Towns, Capitals, Rivers, Mountains are pointed out, with descriptions in their physical character, and political and civil relations,—everything in fact in the geographical relations is communicated to the class, in familiar language, by the teacher, who in continual inquiries demands a repetition of his language by the pupils, together with answers to such original questions as may be suggested. Arithmetic, grammar and history, are taught in the same oral method, accompanied with exercises on the black-board, and characteristic illustrations and explanations. Slates are freely used in nearly all the studies, upon which the pupils write their lessons, and work their questions in arithmetic.

OBJECT LESSONS IN THE GIRLS' MODEL SCHOOL.

One of the most interesting events of the visit was an object lesson, by a class composed of little girls from six to ten years of age. Having heard of the perfection to which those lessons had been advanced in the model school I was desirous of witnessing the exercise. The teacher readily complied with the request, and desired that I should make choice of the subject. As there was a large number of pictures repre-

senting the various departments of school study placed in grooves against the walls entirely surrounding the room, I asked if the exercises should be conducted in Natural History. The question was answered affirmatively, and a picture chosen upon which a camel and a cow were represented. Questions were asked relating to the class of animals to which the camel belongs, the character and habits of those animals; in what they are alike, in what unlike; the peculiarities of the cow and its uses; those of the camel, and the countries in which it lives. The little pupils described, with surprising accuracy, the qualities that adapted the camel to the climate and conditions of the countries it inhabits, its use in bearing burdens and in crossing the deserts, the peculiarities of its stomach, in the cells of which the animal carries water sufficient for a supply for several days, the adaption of the cushion-like arrangement of its foot to the sand or dust of the desert. The answers were generally promptly given, and if there was any hesitation in the class it was removed by the encouraging voice and manner of the teacher.

LESSON IN HISTORY, GIRLS' MODEL SCHOOL.

The recitation of the class in history was so perfect, that I was induced to ask the Teacher what text-book she used. "I have no text-book," was the reply. "I mean," said I "the Text-book you use in the preparation for the lesson." She answered, that she used all the Books on history that she could procure in preparing herself for the conversational lecture, in which she communicated the facts and their relations to the pupils. The whole system of the school seemed to me to be a sort of conversational story telling process, in which the minds of the hearers were kept in continual excitement, and the interest prolonged by their being made parties in the free interchange of thought.

I was not only pleased but very much profited by my examination of the educational process as pursued in the School; so much so, that the desire by which I was impelled to the first visit has been very much quickened for a second and more prolonged inspection. The interest of the occasion was not limited to the School-rooms. There is much to please and excite in the other departments of the Institution. The Museum, with its specimens of Sculpture, Paintings, etcetera; the gallery, with its models of various character; the School of Art and Design; the Library; all presented attractions, and afforded the means of study of the most pleasing and improving nature.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CANADA, 1862.

On the 20th of March, 1862, the Governor General opened the First Session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada with the usual Speech from the Throne, in which he made no reference to any Educational matter.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1862.

March 26th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; praying that the present system and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

March 28th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, praying for aid.

March 31st, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria; praying for the passing of an Act to make suitable provision for the education and maintenance of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in this Province.

April 2nd, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at Ottawa; praying for an increased Annual Grant.

April 3rd, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Corporation of Ottawa College, praying for aid.

April 7th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend A. King and others, of the Village of Colborne, County of Northumberland; praying that the present system and Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

Ordered, That Mr. R. W. Scott have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada," in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

April 9th, 1862. Mr. Speaker laid before the House—Report of the Trustees of the Friends', or Quakers', Seminary of the County of Prince Edward, for the year 1861, as follows:—

In accordance with the Statute, 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 104, the Trustees of the Friends', or Quakers', Seminary, Prince Edward County, Canada West, submit the following Account of the Property holden by said Institution:—

Land and Building, valued at	\$5,000 00
Stock, Farm Utensils, Furniture, etcetera	800 00
School Apparatus, Maps, etcetera	200 00
Fund, the interest of which is appropriated to the education of poor Children of the Society of Friends', or Quakers'...	500 00

Total Endowment	\$6,500 00
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PICTON, April, 1862. ALLAN M. DORLAND, Clerk to the Board of Trustees.

April 24th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Trustees of the Weston County Grammar School, County of York; praying for amendments to the 63rd Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting Grammar Schools.

The Honourable Mr. Alleyne laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—The Bursar's Statement of Cash transactions connected with the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, for the year ended 31st of December, 1860.

April 28th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. Hugh Bratton and others, of the Townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, County of Grey; praying for the abolition of the laws relating to the Common and Grammar School and Public Libraries of Upper Canada. Of the Town Council of the Town of Port Hope; praying for amendments to the Grammar School Law of Upper Canada.

April 29th, 1862. Mr. R. W. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Arthur Rankin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools," be now read a Second time. And a Debate arising thereon. The House Adjourned.

April 30th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton and others, of the City of Hamilton; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, in the Town of Guelph.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Question, which was on Monday, the Twenty-eight instant, proposed, That the Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada," in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools, be now read a Second time.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate, and the Question being again proposed, that the Bill be now read a Second time,

Mr. Alexander Morris moved in amendment to the question, seconded by Mr. F. W. Haultain, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" be added at the end thereof. And a further Debate arising thereupon, The House adjourned.

May 1st, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; praying for a grant of money to Victoria College; and also, to amend the University Act so as to place all Colleges in Upper Canada upon the same footing and on equal terms in regard to public aid, etcetera. Of the Medical School of Kingston, in connection with the University of Queen's College; praying for aid.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the amendment which was, on Monday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada," in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools, be now read a Second time; and which amendment was, That the word: "now" be left out, and the words: "this day six months," be added at the end thereof. The House resumed the said adjourned Debate, until midnight.

May 2nd, 1862. And the Question on the amendment being put, the House divided: and the names were called for, they were taken down as follows:—Yeas, 13; Nays, 93. So it passed in the Negative. Then the main Question being put, it was,—

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a Second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. R. W. Scott, the Honourable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, Mr. John Crawford, Mr. Henry W. McCann, Mr. Robert Bell, (Russel), Mr. William Anderson, Mr. George Brown, and the Honourable M. H. Foley, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. William Patrick have leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate the share of the Township of Augusta in the Upper Canada Municipality Fund to Common School purposes. He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Monday next.

May 5th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Toronto School of Medicine, in affiliation with the University of Toronto; praying for aid. Of the Reverend William Taylor, D.D., and other Ministers of the Synod of Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; praying that the present system and Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

Ordered, That Mr. R. W. Scott have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph. He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Wednesday next.

May 6th, 1862. *Ordered,* That Mr. John Crawford have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Boy's Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto. He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time to-morrow.

May 9th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petition was read:—Of the Trustees of the Bradford Junior County Grammar School; praying for amendments to the Grammar School Act.

May 12th, 1862. *Ordered,* That Mr. John Crawford have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Wednesday next.

May 13th, 1862. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to appropriate the share of the Township of Augusta, in the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund, to Common School purposes, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

May 16th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Toronto School of Medicine; praying for amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

May 19th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the County of Brant; praying that the present system and Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

Ordered, That Mr. F. Jones have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Common Schools in Upper Canada. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

May 20th, 1862. Mr. Christopher Dunkin, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:—Your Committee have considered the Bill, and have prepared certain amendments to it, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honourable House, videlicet: Bill to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto.

May 22nd, 1862. The Committee on Printing recommend that the following Documents be printed in the Sessional Papers, videlicet: The Report of Ottawa College and the Report of the Bursar's Cash Transactions of the University of Toronto.

May 23rd, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. Alexander Workman and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying for an increased Annual Grant for the College of Ottawa.

May 26th, 1862. The Honourable Oliver Mowat, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth: Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honourable House: Bill to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph. On the Bill to appropriate the share of the Township of Augusta, in the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, to Common School purposes, your Committee have to report the Preamble as not proved; it being in their opinion inexpedient to legislate upon the subject.

May 28th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipality of the Township of Cavan; praying that the Bill to amend: "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools" may not become law.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto.

Mr. Joseph Dufresne also reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto, and made amendments thereunto. It was,—

Ordered, That the Report be now received. Mr. Joseph Dufresne reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read and agreed to. It was,—

Ordered, That the Bill be read a Third time, on Friday next.

Mr. Henry Starns also reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day of the Second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to a Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

May 30th, 1862. Mr. R. W. Scott reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend: "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada," in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

On motion of Mr. R. W. Scott, seconded by Mr. William Clark,

Ordered, That Five hundred copies of the Bill (to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools,") as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Eighth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses presented to the House on the 22nd instant, on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

Mr. Alexander Morris, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—Your Committee have considered the following Bill, and have agreed to certain amendments to which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honourable House:—Bill to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School.

A Bill to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto, was, according to Order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph, was, according to Order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. George Benjamin, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—Report of the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, 4,000 copies in English and 750 copies in French.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, (\$168,000), be granted to Her Majesty, for an additional sum for Common Schools. Upper and Lower Canada, (six thousand dollars, (\$6,000), of which, out of the Lower Canada share, to be applied to Normal Schools), for the year 1862.

Resolved, That the sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000) be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Superior Education Income Fund. Upper Canada, distributed as follows: Victoria College, Cobourg, Five thousand dollars; Queen's Col-

lege, Kingston, Five thousand dollars; Regiopolis College, Kingston, Three thousand dollars; St. Michael's College, Toronto, Two thousand dollars; Bytown College, Ottawa, One thousand four hundred dollars; Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada, Three thousand two hundred dollars; L'Assomption College, Sandwich, Four hundred dollars, for the year 1862.

Resolved, That the sum not exceeding One Thousand dollars, (\$1,000), be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg, for the year 1862.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars, (\$1,000), be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, Kingston, for the year 1862.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$4,800), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Observatory, Toronto, for the year 1862.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars, (\$500), be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, Kingston, for the year 1862.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars, (\$2,000), be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Toronto, for the year 1862.

The Honourable T. J. J. Loranger laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, on the state of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools, for the year 1861.

A Bill to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School was, according to Order, read a Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their Concurrence.

June 3rd, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipality of the Township of West Gwillimbury; praying that the Bill to amend an Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools, may not become law.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars, (\$16,000), be granted to Her Majesty for the additional Grant towards Common Schools, for the year 1862.

Mr. George Benjamin reported from the Committee of Supply, the Resolutions passed on the 30th of May last.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto." And also the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made, by the Legislative Council, to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of St. Ignatius, Guelph," and the same were read as followeth:—

Page 1, line 13, after "Hamilton," insert "for the time being and."

Page 1, line 15, leave out from "successors" to "shall," in line 17, and insert: "in their several and respective Chairs, or offices in the said College."

Page 1, line 25, after "Province," insert: "so as the annual value of the same does not exceed Five thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 28, after "therein," insert: "so as the same does not exceed the like annual value of five thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 29, leave out "ten" and insert: "seven."

The said Amendments being read a Second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honours and this House hath agreed to their amendments.

June 5th, 1862. The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School," and the same were read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 25, after "Province," insert: "so as the same does not exceed the annual value of Five Thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 28, after "bequest" insert: "so as the same does not exceed the annual value of Five Thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 29, leave out, "ten," and insert: "seven."

The said Amendments, being read a Second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honours that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Mr. George Benjamin, from the Committee of Supply reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000), be granted to Her Majesty for the additional Grant towards Common Schools, for the year 1862.

June 6th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipality of the Township of Nassagaweya, County of Halton; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the investment by them of their portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund, in Mortgages on Real Estate, for the benefit of Schools within their Municipality.

June 7th, 1862. On motion of the Honourable John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Maurice Laframboise,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of the last Commission issued with respect to the University at Toronto.

Ordered, That when the Return to said Address shall be received, it be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

June 9th, 1862. A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Mr. Rene Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to acquaint this Honourable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency, that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to several Bills:

II. EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1862.

March 27th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; praying against the division of the Endowment of the Toronto University. Of the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston; praying that their Annual Grant may be continued, and the amount thereof increased.

March 28th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Council of the Township of Augusta, in the County of Grenville; praying for the passing of an Act to place it beyond the power of the present, or any future, Council of the said Township, to apply the Clergy Reserve moneys to any other than Common School purposes. Of the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex; praying that steps may be taken to provide for the education of Deaf Mutes and the Blind of this Province.

March 31st, 1862. The Honourable Benjamin Seymour moved, seconded by the Honourable Adam Ferrie,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a return of the number of Patents issued by the Crown in each of the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, for Clergy Reserve, Grammar School, and Common School Lands in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively. The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

April 2nd, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria; praying for an enlarged Grant toward the education and maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind of this Province. Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying for the establishment of an Educational Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind of the Province.

April 3rd, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Corporation of the Ottawa College; praying for aid.

April 24th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. A. King and others, of the Village of Colborne, in the County of Northumberland; praying that the Endowment of the Toronto University may be preserved intact. Of the Reverend William Birks and others, of the said Township of Egremont; praying for the repeal, or amendment, of the Acts regulating the Common School System.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the House, the Return of the Trustees of the Friends', or Quakers', Seminary, in the County of Prince Edward, dated the 27th of March, 1862.*

The Honourable Mr. Sidney Smith presented to the House the Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions connected with the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, for the year 1860.

April 29th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Trustees of the Bradford Junior Grammar School; praying for the amendment of the Act relating to Grammar Schools.

April 30th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Medical School of Kingston; praying for the continuation of its Annual Grant.

May 1st, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. Adam Cochrane and others, of the Townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, in the County of Grey; praying for the amendment of the Upper Canada School Law.

May 6th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Synod of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; praying that there may be no division of the Toronto University Endowment, but that the same may be preserved intact.

May 7th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Toronto School of Medicine, in affiliation with the University of Toronto; praying for the continuation of their Annual Grant.

May 9th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton and others; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the "College of St. Ignatius" at Guelph.

May 14th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Toronto School of Medicine; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the Petitioners to examine their own Pupils, and to grant Certificates of Qualification. Of the Right Reverend John Joseph Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and others of Toronto aforesaid; praying for an Act of incorporation. in

* This Return was also presented to the House of Assembly on the 9th of April, and a copy of it is inserted in the Proceedings of that House.

order to conduct an establishment for the reception, education and training of Youths. Of Mrs. Charlotte Elmsley and others, of Toronto; praying for an Act of incorporation for an establishment for the reception, education and training of Females.

May 15th, 1862. The Honourable David Reesor, presented to the House a Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Toronto School of Medicine. The said Bill was read for the First time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Monday next.

May 16th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the County of Brant; praying against the passing of any measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution be preserved intact.

May 19th, 1862. The Order of the Day being read, for the Second Reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Toronto School of Medicine."

On motion of the Honourable David Reesor, seconded by the Honourable Alexander Morris, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

May 27th, 1862. The Order of the Day being read, for the Second reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Toronto School of Medicine."

On motion of the Honourable David Reesor, seconded by the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be discharged from the Orders of the Day.

May 28th, 1862. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the Township of Cavan; praying that the Bill lately introduced into the Legislative Assembly, relating to Separate Schools, may not become Law.

May 31st, 1862. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk, with a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The said Bill was read for the first time. On motion of the Honourable Alexander Campbell, seconded by the Honourable John Crawford, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk, with a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The said Bill was read for the First time. On motion of the Honourable L. L. Letellier de St. Just, seconded by the Honourable J. Armand, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Monday next.

June 2nd, 1862. The Honourable Alexander Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable John Hamilton, (Kingston,) That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to communicate to this House a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the Affairs and Financial Condition of Toronto University and University College of Upper Canada. The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was,—

Ordered, That such Members of the Executive Council as are Members of this House, do wait on His Excellency the Governor General with the said Address.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto," was read a second time. On motion of the Honourable G. W. Allan, seconded by the Honourable Alexander Campbell, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the Second reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph." On motion of the Honourable Sir E. P. Taché, seconded by the Honourable G. W. Allan, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph," was read a second time. On motion of the Honourable Sir E. P. Taché, seconded by the Honourable J. B. G. Proulx, it was.—

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders and on Private Bills.

June 3rd, 1862. The Honourable Alexander Campbell, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment. On motion of the Honourable G. W. Allan, seconded by the Honourable George Alexander, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Third time presently. The said Bill was then read a Third time accordingly. The question was then put whether this Bill shall pass? A.—It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment.

June 4th, 1862. The Honourable Alexander Campbell, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and the said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 13—After "Hamilton," "for the time being, and."

Page 1, line 15—Leave out from "successors" to "shall" in line 17, and insert: "in their several and respective Chairs, or Offices, in the said College."

Page 1, line 25—After "Province," insert: "so as the annual value of the same does not exceed Five thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 28—After "therein," insert: "so as the same does not exceed the like annual value of Five thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 29—leave out "ten," and insert: "seven."

The said Amendments being read the Second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to. The Honourable Alexander Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable James Leslie, That the said Amendments be ingrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a Third time presently.

Whereupon the Bill, as amended, was then read a Third time accordingly. The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

June 5th, 1862. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk, to return the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph," and to acquaint this House that they agreed to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the said Bill, without any amendment.

June 9th, 1862. His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Stanley Monck, Governor General of British North America, being seated on the Throne, the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know "it is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House. Who being come, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the Titles of the Bills to be passed, as follows:—

An Act to incorporate the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph.

An Act to incorporate the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF CANADA, 1862.

25TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXXIX.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TORONTO FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES STANLEY MONCK GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Assented to 9th June, 1862.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS the undermentioned Ladies have, by their Petition, represented that they have formed themselves into an Association, having for its object the maintenance of an Industrial School, designed for the Education, Maintenance and Protection of young Females, who would otherwise be exposed to evil influences, and to promote and encourage habits of industry, and that their success in carrying out their benevolent project would be greatly augmented by their legal incorporation, and have prayed that they and Their Successors may be incorporated under the Regulations and Provisions hereinafter mentioned, and it is expedient to grant their prayer: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Incorporation.

1. Mesdames Charlotte Elmsley, Helen Mary Crawford, Mary Ann Belton, Catharine Foy, Catharine Kohoe, Matilda Louisa Taylor, and Catharine Monaghan, and all others who may, from time to time, become Members of the said Association, and who shall continue to be Members by the observance of the Rules, or By-laws, which may be framed in that behalf, as hereinafter specified, shall be and the same are hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Toronto Female Industrial School," and shall have a Common Seal, and by that name, may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, purchase, acquire, hold, possess and enjoy, and may have, take and receive for Them and their Successors, to and for their actual occupation only, any Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and Real and immoveable Property and Estate within this Province, so as the same does not exceed the annual value of Five thousand dollars, and the same may sell, alienate, and dispose of whensoever they may deem it proper to do so; and the Corporation may further acquire any other Real Estate, or any interest therein, by gift, devise, or bequest, so as the same does not exceed the like annual value of Five thousand dollars, and may hold such Estate, or interest therein, for a period of not more than seven years, and the same, or any part, or portion thereof, or interest therein, which may not, within the said period, have been alienated, or disposed of, shall revert to the party from whom the same was acquired, his heirs, or other Representatives, and the proceeds of such Property, as shall have been disposed of during the said period, may be invested in the Public Securities of the Province, Stocks of Chartered Banks, Mortgages, or other approved Securities, for the use of the Corporation.

Corporate Name and powers.

Limited.

Real Estate.

Property of present Association transferred to Corporation.

2. All the Property, Real and Personal, now held by the Committee of the said Association now in office, or by any Member, or Members, thereof, or other person, for the use, or benefit, of the said "Toronto Female Industrial School," shall be, and is hereby, transferred to, and

vested, in the Corporation hereby constituted, subject to the limitations in the preceding Section contained; and the Corporation shall be liable for all the debts, claims and demands, lawfully incurred by and existing against any person, or persons, for and on behalf of the "Toronto Female Industrial School," hereby incorporated, nor shall any Mortgage, Lien, or other Privilege, or Security upon any Property hereby vested in the Corporation, or any right whatever of any third party whatsoever, be impaired, or affected, by the transfer of such Property from the person, or persons, now holding the same to the Corporation.

3. For the management of the affairs of the Corporation there shall be a Committee of Management, composed of six, or more, persons, who shall be annually elected Members of the Corporation from amongst themselves, at a General Meeting to be held annually in the month of January in each and every year; and, in case of any vacancy occurring in the said Committee of Management, either by death, resignation, refusal to act, or neglect of any duty, (to be determined by the said Committee,) on the part of any Member thereof, such vacancy shall be filled up by the Members of the general body, who shall elect a Member to fill up the vacancy.

4. The Committee of Management may, from time to time, make By-laws, Rules and Regulations, not contrary to this Act, nor to the Laws of this Province, for the admission of Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Corporation, and for the Officers, Servants and others connected therewith, and for the general management of the affairs of the Corporation and of the young females received and supported by the said Corporation; and may, from time to time, repeal, or alter, the same, and make others in their stead; and may also apprentice, or bind out to any healthy trade, business, or occupation, until the age of sixteen years, the young females received and supported by the Corporation, and may exercise over, and with respect to, them such powers as their Parents would have and might exercise.

5. Mesdames Charlotte Elmsley, Helen Mary Crawford, Mary Ann Belton, Catharine Foy, Catharine Kohoe, Matilda Louisa Taylor, and Catharine Monaghan, shall be the first Members of the Committee of Management of the Corporation, and the said Persons shall respectively remain in office until the first general election, to be held pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

6. The Corporation shall, at all times, when thereunto required by the Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, make a full return of their Property, Real and Personal, and of their Receipts and Expenditure, for such period, and with such details and other information as the Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, may require.

7. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

Public Act.

25TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXXXII.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE GORE OF TORONTO.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES STANLEY MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Received the Royal Assent on the 9th of June, 1862.)

Whereas an Institution has for some time past existed in the Gore of Toronto, having for its object the protection and reclaiming of Destitute Youths, exposed either by the death, or neglect of their Parents to evil influences and the acquisition of evil habits, which, in too many cases, lead to the commission of crime; and whereas the Directors of this Institution have, by their petition, represented, that the said Institution would be

rendered much more efficient by giving in the character of a Corporation: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Instituted
Incorporated.

1. The Right Reverend Doctor Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, the Reverend Richard O'Connor, the Honourable John Elmsley, Messieurs Patrick Foy, Charles Robertson, William John McDonell and William Patterson, and all others who may be, from time to time, elected, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, Members of the said Institution, and who shall continue to be Members, by the observance of the Rules, or By-laws, which may be framed in that behalf, as hereinafter specified, shall be and the same are hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto," and by this name may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, purchase, acquire, hold, possess and enjoy, and may have, take and receive for Them and their Successors, to and for their actual use and occupation only, any Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and Real and immovable Property and Estate within this Province, and the same may sell, alienate and dispose of whatsoever they may deem it proper to do so; and the Corporation may further acquire any other Real Estate, or interest therein, by purchase, gift, devise, or bequest, and may hold such Estate and interest therein, for a period of not more than ten years; and the same, or any part, or portion thereof, or interest therein, which may not, within the said period, have been alienated or disposed of, shall revert to the party from whom the same was acquired, his Heirs, or other Representatives; and the proceeds of such Property, as shall have been disposed of during the said period, may be invested in the Public Securities of the Province, Stock of chartered Banks, Mortgages, or other approved Securities, for the use of the Corporation.

Corporate
Name and
Powers.

Real Estate.

Property of
existing Insti-
tution trans-
ferred to
Corporation.

2. All the Property, Real and Personal, now held by the Committee of the said Institution now in office, or by any Member, or Members, thereof, or other Person, for the actual use or benefit of the said Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto, shall be and is hereby transferred to and vested in the Corporation hereby constituted; and the Corporation shall be liable for all the debts, claims, and demands lawfully incurred by and existing against any Person, or Persons, for and on behalf of the Boys' Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto, hereby incorporated, nor shall any Mortgage, Lien, or other Privilege, or Security upon any Property hereby vested in the Corporation, or any right whatever of any third party whatsoever, be impaired, or affected, by the transfer of such Property from the Person, or Persons now holding the same, to the Corporation.

Committee of
Management
to be elected
annually.

3. For the management of the affairs of the Corporation, there shall be a Committee of Management, composed of six, or more, persons, who shall be annually elected by the Members of the Corporation, from amongst themselves, at a general Meeting, to be held annually in the month of January, the term of office to be one year from the fifteenth day of January in each and every year; and, in case of any vacancy occurring in the said Committee of Management, either by death, resignation, refusal to act, incapacity, or neglect of duty, on the part of any Member thereof, to be determined by the said Committee, such vacancy shall be filled up by Members of the general body who shall elect a Member to fill up the vacancy.

Committee
may make
By-laws for

4. The Committee of Management may, from time to time, make By-laws, Rules and Regulations, not contrary to this Act nor to the Laws of

this Province, for the admission of persons desirous of becoming Members of the Corporation, and for the Officers, Servants, and others connected therewith, and for the general management of the affairs of the Corporation, and the Children received and supported by the said Corporation; and may, from time to time, repeal, or alter, the same, and make others in their stead; and may also apprentice, or bind out to any healthy trade, business, or occupation, the Destitute Children received and supported by the Corporation, and may exercise over, and with respect to, them such powers as their Parents, if living, would have and might exercise.

5. The Right Reverend Doctor Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, the Reverend Richard O'Connor, the Honourable John Elmsley, Messieurs Patrick Foy, Charles Robertson, William John McDonell and William Patterson, shall be the first Members of the Committee of Management of the Corporation, and the said persons shall respectively remain in office until the first general election to be held pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

6. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, for the time being shall be President of the Committee of Management of the said Corporation.

7. The Corporation shall, at all times, when thereunto required by the Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, make a full return of their Property, Real and Personal, and of their Receipts and Expenditure for such period and with such details and other information as the Governor of either branch of the Legislature may require.

8. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

Public Act.

25TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXXXIII.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COLLEGE OF SAINT IGNATIUS, GUELPH.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES STANLEY MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Received the Royal Assent on the 9th of June, 1862.)

WHEREAS His Lordship John Farrell, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, Messieurs John Holzer, John McGuaid, Francis Dumertier and Hector Glackmeyer, have, by their Petition, represented to the Legislature that since the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a College hath been established in the Town of Guelph, for the education of youth, and have prayed that that corporate powers may be conferred on the said College, and in consideration of the great advantages to be derived from the said Establishment, it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said Petition: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The said College, which shall be composed of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, for the time being, and the Reverend John Holzer, the Reverend John McGuaid, the Reverend Francis Dumertier, and the Reverend Hector Glackmeyer, and their Successors, in their several and respective Chairs, or Offices, in the said College, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by and under, the name of the Corporation of the College of Saint Ignatius, Guelph, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and by such name may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, purchase, acquire, hold, possess and enjoy, and may have, take and receive for Them and their Successors, to and for, their actual use and

Real Estate. occupation only, any Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and Real and immoveable Property and Estate, within this Province, so as the annual value of the same does not exceed Five thousand dollars, and the same may sell, alienate and dispose of whensoever they may deem it proper to do so; and the Corporation may further acquire any other Real Estate, or interest therein, so as the same does not exceed the like annual value of Five thousand dollars, by gift, devise, or bequest, and may hold such Estate and interest therein, for a period of not more than seven years, and the same, or any part, or portion thereof, or interest therein, which may not, within the said period, have been alienated, or disposed of, shall revert to the party from whom the same was acquired, his Heirs, or other Representatives; and the proceeds of such Property, as shall have been disposed of during the said period, may be invested in the Public Securities of the Province, Stocks of chartered Banks, Mortgages, or other approved Securities, for the use of the Corporation.

Directors may make By-laws, etcetera.

2. The Board of Directors of the Corporation for the time being shall have power to frame a Constitution for the said Corporation, and to alter the same, when it shall be deemed expedient, and to make all such By-laws, Rules and Regulations for the admission into and general management of the said College, not being contrary to this Act, or to the Laws in force in this Province, as shall be deemed useful, or necessary, for the interest of the said Corporation, and for the payment of Officers and Employees, and generally for all purposes relative to the conduct and well working of the Corporation and the management and business thereof, and, from time to time, to repeal, alter and amend such By-laws, or any of them, and shall have power to appoint such Officers and Servants as they may deem right for the management of the said College, and to remove them at pleasure, and appoint others in their places, and shall, and may, do, execute and perform, all and singular other the matters and things relating to the said Corporation, and the management thereof, or which shall, or may, appertain thereto, subject nevertheless to the Rules, Regulations, restrictions and provisions hereinafter prescribed and established.

Application of Revenues.

3. The Rents, Revenues, issued and Profits of all Property, Real and Personal, held by the said Corporation shall be appropriated and applied solely to the maintenance of the said Corporation, the construction and repair of the Buildings requisite for the purposes of the said Corporation, and to the advancement of Education by the instruction of youth, and the payment of the Expenses to be incurred for objects legitimately connected with, or depending on, the purposes aforesaid.

Properties and Liabilities of Institution transferred to Corporation.

4. All and every the Estate and Property, Real and Personal, belonging to the Members of the said Institution as such, or hereafter to be acquired by the said Institution, and all debts, claims and rights, whatsoever due to the said Members in that quality, shall be, and are hereby, vested in the Corporation hereby established, and all debts due by the said Members, in their said quality, shall be paid and discharged by the said Corporation, and the By-laws, Rules, Orders and Regulations now made for the management of the said Institution, shall be and continue to be By-laws, Rules and Regulations of the said Corporation, until altered, or repealed, in manner herein provided for.

Corporation may appoint Officers.

5. The Corporation shall have power to appoint such Attorney, or Attorneys, Administrator, or Administrators, of the Property of the Corporation, and such Officers, Teachers and Servants as shall be necessary for the well conducting of the business and affairs thereof, and to allow

them compensation for their services, and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authority for the well governing and ordering of the Officers of the said Corporation as shall be prescribed by the By-laws, Rules, Orders and Regulations of the said Corporation.

6. In case of any vacancy occurring in the number of the Members of the Board, by absence from the Province, death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall and may be filled up, from time to time, by the remaining Members of the said Corporation, within six months after the occurrence of such vacancy, or vacancies. In case of vacancies.

7. The Corporation shall, at all times, when thereunto required by the Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, make a full Return of their Property, Real and Personal, and of their Receipts and Expenditure, for such period, and with such details and other information as the Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, may require. Report to Legislature.

8. This Act shall be deemed to be a Public Act.

Public Act.

CHAPTER X.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE EXPENDITURE OF THE FUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND INTO THE STATE OF ITS FINANCIAL AFFAIRS; AND TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, AND THE GENERAL STATE OF ITS FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, ETCETERA.*

As intimated in Chapter XXIV of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History, the Government, in consequence of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly not having made any Report on the subject of the alleged failure of the Senate of the University of Toronto to be guided in its proceedings by the provisions of the University Act of 1853, appointed a Commission to inquire into the whole matter of University Administration, and report to it fully upon the facts of the case. That Commission was issued in 1861, as will be seen by reference to pages 301-303 of the preceding Volume.

In May of the following year, the Commission made an elaborate Report to the Government on the whole subject. The Chairman of the Commission, in transmitting the Report to the Provincial Secretary, to be laid before the Governor General, accompanied it with the following Letter:—

As Chairman of the Commissioners appointed “to enquire into the Expenditure of the Funds of the University of Toronto, and into the state of its Financial Affairs,” and “to enquire into the Expenditure of the Appropriations made annually for Uni-

* Two editions of the Report of the Commissioners were printed at Quebec in 1862,—one by Mr. G. T. Cary, apparently without official sanction, and extending to 210 pages, and the other “by order of the Legislative Assembly,” extending to 156 pages of smaller type. This latter copy is much fuller in detail, and I have, therefore, availed myself of it in making this record.

versity College, its current Expenses, and the general state of its Financial Affairs," I beg leave to forward the accompanying Documents, for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General:

First, the Report.

Second, the Minutes of our Proceedings.

Third, an Index to the Report.

Fourth, Returns and Documents of various kinds, referred to in the Report, (Number 1 to 55).

Permit me, also, to express the hope that you will cause the foregoing Papers to be submitted to His Excellency at your earliest convenience.

QUEBEC, May 30th, 1862. JAMES PATTON, Chairman of the Commission.

REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I have had the honour to receive, and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, your Letter of the 30th instant, transmitting, (as Chairman,) the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Expenditure of the Funds of the University of Toronto, and into the state of its Financial Affairs; and to enquire into the Expenditure of the Appropriations made annually for University College, its current Expenses, and the general state of its Financial Affairs.

QUEBEC, 31st May, 1862.

A. A. DORION, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT LORD MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

The Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to visit the University and University College at Toronto, met at the Office of the Bursar on the 23rd of November, 1861, being a few days after the receipt of the Commission.

From that date until the opening of Parliament, when the presence of the Chairman was required in Quebec, the Meetings were continued from time to time, as shown by the Minutes, copies of which are appended, (Number three in the Appendix). Owing to the nature of the Enquiries and Questions which the Commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, put to the Bursar, to the Senate, to the President and Professors of University College, and to others,—many of these Questions involving great labour in the preparation of Replies,—considerable time has been unavoidably consumed.

The information contained in these Returns being of great importance, the Commissioners endeavored, as far as practicable, to carry on the investigations by written Questions and Replies, in order that the grounds upon which their Report is based might be embodied in the Appendix, to which they respectfully refer. It is at the same time necessary to explain, that it was found impossible, (and, perhaps not advisable, if it had been possible,) to confine the investigation to written evidence, and that important information was obtained in the course of conversations, in which views and opinions were expressed, which could not easily have been reduced to writing. The Commissioners further examined minutely the University and College Buildings, the Library, Museum, Heating Apparatus, etcetera, and also the Park and Grounds, in which these are situated.

The Commissioners feel that it is due to the Reverend Doctor McCaul, the President of University College, to the Professors and Officers of that Institution, to Mr. Thomas Moss, the Registrar of the University, to Mr. David Buchan, the Bursar, and, indeed, to all connected with the various Departments referred to in their Commission, to record their sense of the courtesy and attention which they received.

The investigations in some respects was necessarily of a delicate nature, involving enquiries into the duties and emoluments of a large number of individuals, but, in every instance, was the information courteously given, although often, as will be seen from the Returns, requiring great labour and research in the preparation of Replies. The Commissioners the more cheerfully make this acknowledgment, as their otherwise laborious and responsible investigations were thereby greatly facilitated, and their duties rendered far more agreeable than might have been in the case. From the freedom with which all public questions are argued in this Province, especially when pecuniary, or conflicting, interests are supposed to be involved, it is rare that any lengthened discussion can be carried on without more, or less, asperity being the result. The Commissioners, therefore, made it their earnest endeavour to approach the investigation with unbiassed minds, and to form their opinions upon the evidence actually laid before them. The courtesy and attention which they received has enabled them to carry out this intention, and it will be their endeavour to respond in the same spirit, by presenting to Your Excellency, a Report which will be a frank and faithful embodiment of their carefully considered opinions, but which, at the same time, will be framed, as far as practicable, with the utmost consideration for the interests and feelings of all parties connected with the Provincial University and its immediate departments.

The causes assigned for the issue of the Commissions, under which this Visitation (on behalf of Your Excellency) has been instituted, and the powers thereby conferred, will be best understood by the reference to the copies of each, which precede their Report, (Numbers one and two in the Appendix)

Although distinct and separate in their authority, yet they apply to Income and Expenditure emanating from the same source, and subject to the same control. To have taken up each (Separate) Commission as a distinct subject of investigation, would have led to a great additional labour, without any more satisfactory result. The Commissioners, therefore, respectfully submit this Report of a combined examination, carried on under authority of both Documents.

The representations stated to have been made to Your Excellency are that "The Funds of the University are extravagantly expended and misapplied, and that, in consequence thereof, other Academical Institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any Surplus which would arise from a prudent and economical management of the same,"—also that "the current expenses of University College are much greater than is necessary for the management and efficient working of the said College, and that, in consequence thereof, a large amount of the said University Income Fund is annually wasted and misapplied, and other Academical Institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any Surplus which would arise from a more careful appropriation of the same." Such being the immediate causes for the issue of the Commissions, the Commissioners devoted their attention, in the first place, to a careful enquiry into the present condition and management of the University Endowment, and in the next place to the Expenditure of University College. As the enquiry progressed, they became strongly impressed with the belief that a mere Financial Report would fall far short of what was required, and that a much more important service would be rendered, if they would accompany this Report with a scheme, by which the obvious defects of the present University System in Upper Canada could be remedied, the intentions of the Act of 1853 be carried into harmonious operation, and the causes of higher education be placed on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

Having the full Visitatorial powers of Your Excellency committed to them, the Commissioners gave a wide range to their enquiries, all of these, however, intimately connected with financial arrangements, with most gratifying and satisfactory results. These last will be fully stated in their appropriate place at the conclusion of this Report.

*These papers are printed on page 301 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

Having thus referred to the nature of their investigations, and the manner in which these have been carried on, the Commissioners now proceed to consider the various subjects of enquiry under appropriate heads.

THE ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

A munificent provision was made for Academical, or higher, Education in Upper Canada by the appropriation of upwards of 226,000 Acres of Land, exclusive of the Park situated within the limits of the City of Toronto, and containing about 150 acres.

Originally of little worth, these lands increased in value by the growth and prosperity of the Province, and from 207,493½ Acres sold, has been produced the sum of \$1,358,903.63. The balance of unsold Lands amount to 18,310½ Acres, as shown by the abstract from the Bursar's Return, (Number Fifty-four in the Appendix,) and the value estimated by him, at \$167,049.95 (Number Forty-eight of the Appendix). To have verified this Return by an examination, or appraisal of each lot, would have entailed long delay and heavy expenses. Having full confidence in the judgment and long experience in such matters of Mr. Buchan, the Bursar, the Commissioners accepted his Estimates, which they believe will be rather exceeded than otherwise in the result. It is true, as may readily be understood, that the most valuable Lands have been sold, but the estimate placed upon the remainder, is a prudent one, and with the growth of the Districts, in which they are situated, their value will be advanced. It must be borne in view, however, that unsold Lands yield little return, the old system of leasing Lots, having, for satisfactory reasons, been abandoned.

The balances due on Lands sold amount to \$299,863.75. (Number Forty-six of the Appendix). To this must be added a large balance on Sales reported by the Bursar as "doubtful or bad," and, therefore, not included in the foregoing sum. Such are estimated, allowing a large deduction, when resold, to produce \$63,420. These sums present an aggregate of \$363,283.75 of Principal, besides Interest due thereon up to the 31st of December, 1861, amounting to \$34,365.73, and form important items in the Assets of the University Endowment. (Number Forty-six of the Appendix).

The Commissioners directed their close attention to this Statement, and more especially to the large amount of Principal thus found to be overdue on Sales returned goods. So long as purchasers of University Lands pay their interest, very little pressure is used to call up overdue instalments of the Principal, and as the rate of interest charged is only six per cent., much lower than the ordinary rate throughout the Country, the parties, as a general rule, are naturally not anxious to pay up in full. The chief objection to this system is, that it entailed extra labour, and required the employment of a much larger staff in the Bursar's Office than would have been necessary if the Funds thus allowed to remain outstanding, had been collected and invested in Debentures.

The large amount of overdue Interest, amounting, as stated, to \$34,365.73, also attracted the Commissioners' attention, and is still more open to objection, from the fact that no Revenue can be collected from the Funds thus lying dormant. For some time past the Bursar only placed in suit such cases "as absolutely and urgently required the intervention of a Solicitor," and has in the great majority of cases contented himself with sending out circulars, threatening legal proceedings.

The whole Endowment should be realized as soon as practicable, and the result would be to greatly to lessen the expenses of management, as well as to secure safety and regularity in the annual collection of Interest, or Revenue. While venturing to express their views strongly upon this point, the Commissioners attached great weight to the Bursar's opinion, that Farmers cannot pay rapidly, or regularly, the purchase money of their Lands, and that great hardships would be caused were stringent rules to be enforced.

The course indicated could easily be carried out with judgment and with due regard to the interests of Settlers upon University Lands, whose position would be similar in many respects to that of purchasers under the Canada Company. It is due to the Bursar to state, that a very great improvement has been effected in the management of the Lands during the last few years, and that he has reduced the amount of overdue Interest on Lands sold, from \$48,761.80 when he entered office, to \$34,365.73 at date of his last Return, notwithstanding the large increase in the Sales during the period referred to.

The amount invested in Bank Stock is very trifling, videlicet: in Bank of Upper Canada, \$690 at par value, and \$750 in Gore Bank.—Total \$1,440. (Number Five of the Appendix)*

The sum invested in Mortgages is not large, being \$66,374, but it should be noticed that these are all overdue, and yield only Six per cent. The Commissioners are of opinion, that an investment in first class Debentures would be preferable. If no higher rate of interest than the above can legally be charged. (Number Fifty-five of the Appendix).

The Debentures held on the 31st of December, 1861, amounted to \$356,047.08, (Number Six of the Appendix,) from which \$2,000 must be deducted for Tay Navigation Debentures, now valueless.

This mode of investment has been followed with much judgment, with the exception above referred to, and a careful examination of the Debentures satisfied the Commissioners, as to their correctness and safety. These Securities are deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, which Institution undertakes the duty of collecting the interest, or Coupons. As the Lands are sold, and the proceeds realized, it will readily be seen how great a saving can be effected in the Bursar's department, by purchasing similar Securities, the management of which involves so little labour, or risk.

The magnificent Park, in which the University Buildings are situated should, in the course of a few years, and with proper management, add considerably to the Annual Revenue. Under the directions of the Bursar, a portion has been laid out in Lots for Building Leases, and from the great natural advantages which these present for Residences of the better class, they cannot fail to attract Occupants. In rear of the University Buildings, about Fifty Acres may eventually be offered in a similar manner, and which, although not quite so eligible as the Lots already laid out, may fairly be regarded as likely in time to prove productive property.

While noticing this portion of the Endowment, the Commissioners are under the necessity of calling a special attention to the occupation by the Branch Lunatic Asylum, of a large and valuable property belonging to the University. The Building was erected out of the Endowment, at a cost of about \$55,000, was in use for University purposes until the year 1853, when it was taken possession of by the Government, under the Act for the erection of Government Buildings in Toronto, and has been occupied by the Branch Asylum for eight years, without compensation or allowance of any kind to the Endowment Fund.† In a Letter to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, dated the 14th of December, 1861, (Number Seventeen of the Appendix,) the Bursar shows how much injury to the University has resulted from this occupation. A much larger space than was originally intended has been taken possession of, and it is impossible to carry out the plan for leasing a portion of the Park referred to above, so long as the University property is thus withheld from its legitimate use. If it is deemed necessary that the Building should be reserved for the Asylum, a fair compensation, should be made to the University En-

*I have not inserted the Appendix as arranged by the Commissioners, as it contained a large amount of information already inserted in these Volumes. What remained of the Appendices, I have grouped together, according to the nature of the subjects contained in them; thus the various replies received by the Commissioners in regard to the affiliation of Colleges form one group, the financial returns of the Bursar another group, and the miscellaneous matter the third group.

† A picture engraving of this Building may be seen on page 122 of the Sixth Volume of this Documentary History.

dowment, and only so much Land taken with it as may be found absolutely necessary. The Commissioners further consider that a fair claim exists for rent during the whole period of occupation.

In the Bursar's Return of estimated probable future Income, will be found a clear and concise Statement of the present position of the University Funds. (Number Forty-seven of the Appendix). When the Lands are sold, (exclusive of the Park,) the value of the Endowment is estimated at \$963,557.79, and the Annual Income, including an Annual prospective Revenue of \$3,340 from the Park Lots, when leased, will be about Sixty-one thousand dollars.

Had the University Funds been always strictly applied to the purposes for which they were intended, namely, to create a permanent Endowment, the annual proceeds of which should be devoted to sustaining the cause of Higher Education in Upper Canada, the results would have been very different from that which we have now to consider. The chief diminution has arisen from the large Expenditure on the new University and College Buildings, Museums, and Library, amounting to \$355,907 for Buildings, and \$65,569 expended on the Library and Museums. (Number Fifty of the Appendix).

In the opinion of the Commissioners, the University Act of 1853 appears especially to provide that the Endowment should remain intact, and the only Expenditure from the permanent Fund appears to be authorized in Sections Seventy-eight and Eighty-four, where provision is made for "maintenance and ordinary repairs of the property assigned for the use of the said University, or College, and for such permanent improvements and additions to the Buildings, as may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council." Even a liberal construction of the Sections of the Act referred to, as well as of the spirit and tenor of the Act itself, would seem to afford grounds for doubt as to whether so large an Expenditure as has been permitted, was in accordance with the Legislative enactment. A careful examination of the University Building has convinced the Commissioners that the Expenditure has been upon a scale disproportionate to its uses and requirements, as well as inexpedient, when the necessity for public aid to sustain the Higher Educational interests of the Country is considered. Comfort and utility have, it is feared, been less studied than appearance and decoration; and, even now, when the number of Students is far smaller than in this growing Country may reasonably be expected to assemble within its walls, complaints are made that the accommodation afforded to University College is greatly limited.

It is obviously too late to offer further objections to this Expenditure, and the Commissioners merely point to the facts as showing that they afforded some grounds for dissatisfaction on the part of those other Institutions for Academical Education, whose claims to a share of the Surplus Income Funds are provided for by Section Eighty-one of the University Act of 1853. The sum of nearly \$55,111, taken from the Endowment, is also invested, as already stated, in the Building occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum. (Number Fifty of the Appendix).

The total amount realized from the Sales of Lands is \$1,129,178, and, according to the intentions of the University Act of 1853, this should have been invested as the Permanent Fund, or Capital, of the University, and would have produced an Annual Revenue of \$67,750. This will be seen from Return, (Appendix Number Forty-nine,) which is a "Statement of Capital invested and Amount expended on account of the University of Toronto, up to the 31st of December, 1861," and from Return Number Fifty of the Appendix, giving subjects of Expenditure and modes of investment. On looking, however, at Investments productive of Revenue, the

Commissioners find that out of the above amount, derived from the Sales of Endowment Lands, the following five items form the chief sources of Income:

1. The Building rented to the Medical School.....value.....	\$7,020
2. Bank Stock	1,440
3. Mortgages	66,374
4. Debentures	354,047
5. From Investments in Property	41,001
	\$469,882

Presuming that from the above sources of Income of \$28,188 is derived, it will be seen that the Annual Income of the University has been reduced to the extent of \$39,562 per annum.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The General Income Fund is derived from the "Fees received for Tuition, Examination, Degrees, Certificates of Honour, or otherwise, in the said University of Toronto, or in University College, or such part thereof as may be payable into the General Fund thereof, the Rents, Issues, Profits, Interests on lands Sold," etcetera. (See Chapter Sixty-two, Section Seventy-five, of the Consolidated Statutes.)

Tuition Fees have never formed any part of the Income Fund. Matriculants in University College being exempted from payment of Fees for Tuition, and those charged to Non-matriculants being assigned as Perquisites to the several Professors, or Tutors, in addition to their stated Salaries. The reason assigned for the course pursued by the Council of the College, will be found in the answer of the President of University College, to Questions Ninety-nine and One hundred in the Appendix.

The following concise Statement of Income and Expenditure in each year, since 1853, is taken from the Bursar's Returns, Numbers Seven and Nine, in the Appendix.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income, "Surplus Income Fund."	Excess of Expenditure.
1853.....	\$67,076 78	\$54,928 52	\$12,148 26	.....
1854.....	52,928 83	49,453 10	13,475 73	.....
1855.....	57,476 91	56,779 93	696 98	.....
1856.....	66,577 22	65,206 24	1,370 98	.....
1857.....	60,132 16	60,917 16		\$ 785 50
1858.....	55,733 97	55,386 25	347 72	.....
1859.....	51,585 53	70,154 89		18,569 36
1860.....	54,375 31	63,153 27		8,777 96
1861.....	50,355 16	61,829 11		11,473 95
			\$28,039 67	\$39,606 77

From the above, it will be seen that the Income Fund is inadequate to meet the present scale of Expenditure, and that immediate action is needed to prevent a further diminution of the permanent Endowment. In the course of this Report it will be shown that the Expenditure can be considerably reduced without impairing the efficiency of the University, or College, and, therefore, it is unnecessary here to enter at length upon the subject of retrenchment, the necessity for which must now be admitted.

The Commissioners feel that it is of more importance to point out what they believe to be radical defects in the system of management, defects which can only be remedied by prompt Legislative action. In his evidence, the Bursar states that he has been informed that "there are no limits to the demands which the Authorities of the University, and of University College, might make upon him." His duty is to manage the Endowment, and to make such payments as are certified by the proper Authorities. The Expenditure and management of the Bursar's Office are likewise uncontrolled by either of the above Corporations. We have thus three distinct departments, independent in their action, yet supported by the same Fund. It is true that all of them are subject to Government control, and that most of the Expenditure which has taken place has been sanctioned by Orders-in-Council; such control, however, is necessarily imperfect, for it cannot be exercised when the seat of Government is so far removed from Toronto, without great inconvenience and loss of time to Your Excellency and to the Members of the Executive Council.

As an instance of the want of proper adjustment of Expenditure to the Income actually collected, reference may be made to the first year in which a deficiency occurred, videlicet, 1859,—when the excess amounted to the large sum of \$18,569.36. In this one year the following sums are charged to Income Fund:—

Furniture for College Residence.....	\$5,125 15
Expenditure on the Grounds.....	6,256 20
Cost of Meteorological Observer's Residence.....	4,340 00
	\$15,721 35

Of the expediency of spending so large a sum on the College Residence, now occupied by only Nineteen Students, and also upon the Grounds, at a time when the Income fell short, very great doubts may be entertained; and the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the last item of expenditure, for the benefit of the Magnetical Observatory, was not a legitimate application of the University Funds. It is unnecessary in this Report to enter into a detail of items of Expenditure, to which objections might be made, but it will readily be seen that a reform in the management of the Finances of the University is absolutely imperative, and that vigilance should be exercised to prevent Expenditure for any purpose in excess of Income. University College should be maintained in an efficient state, and a liberal Income set apart for its maintenance and its expenditure should be restricted to its specific Income.*

This change effected, other Expenditures might properly be placed under control of the University Body, so remodelled as to afford all chartered Colleges a due representation, and for this purpose the Commissioners will append a Scheme which has met with the nearly unanimous approval of the various Bodies interested.

Appendix Number Fifty-one is a Return from the Bursar's Office, shewing the nature and amount of all Expenditure from Income Fund down to December the 31st, 1861.

DETAILS OF THE BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT.

The first charge upon the General Income Fund, according to Section Eighty-two of the University Act of 1853, is the expense of the Bursar's Office. The evidence given in the Appendix to this Report, will show that the attention of the Commissioners

*The following is an extract from Doctor Wilson's Address before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on this subject:—

"Again let me say, for myself and my Colleagues in University College, that we have no desire to monopolize the Endowments of the Provincial University. Let the just and proper costs of maintaining the College in a state of efficiency be properly ascertained, with some adequate regard to future requirements, and whatever may be the legitimate object on which to expend the Surplus Funds, the College can advance no claim to them. The statements made to you with regard to the cost of our College represents it as nearly double what it actually is. But as for the Surplus, it is for Legislature to determine what shall be done with it. I should be delighted to see an adequate specific Endowment set apart for us, in such a way that if we exceeded the appropriation, we should make up the difference out of our own Salaries: but also with the proviso that, if we were able to retrench, we should have the liberty to expend the balance in improving the efficiency of the Institution. At present it is provided, that if we save any money, it is only that thereby it may pass away forever from the Funds of the Institution to which we belong. We are men, and that must be an unwise system to place us under, which provides that the more we economize, that more we lose."

was specially directed to the management of this important Department, and it will afford them pleasure to express their favourable opinion of the care with which the Books and Accounts are kept, as well as of the manner in which the Endowment Lands have been managed by the efficient Officer in charge.

They also find that the duties of Cashier are discharged with great accuracy.

The Staff and Salaries of the Bursar's Office are now as follows:—

	Salary.
David Buchan, Bursar.....	\$1,840
David Buchan, as Chairman of the Board of Endowment.....	400
Allan Cameron, Cashier.....	1,840
Mathew Drummond, Book-keeper.....	1,440
James Nation, Assistant Clerk.....	1,000
J. E. B. Smith, Extra Clerk.....	750
William Morrow, Messenger.....	400
	\$7,670

For further particulars see Abstract, Appendix Number Forty-one.

In former years, when the quantity of University Land unsold was greater than at present, and when the Sales were numerous, there was need for a large staff in this Department, and the Bursar admits that even under the present system of management, a considerable reduction can be made in his Office. (Number Forty-one of the Appendix, Answer to Question One hundred and eleven.) By realizing the Endowment Lands and investing the proceeds in Debentures, or judiciously selected Securities, the expense of management can be further and greatly reduced.

The attention of the Commissioners was drawn to the Salary of the Bursar, being \$640 per annum over the \$1,600 sanctioned by Section Sixty-eight of the University Act of 1853, and which is explained in the Appendix, (Number Forty-one in the Appendix and Answers to Questions 112, 113). It is not necessary for the Commissioners to express an opinion upon the Salary, as that was fixed by the University Act, but very grave doubts may be entertained as to the necessity for the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment, which having been abolished by the Act in question, was revived, not by any amendment thereof, but by an Order-in-Council, and \$400 per annum with arrears from 1853 added to the Salary of the Bursar. The Board of Endowment has now practically no existence. As has been already explained, the Bursar is not in any way answerable to the Senate, and, it may be added, that he has not, under the present system, control over the Expenditure of his own Office. He cannot, therefore, be considered responsible for the present scale of that Expenditure, and indeed has represented to the Government that it may be reduced.

THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Subject to the provisions of the University Act of 1853, relative to Income and Property, the Senate have the management of, and superintendence over, the affairs and business of the University. The Members are appointed by the Governor-General.

The Expenditure is fully stated in the Appendix, and under the present system amounts to about \$15,000 per annum.

The amount expended annually on Scholarships, Prizes and Medals will be greatly reduced by adopting the suggestions of the Commissioners, as contained in the proposed Scheme of Affiliation, and the benefits intended to be conferred by such provisions will be more equally distributed.

The chief duty of the Senate is to regulate the system of University Education in Upper Canada, and to confer Degrees upon such Students as have passed the Examination, and complied with the requirements laid down.

Had affiliation of the various Chartered Colleges been found practicable, the Senate would have exercised a much more important influence over Academic Instruction

than has been the case; this influence having been confined to University College, which alone has found it advantageous to avail itself of the terms offered under the present system. Strongly impressed with the belief that so long as Degrees in Arts are conferred by several Universities, without a common Standard of Examination, and without any approach to harmonious action among them, the Higher Education of this Province can never rest upon a proper basis. The Commissioners addressed a series of Questions to the Senate, and to the Heads of Universities, Queen's, Victoria, Trinity and Regiopolis Colleges, which elicited information of great importance. These Questions, with the Replies, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, and the Commissioners had the satisfaction of learning that a Scheme was practicable, which would remedy existing defects and secure the great end in view.

This Scheme, if sanctioned by the Government, and secured by enactment of the Legislature, will afford a solution of the difficult question of University Reform, which has so long agitated the Country, and, therefore, the Commissioners need not here enter at very great length upon the present construction of the Senate.

The chief objections to the Senate, as at present constituted, are, firstly, that the number is unlimited; secondly that it does not embrace a proper representation of the various Collegiate interests. While other Colleges have only one Member to represent them, and some of them, from their distance and the frequency of the Meetings, are unable to secure regular attendance on the part of this one Representative, University College has five Members, with seats at the Board. The average attendance at Meetings of the Senate being small, the practical effect of this system has been, in a measure, to give the control of the Senate to University College.

The Commissioners would refer to the Replies of the Heads of Victoria and Queen's Colleges in the Appendix, for a statement of further objections to the Senate, as at present constituted. See Appendix. The suggestions by which these acknowledged defects can be remedied will be found at the conclusion of this Report.

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

In conformity with the general tenor of their instructions, the Commissioners directed their first and special attention to the expenditure of University College, and obtained the very full information on this head, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, Numbers Ten and Forty. The present scale of expenditure is as follows:—

The Reverend Doctor McCaul, President and Professor of Greek and Latin Languages, Rhetoric and Logic.....	\$4,000
The Reverend Doctor Beaven, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics.....	2,600
Doctor H. H. Croft, Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Physics.....	2,600
Mr. George Buckland, Professor of Agriculture.....	\$1,200
Mr. George Buckland, as Dean of Residence.....	800
	2,000
Mr. J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	2,200
Doctor Daniel Wilson, Professor of History and English Literature.....	2,200
Mr. E. J. Chapman, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.....	2,200
Doctor Forneri, Professor of Modern Languages.....	2,200
Mr. G. T. Kingston, M.A., Professor of Meteorology (one-half of his Salary).....	680
Mr. J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Languages.....	1,200
Reverend Doctor Wickson, Classical Tutor and Registrar.....	1,000
	\$25,080
Salaries of Servants, for detail see Appendix Number Ten.....	2,971
Incidentals, for details see Appendix Number Ten.....	3,132
	\$31,183

No charge connected with the expenses of Residence is contained in the above except the single one of \$800, the Salary of the Dean of Residence.

The details in relation to expenses of Residence will be found in Appendices, Numbers Ten and Forty.

University College has an undoubted right to a liberal support from the University General Income Fund. Its Chairs are filled by Professors of acknowledged ability in their respective departments, and who have done much to advance the interests of Academic Education, and Scientific Research in this Province.

The Salaries of the Staff of University College, as Tutors, or Professors, in 1853, ranged from \$600 to \$2,040 per annum, exclusive of the President. In 1854, an addition of \$400 per annum was made to the majority of these Salaries.

In 1856, by making the provisions of the Civil Service Act a ground for application, another addition, amounting to twenty per cent. to the whole Salaries, was obtained, and this increase was made retrospective for the year 1855; and, by a sliding scale adopted, having reference to term of service, a further increase is secured, so that the Salaries of Tutors and Professors now range from \$1,000 to \$2,600 per annum, exclusive of Fees obtained from occasional Students.

It must be borne in mind that the grand object of the noble Endowment for University purposes, was to secure, to the utmost extent, to the youth of this Province the benefits of a liberal education, and to "encourage them to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning." That the Endowment has been most seriously reduced, and the Annual Income therefrom is now, year after year, largely exceeded by the Expenditure. (See the former part of this Report.)

The Commissioners are, therefore, under the necessity of recommending retrenchment, and of studying economy.

In their Report upon the University College, the Commissioners would remark, that Fees are only partially exacted from Students of the College, thus giving them an advantage over young men in other Institutions, rendering them less ready to value the instruction which they receive, and seriously diminishing the Income, of which such Fees, it would seem, were intended by the University Act of 1853 to form a part.

The Commissioners recommend that the system of affording instruction by College Tutors be extended, and that Modern and Oriental languages be taught in this way.* These branches are not availed of to a great extent by young men studying for a Degree, and the Commissioners believe that a salary of \$600 attached to each Tutorship, with Fees, would secure adequate instruction. Tutorships in connection with the Classical and Mathematical Departments, (and at similar salaries, together with such share of Fees as may be agreed upon by the College Council,) are even now required.

Experience has shown that the Chair of Agriculture has not met the expectations of the Government. Although filled by a Professor who occupies a very high position among scientific Agriculturists of this Province, the number of Students has been exceedingly limited, and now does not exceed six. It would thus appear that this mode of imparting instruction does not meet the requirements of the Country at large; and that but few young men, desirous of studying Agriculture, are disposed to spend their time at University College for that purpose.

If the Commissioners should propose to discontinue the connection of the Chair of Agriculture with University College, it will not be with any intention, or expectation, that the agricultural interests of the Province would be deprived of the valuable services of Professor Buckland, they submit that, in another way, such services can be brought within the reach of much larger numbers of the farming community, and be made of infinitely greater practical value to the whole Province.

*See suggestions on this subject in the Address of Mr. C. F. Adams on pages 316-327 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History. See, especially, the new system of Tutorial instruction in Princeton College, which is explained in detail on page 317 of the preceding Volume of this History.

The attention of the Commissioners has been directed to the Draft of a Bill published in the "Agriculturist" for March, 1862,—the result of the consultations of Agricultural Delegates held in the City of Toronto, on January the 30th of that year, the object of which is to repeal the present Act, Chapter Thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes, and "otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Agriculture," etcetera.

In this Draft of Bill, provision is made that "the Board of Agriculture may retain two and half per cent. out of the whole amount voted for agricultural purposes in Upper Canada, to be devoted to agricultural instruction in such manner as the said Board may recommend." This provision would enable the Board to secure the entire services of Professor Buckland, (and none know the value of such services better than the Gentlemen who comprise the Board of Agriculture), and it is submitted that the periodical delivery of short courses of Lectures by him in various parts of the Province to practical Farmers, would produce results which it would be out of the question to look for from services confined to a City, and to a very small number of Students. Experience teaches those who have most deeply interested themselves in the subject, that, if agricultural instruction is to be made available for practical purposes to any large number of Farmers, it must be elementary in its nature, and brought to their immediate locality.

With this Chair discontinued, the aid which pure science affords this most important subject would still be available, as Agricultural Chemistry is within the range of subjects so ably taught by Professor Croft.

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, report:—

"For reasons which we shall hereafter state, we recommend the abolition of the Chair of Agriculture, in the science division of the Faculty of Arts.

"From its nature it is questionable whether Agriculture should have a place in the course of studies at the College of a University.

"Practical Agriculture is best taught by that experience which constant occupation on a well managed Farm affords.

"The scientific knowledge which a Farmer requires will be readily acquired by any one who has attended the ordinary courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural History, Geology and Engineering.

"The Agriculturist is best formed in the field of the Farm, not in the Hall of the College."

The opinion of the University College Council on this and other Professorships, in answer to Question Number Forty, is given in the Appendix, by reference to which it will be seen that no argument for the continuance of these Chairs is urged; but it is simply stated that they "do not feel themselves at liberty to express an opinion on the changes suggested in these questions, pointing as they do to the removal of some Members of their own Body."

The Professorship of Meteorology cannot be regarded as a legitimate expenditure of College Funds. This Chair is filled by a Gentleman of eminent ability and scientific attainments, but his duties are almost entirely in connection with the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, and but few Students are found to avail themselves of his valuable instructions.

Reference to the Accounts in the Appendix to this Report will show that a large amount of University Funds have been expended for the sole benefit of the Observatory, as, for instance:—

In the year 1858, cost of building Cottages and balance of incidentals.....	\$5,020
In the year 1859, cost of building Director's Residence.....	4,340

The Commissioners, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Government be applied to, with the view of obtaining adequate compensation for the above Expenditures, and that the Salary of the Professor, of which \$680 per annum is charged to University Funds, be entirely met by the Parliamentary Grant annually made to the Observatory.

The Commissioners feel themselves the more at liberty to make this recommendation, as they observe that the Government appropriation for the support of the Observatory has for the last two years more than paid the charges against it, so that on the 31st of December, 1861, there remained an unexpended balance of \$764.16 of that appropriation and there can, therefore, be no good grounds for continuing to charge any part of the Director's Salary against University Funds.

While admitting the importance of the several branches of Natural Science, for instruction in which the Chairs of Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology have been established, the Commissioners are of opinion that, as vacancies occur, it will be found quite possible to reduce the number of Professorships by combination, without lessening the efficiency of University College below the proper standard, or rendering it less competent to prepare Students for passing the University Examinations. In British Universities, the number of Professorships have been multiplied by private liberality far beyond what is possible in Canada, and it must be borne in mind that already the University Income is exceeded, and that retrenchment is an absolute necessity. It would be manifestly unjust to deprive any Professor now in Office of the Chair to which he has been appointed, and the Commissioners do not recommend any change which would have this effect. The changes referred to can be made hereafter, as fitting opportunities occur, and the Surplus Income thus gained to the College can be applied to meet other claims upon the Funds, and more especially such an increase in the number of Professors, or Tutorships, as will be called for, by the enlarged sphere of usefulness which the College may fairly be expected to occupy in affording academic instruction to the youth of this prosperous and growing Country.

The Commissioners avail themselves of the opinions expressed by the late Vice Chancellor Langton before the Select Committee of the House of Assembly upon these several heads:—

Mr. Langton says:—"It is, therefore, only against the number of Professors that there can be any cause of complaint, and the Reverend Doctor Cook's proposition is to reduce them by striking off five, videlicet: History and English Literature, Modern Languages, Agriculture, Meteorology and Oriental Languages, and by combining the present three Professorships in the Natural Sciences into two. To a certain extent I agree with Doctor Cook, but, on other points I differ from him entirely. I do not believe that the Professorship of Agriculture, which have been established either here, or in any other University, have answered the expectations of those who founded them, and I do not think that it is in the nature of the subject that they should. Meteorology is also too limited a subject to form an exclusive Chair, and all that is necessary of it might well be taught by the Professor of allied Sciences. The subject has been introduced into the University Course, but only as an optional one, not because it was considered an essential part of Academical study, but because there was a Chair in the College, and it was thought some Undergraduates might wish to pursue the study, especially those who were intending to teach Grammar Schools, in which a system of Meteorological Observations has been established by the Education Department.* I think it was a mistake to connect the Observatory with the College, but as long as Government maintains it, I see no objection to its continued connection with the University, and the Director, if disconnected with the College, might very properly have a seat in the Senate. I agree also with Doctor Cook that the study of Oriental Languages is not a necessary portion of a College Education; and the Senate has made it optional throughout. It more properly belongs to the Faculty of Divinity. On two other points I partially agree with Doctor Cook. If Funds were insufficient, two Professors in the Natural Sciences might be made to take the place of our three, although I would adopt a different arrangement, videlicet: Geology and Natural History, which are intimately allied, and Chemistry and Mineralogy, which latter can only be studied effectively in connection with the former. But it is only rarely that you can obtain a man equally and thoroughly versed in those separate branches, and in almost all Universities separate Chairs exist, and the subjects are even more subdivided than with us. Again, the Chair of Modern Languages, in the

* See Chapter XIII. of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History, and page 150 of the Thirteenth Volume.

sense of teaching the languages themselves, and not the principles of comparative philology, appears to me very inadvisable: it could only be efficiently filled under very peculiar circumstances. But when Doctor Cook and other Witnesses condemn the study of the Modern Languages in a University, I differ from them *toto cœlo*; I believe that there should be no single Professorship, but Lectureships in each separate Language, or two, or more, combined in one Lectureship, according to the individual that can be procured to teach. French, in a Country circumstanced like Canada, may well be considered essential, and now that Latin has ceased to be the common language of educated men, and three-quarters of the learning and science of the world is published in French and German, no man should pass through a University who has not acquired, at least, one of them."

THE SUBJECT OF THE COLLEGE RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.*

The College Residence has occasioned a large expenditure of the University Funds, without affording corresponding advantages. Although fitted up with great care, and occupying a large portion of the University Building, there is only accommodation for about fifty young men. Such an institution, it is generally admitted, should be self-supporting, and in the Session of 1859-60, when the number of Students in residence was Forty-six, the Commissioners find an apparent excess of Income from this source over the Expenditure of \$142.60; subsequent enquiry, however, showed the excess was only apparent, no charge having been made for rent, repairs, wear and tear of Furniture, Fuel, Gas, or Water. The Students were further supplied with Coal from the College store, and their payments for such supplies appear as "Revenue." The number of Students residing in College being now only Nineteen, while the Expenditure cannot be reduced in proportion, it is evidence that the maintenance of the Students' Residence entails a still heavier loss.

The charge for Board, etcetera, has been fixed at \$3.50 per week, a sum not sufficient to meet actual outlay on the part of the College; and the Students, being able to live much more economically in Town, appears to be the chief cause why the Residence is not better supported. For the views of the College Council on these subjects, (See Appendix).

The Commissioners have failed to see that the Residence is a necessary adjunct to the College, but they strongly approve of the opinion expressed by the College Council, that "if continued it must be self-supporting."

It is quite possible that a plan might be devised for "farming out" the Residence under proper Regulations, and that one of the Tutors could exercise supervision over it, on condition of being allowed the free use of the Dwelling-house attached. If deemed advisable to abandon the Residence altogether, the want, to a great extent, could be met by enforcing proper Regulations in regard to licensed Boarding-houses in Town, where Students living at a distance from their friends could be under the oversight of the College Authorities. This question, however, may well be left to the judicious management of the College Council, with whom should rest the entire control of all matters affecting College order and discipline. The Commissioners have given the matter some prominence in their Report, in order to show that they do not deem it necessary to recommend any appropriation for this Department, and because they believe that the services of several College Servants, now chiefly occupied in the duties of the Residence, may be dispensed with.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE COST OF MAINTENANCE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

No subject within the Instructions of the Commissioners has been more anxiously, or carefully, considered than the adjustment of University and College Expenditures for such purposes as maintenance and repair of Buildings, heating, lighting, Grounds,

* Both in Germany and in some of the Colleges in the United States, the Students' Residences in Colleges is discouraged. See page 5 of the Sixteenth Volume of this Documentary History.

etcetera. This difficult question has given rise to much trouble and intricacy of Accounts, and differences will ever arise as to the proper distribution of such charges. The greater portions of the new University Building are occupied by the College, which has an undoubted right to full accommodation.

The expenses referred to are very large, in consequence of the mode of construction, and system of heating, etcetera, as may readily be inferred, when upon reference to the annual Expenditure for 1861, the article of Fuel alone for the University Buildings is charged at \$2,538.57. Perhaps the chief ground of difficulty in the adjustment of these matters has risen from the transfer of the management and care of the Library and Museum from the Council of University College to the Senate. The actual necessities of the Senate; *per se*, for accommodation in the University Buildings, as already shown, are exceedingly small, the charges against it are very considerable.

Several modes present themselves for meeting and adjusting the present difficulties.

First—Re-transfer the Library and Museum to the Council of University College, and give them charge of the whole Buildings, including then, in the amount appropriated for the support of University College, such sum as will provide for the management and maintenance of the whole Establishment; stipulating that the Senate shall be provided with such accommodation and attendance as may be required for its Meetings, and for Convocation purposes, as also for the accommodation of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Registrar.

Or, *Secondly*—Re-transfer the Library and Museum, as before, and let the College Council provide for maintaining the whole Building with heating, attendance, etcetera, —the cost of maintaining the Buildings in repair, (excepting that part occupied by the Students' Residence, if continued), and the care of the Grounds devolving upon the Senate.

Or, *Thirdly*—Let all such Expenditures be controlled by a Committee of Senate, of whom the President of University College might be an *ex-officio* Member, and the necessary cost to make a special charge against the Income Fund, in which case no appropriation would be made to either Senate, or Council, for this purpose.

Fourthly—Continue the present arrangement, as exhibited in the report of Senate.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The proximate object of the labours of the Commission was to investigate what foundation existed for the charges of "extravagant expenditure," and to suggest retrenchment, but they felt, that of even greater importance was the ultimate object of ascertaining, if with a judicious Expenditure of Endowment Funds, there may be such a System of Affiliation inaugurated as will make the University of Toronto thoroughly national, induce all the Colleges having University powers to unite upon a common platform, and thus permanently secure and largely extend the benefit of this noble Endowment, and the privileges of University Education.

So long as the University and University College have no inducements to practice economy, there will, from the nature of things, be large Expenditure without corresponding results; and so long as the other Colleges, having University powers, can see no advantage from Affiliation, as is undoubtedly the case under the present system, they will not only decline to unite, but will inevitably continue to occupy a position of rivalry and of remonstrance.

Having been led to understand that the Heads of Colleges were very desirous of a real, instead of a nominal, affiliation, one which would secure equal rights and privileges to all who affiliate, and also harmonize the great interests of higher education, a series of Questions was addressed to them, with a view of ascertaining whether there

were sufficient grounds of common consent and agreement, upon which to found suggestions for a satisfactory system of affiliation. (See Questions and Answers on this subject in the Appendix.)

The Replies in the Appendix from the Heads of the University of Queen's, Victoria, Trinity and Regiopolis Colleges, prove that there is substantial agreement, and the same Questions having been further submitted to the Senate, in which the above Colleges, as well as the Religious Denominations without Universities, are represented, the response was quite in harmony with the Returns from the individual Heads of the Colleges.

The result of this plan has been so far satisfactory and gratifying. Each interest has been consulted, and no difference of opinion discovered, but such as, with a spirit of accommodation, (and in view of the substantial benefits to be secured to our general educational interest), may be easily adjusted.

The Commissioners, therefore, suggest the basis of a System of Affiliation, chiefly drawn from the Replies referred to above, which they believe will satisfy the Country generally, and most effectually promote the cause of Higher Education.

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

1. *In Regard to the Senate.*

1. That the Senate be reconstituted, and consist for the future of a fixed number, videlicet: First, of the Heads of Affiliated Colleges. Secondly, of one Member from each Affiliated College, elected by the Corporation thereof; and Thirdly, the remaining one-third to be appointed by the Government.

2. The elected Members continue in office for five years and be eligible for re-election.

3. That an Annual Meeting be held, in rotation, at the Seats of the various Colleges, and that the other Meetings be held at any place deemed most convenient by the Senate.

4. That the Senate have control of the Bursar's Office.

5. That the offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor be continued, the former to be appointed by the Government, the Vice-Chancellor, as at present, to be elected by the Senate.

6. That no Scholarships be founded by the Senate, but that a sum not exceeding \$1,000 be annually appropriated for competition at the General Examination of all Affiliated College Students, the successful Competitors being distinguished as "honour men."

7. That the name of the University be changed to the University of Upper Canada, and University College to King's College, Toronto.

8. That the Library and Museums be regarded as belonging to King's College, Toronto.

9. That the Senate make annual Returns to Government.

10. The Senate shall have power to establish a Common Curriculum of Study for all Affiliated Colleges.

11. That the Senate shall appoint Examiners, and provide for the payment of the same.

12. That the Senate have power to provide for the actual travelling expenses of the Members thereof, while attending its Sessions.

2. *In Regard to Affiliated Colleges.*

1. That the Affiliated Colleges be the Chartered Colleges which come within the requirements of the Act, provided each of them accept the conditions which may be hereafter imposed.

2. That the Affiliated Colleges with University powers confer no Degrees in Arts, except on such Students as have passed an Examination by Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Upper Canada, and that the claim to all public aid be forfeited, if this condition be violated.

3. That all Students who have passed the Examination prescribed by the Senate, and have graduated in their respective Colleges, shall be entitled to rank as Graduates of the University of Upper Canada.

4. That the University Examinations of Candidates shall be held at the respective Colleges, where also the Degrees shall be conferred.

5. That in the case of King's College, the Bill shall provide that Corporate powers be conferred upon this Institution, with provision for the appointment of Professors, regulation of Salaries, Expenditure, etcetera, and for conferring Degrees on all the Faculties, subject to the same conditions as in the case of the other Incorporated Affiliated Colleges.

Also that the necessary powers for conferring Degrees be provided in the case of Regiopolis College, Kingston.

6. That no Degree shall be conferred on any Candidate who has not passed through a Course of Study and attendance in some Affiliated College, prescribed by the Senate of the University of Upper Canada.

7. That the Apportionment of Public Funds to the Affiliated Colleges be fixed and equal, except in the case of King's College, and that King's College have an Annual Appropriation from the General Income Fund not exceeding \$28,000.

8. That \$500 be allowed to each College for Scholarships, or Prizes to be awarded by competitive College Examinations, as in the case of the Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

9. That each College shall annually furnish to the Government a detailed statement of its Income and Expenditure.

10. That the University of Upper Canada shall confer no Degrees excepting through the Affiliated Colleges.

11. That the Senate shall have a right to accommodation at each Affiliated College.

12. That the Religious Denominations, and private individuals, shall have power to found Scholarships at each of the Affiliated Colleges, under such Regulations as may receive the sanction of the Governing Body in each.

13. That the Library and Museum of the Toronto University be transferred to, and become the property of, King's College, Toronto, and, in consideration of the very great advantages thereby conferred, each of the other Affiliated Colleges should receive a liberal Grant for founding, or enlarging of a Library and Museum, irrespective of any annual appropriation.

Such an outline of Suggestions which the Commissioners venture to believe may be moulded into a System of Affiliation, calculated to give the fullest practical effect to a desideratum of the greatest importance to our Country, a really National University.

All classes and Denominations will thus be impartially provided with those opportunities for Higher Education which may be in accordance with their convictions, and none suffer wrong, or disability, because of their preference.

The standard of University Education will be uniform, and Degrees of equal value, because all will be tested by one Curriculum, and by one Board of Examiners, and endorsed by the same authority; although each Institution will be at liberty, without interference, to teach by such mode as the Authorities thereof may deem best, so as to secure to their Students the preparations necessary for competing with the Students of all Affiliated Colleges, upon a common platform, and before an impartial tribunal.

It will secure the privileges which have been conceded by our Legislature, in the Preamble of the University Act of 1853, that:—

"Whereas many do, and will, prosecute and complete their studies in other Institutions," (than University College,) "in various parts of the Province, to whom it is just and right to offer facilities for obtaining those scholastic honours and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning."

It will combine with a common standard of secular education, energies and emulations of the various Religious Bodies, at the same time making the most ample provision for the education of those who desire to receive secular instruction apart from Denominational influence.

But it is evident there must be some substantial inducement offered, if the Colleges which have heretofore avoided affiliation are expected to become parties in this system. If they are to do a common work, they should have, to a certain extent, at least, a common source of support.

These, under existing circumstances, are of a two-fold character, videlicet: present aid, and a future permanent Endowment.

First.—Present Aid.—When the ample provision made for University College is considered, with the attractions of a well furnished Library and Museum, it is very evident that other Colleges must suffer from a comparison of such necessary adjuncts.

Those Institutions, therefore, which agree to affiliate, should, in the first place, be provided with means of such amount as will enable them to found a respectable Library and Museum, and for this purpose \$20,000 to each, would be a very moderate sum. There have been expended upon the University Library and Museums upward of \$65,000. Next, a donation, or Grant, to enable each of the Affiliated Colleges to enlarge their Premises, and to relieve them from embarrassments incurred by Building,—say a sum of \$40,000 to each.

Secondly.—Provision for a Permanent Endowment.—Whatever may be the annual amount appropriated for Endowment, it should be positive and reliable, otherwise embarrassments and difficulties will occur to cripple the operations of these Institutions. Part of the Endowment is of that fixed and reliable character, that the Income therefrom may be looked upon as certain. The whole should be of this character, but this cannot be while there remains a considerable moiety of the Annual Income to be derived from the interest on University Lands sold, and another considerable moiety to arise from the interest upon these Lands yet to be sold.

The former will fluctuate annually, more, or less, until the whole of the Principal is collected; the latter must be uncertain, both as to the time when it will be available, and as to the amount.

To remove this uncertainty, and to secure a large economy in the management of the Funds, the Commissioners suggest that both these items of Endowment should be transferred to the Government, and managed by the Crown Lands Department, the benefit of any excess over the estimated value to accrue to the Government, and that an equivalent for the present value be given in Government Debentures, the annual interest therefrom forming a certain portion of the University Income Fund.

This proposal, it is submitted, is not novel, as a somewhat similar course was pursued upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question. The Lands composing the University Park would not be included in the proposed transfer.

Such a course would add but little to the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, while its results would be to render certain all the balance of the University Income Fund, and very largely to reduce the annual charge for the management of the Endowment, which would be so condensed and simplified as to require merely the functions of a Cashier, or Bursar, without the present Staff of Assistants.

Upon the supposition that, by the adoption of these Suggestions, or by some similar process, a positive annual result is to be secured, the Commissioners proceed

to indicate what amount would be necessary to create a permanent Fund sufficient to carry into effect and reasonably to sustain the Scheme of Affiliation submitted.

First.—Taking the Bursar's valuation of Endowment on the 31st of December, 1861, (See Appendix)..... \$963,557

and from which deducting existing investments in Debentures, Mortgages, Bank Stock, and other Properties, as shewn..... 482,961

there will remain, etcetera, for the proposed Investment..... \$534,596

Second.—Cost of Building taken by the Government and now occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum..... 55,000

Third.—Allowance for occupation from 1853 to 1862, inclusive, at five per cent. per annum on cost (repairs having been paid by Government)..... 27,500

Fourth.—An equivalent for Legislative aid annually granted to Queen's, Victoria, and Regiopolis Colleges, exclusive of Grants to Medical Schools \$15,000 per annum, this to be capitalized, and Grants from the Legislature to cease..... 250,000

Fifth.—An equivalent sum of \$5,000 on behalf of Trinity College, capitalized 84,000

\$971,096

Debentures issued for the amount, (\$971,096,) at the usual rate of six per cent., would produce per annum..... \$58,265

Interest on Debentures now held, \$354,047..... 21,242

Interest on Mortgages, Bank Stock and their properties (\$74,914)..... 4,449

\$84,356

This calculation does not include any value for University Park, which, in the course of a few years, may be reasonably expected to add several thousands of dollars per annum to the Income Fund.

The Income thus produced, (\$84,356,) will provide for the following Annual Appropriation, videlicet: for Queen's, Victoria, Trinity and Regiopolis, \$10,000 each..... \$40,000

For the University of King's College, say..... 28,000

\$68,000

Out of the balance, (\$16,356,) it is proposed to provide for the sums recommended for "Honours to the University," \$1,000, and to each of the five Colleges, \$500 per annum for Scholarships..... \$3,500

After the provisions thus made for the various interests concerned, there will still remain a balance of \$12,856 for expenses of Senate and management, which, with the proposed arrangement for relieving the Senate of large charges for Scholarships, Medals, Prizes, Library, maintenance of Buildings, etcetera, and the Bursar's Office of the large Staff now requisite, will be an ample appropriation.

The Commissioners have not taken into account, when making these calculations, the large sum of nearly \$35,000 of interest overdue on Sales up to 31st of December, 1861, as this may be placed as an offset to provide for existing balances against the Income Fund. Neither is any provision made for paying the amount which stands in the Bursar's accounts to the credit of "Surplus Income Fund," as with the proposed arrangement this sum may be written off.

QUEBEC, 29th May, 1862.

JAMES PATTON (Chairman),

JOHN BEATTY, Junior,

JOHN PATON,

Commissioners.

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Following the foregoing Report of the Commissioners are the Records, or Minutes, of their Meetings. These Records are devoted to matters of routine, and to the formal preparation of Questions to be submitted to various Persons connected with the University of Toronto, University College, the University Senate, the College Council and other Parties concerned. The Minutes themselves contain no specific information in regard to the subject-matter of the Inquiry. They are, therefore, omitted.

The Questions proposed by the Commissioners, with the Replies thereto, are given in full and in the order of their importance, as well as such financial Statements and other information as have not already been given in these Volumes.

AFFILIATION OF OUTLYING COLLEGES WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The following Questions in regard to the affiliation of the Colleges in Upper Canada with the University of Toronto were sent to the Heads of these Colleges by the Commissioners, in February, 1862.

I. Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

II. Do you consider the present System of Affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

III. What System of Affiliation would you consider most satisfactory, with special reference to the following points?

1. The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
2. The principle of the apportionment of Funds from public sources.
3. The exercise of University powers by the Affiliated Colleges.
4. The composition of the General University Board.

Replies to these Questions were received from the Senate of the University of Toronto, (in which the Reverend Doctor McCaul concurred), from the Reverend Doctor Leitch of Queen's College, the Reverend Doctor Nelles of Victoria College, the Reverend George Whittaker, M.A., Provost of Trinity College and the Reverend Angus Macdonnell, President of Regiopolis College.

I. REPLY OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TO THE QUESTIONS ON THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES TO THE UNIVERSITY.

I. The Senate are of opinion that it is desirable to have one University Board for Upper Canada which may be designated "The University of Upper Canada," to which certain Colleges, such as are hereinafter stated, should be affiliated.

Amongst the advantages of this arrangement may be mentioned: the adoption of an uniform, or equal, course of instruction by such College; the fixing of the value of Degrees, the promotion of emulation amongst the Affiliated Colleges, and the testing of the merits of different modes of instruction.

II. The present System of Affiliation, under the University Act of 1853 is unsatisfactory, as it is practically inoperative, no sufficient inducements are held out for these Colleges, which possess University powers, to give up, or restrict, them; the absence of limitation relative to the number and composition of the Senate is also objectionable.

III. (1). The Colleges affiliated under the University Board should be those which adopt a common Curriculum, prescribed by a General University Board, which would submit their Students for simultaneous examination by Examiners appointed by such Board, and should each have an adequate staff of Professors for giving instruction in the Curriculum.

(2). The Senate would suggest that whatever Funds the Legislature may see fit to set apart, in aid of the College affiliated by the University Act, exclusive of University College, should be divided into three equal parts, two of these parts to be divided equally amongst such Colleges, the other to be distributed in proportion to the beneficial results effected by such Colleges. It is to be understood that this suggestion is not intended to interfere with the Endowment of University College, it being the opinion of the Senate that University College has a first claim to a fixed Endowment amply sufficient to its support in its present state of efficiency; and that it should have the power to establish Faculties of Law and Medicine, with the same support which is granted to corresponding Faculties in the other Colleges, and also that it should be placed, as to University powers, on a par with them.

(3). Such exercise should be limited to conferring Degrees on such of their Students as may have passed the prescribed Examination in the University of Upper Canada, except in the Faculty of Divinity.

(4). The number of the Members of the Senate should be determined by the number of Affiliated Colleges, one-third to be elected by the Graduates of each College, and one-third to be appointed by the Provincial Government.

In connection with these answers the Senate would further beg to suggest that, in any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, Convocation should be created, composed of the Graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may think fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University.

REPLY OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR McCaul TO THE QUESTION OF THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

In reply to the question proposed to me by the Commissioners of Enquiry relative to one University Board and different Systems of Affiliation, I beg to state that I concur in the answers to these questions given by the Senate of the University of Toronto.

Toronto, March 29th, 1862.

JOHN McCaul.

REPLY OF THE VERY REVEREND DOCTOR WILLIAM LEITCH, PRINCIPAL OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY TO THE QUESTIONS ON AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Query 1.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer.—I approve of affiliation, meaning by that term a system by which a general University Board requires, as the condition of a Degree, that there shall be, in each of the affiliated Colleges, or Universities:

- (1) An adequate staff of Professors.
- (2) A course of attendance and instruction sanctioned by the University Board.
- (3) An Examination by Examiners appointed, or approved, by the University Board.

The advantages of affiliation are the following: —

- (1) A Degree will have the same meaning in each of the Affiliated Universi-

ties. At present, a Degree in one University means merely that the Graduate has passed a University Examination; while, in the others, its proper character is preserved, that of certifying that he has gone through a regular course of instruction and attendance at an Affiliated College. A Certificate of knowledge is a very different thing from a Certificate not only of knowledge, but of Academic training, and it is desirable that it should not receive the same name. Certificates of having passed an Examination may be useful, but it is not desirable that they should be called Degrees. The competitive Examinations in England for the public services are, in general, more severe than those requisite for a Degree in the Universities; but it would be a misapplication of the term to call Certificates of having passed such Examinations, Degrees. The chief object of a Collegiate Education is not so much to impart learning as to mould the character of the Student, and train him to such habits of thought and action as may fit him for any sphere in life. The formation of character, not the storing up of knowledge, is the grand aim of a Collegiate Course. To attain this end, no high degree of Scholarship is required. The pass Examinations of the great Universities of Europe by no means imply that the Graduates are Scholars in the proper sense of the term. When high Scholarships are required for any situation, a Degree from the most distinguished University would, as a Certificate, be of little value. A Degree is never taken as a substitute for the competitive Examinations for the public service in England. A Degree of Oxford, or Cambridge, would not be held as qualifying for one of the Parish, or Common, Schools of England and Scotland. The Committee of Council on Education in England demands, in all cases, an independent Examination in the case of aid-receiving Teachers. The Degrees of the London University, now, only certify knowledge, not Collegiate training, and a higher standard is exacted than at Oxford, or Cambridge, but the Degrees of the latter are incomparably more valued. The mere possession of knowledge is no proof of a well balanced and disciplined mind. The mode of acquiring the knowledge may have even exercised an injurious influence on the character. An academic education, as a rule, secures a type of character for the want of which no amount of knowledge can compensate. It is of importance, then, that in Canada the same name should not designate Certificates so totally different. What is wanted in Canada, is not so much a high standard of attainment as a high standard of education. The Colleges of Canada, at present, require for a Degree an Examination quite as strict as that required by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The real want is the proper equipment of Collegiate Institutions.

(2) Affiliation secures an equal standard of education and Examination in the various Colleges. Even although the length of attendance be the same in different Colleges, the course of instruction may be so different that the value of a Degree from one College may differ very much from that of another College. While one College aims at a severely academic standard, another, by exacting only desultory and popular courses of study, may lower the standard to the level of a Mechanic's Institute. It is desirable that the individuality of Colleges should not be destroyed by exacting a mechanical uniformity, but a real academic education should be insisted on, although a diversity as to the means should be allowed. Affiliation would secure that object.

(3) Affiliation would prevent an undue multiplication of Colleges. The existing Colleges are, perhaps, hardly adequate to the growing population and the vast territory of Canada, but a too great number would be as injurious as an inadequate number. At present there is no recognized limit, but a System of Affiliation, by requiring an adequate staff of Professors, and a high standard of education, would present an effectual barrier to the system of numerous small Colleges, which has prevailed in the United States, to the serious injury of learning.

(4) Affiliation would prevent any one party, or Religious Denomination from acquiring an undue ascendancy in the higher education of the Country. The existing Colleges fairly represent nearly the whole population of Canada, while they are open to all Denominations; practically Trinity College is for the Church of England, Regiopolis College for the Roman Catholics, Victoria College for the Methodists, Queen's College for the Church of Scotland, and University College for the (Free) Presbyterians and Independents. A University Board in which these parties are equally represented, would effectually prevent any monopolizing of the education of the Country. At present, Government, with no barrier between them and the influence of party, or Denominational feelings, are apt to yield to pressure on any emergency, and to give undue advantage to the dominant Body.

Query II.—Do you consider the present System of Affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

Answer.—I consider the present system of affiliation unsatisfactory, for the following reasons:—

(1) None of the Affiliated Colleges, except University College, have been induced to take advantage of the privilege conferred on them by the University Act of 1853.

(2) The radical defect lies in the constitution of the Senate, or General University Board. The number of Senators is not fixed, and there is no provision for an equal representation of Affiliated Colleges.

The Governor may appoint any number, on any emergency. An undue proportion of the Representatives of one of the Affiliated Colleges, videlicet, University College, was appointed, and the University of Toronto virtually became identical with University College. There was no inducement to afford facilities to the Representatives of other Colleges to attend. Meetings were held so frequently that it was impossible for Members from distant parts of the Province to attend with regularity. No provision was made for the travelling expenses of distant Members, and the Meetings were never held at the other Affiliated Colleges, thus to afford facilities for attendance. It is but right to acknowledge that the national call for one great University, with real affiliation, has now received a unanimous response from the Senate, and that a most gratifying spirit of fairness has been manifested by it, in affording facilities to distant Representatives to attend the Meetings. All this indicates a fixed resolution on the part of the Country to remove all barriers to actual affiliation, and the organization of a University worthy of Canada.

(3) The failure of the present System of Affiliation is due very much to the circumstances, that it is based simply on a common Examination. No course of attendance at College is required for a Degree. The tendency of such a system is to injure seriously the Affiliated Colleges. A collegiate training is held to be of no value, apart from its enabling the Students to pass an Examination.

The injurious system of cramming is put on a level with the healthful discipline and development of a Collegiate Course. This great defect in the working of the present System of Affiliation is founded on a misconception of the University Act of 1853, which gives no power to confer Degrees, except on those who have passed through a prescribed course of instruction in an Affiliated College.

No Student of an Affiliated College, with University powers, would think of seeking a Degree at the University of Toronto, when such a Degree, from its very nature, could not rank with one from the former.

Affiliation became unmeaning when Degrees could be obtained without attendance at an Affiliated College.

(4) The present System of Affiliation is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as Institutions without the means of giving Collegiate Course of Education have been affiliated,

and thus an opening has been made for the multiplication of small Colleges, with no real title to the name.

Schools for Boys and Girls have been added to the list, on the ground that, however imperfect their equipment may be, it is of no consequence, as the University Examination will be a sufficient test of their efficiency. But, if mere Examination is a sufficient test, why affiliate at all? Every School in the Province might, on this ground, be affiliated. Affiliation in its very nature implies that the Affiliated Institution possesses the means not merely of preparing for an Examination, but of giving a sound education.

Under the University Act of 1853, the Governor of the Province affiliates, that is, officially declares, that an educational Institution has the means of giving a sound education; and the University, before conferring a Degree, ascertains whether the Candidate has gone through a prescribed Course of Instruction at an Affiliated College, and has acquired a satisfactory amount of knowledge. The Act has been so misconstrued, that affiliation amounts to nothing, and Examination is the only test. It was the interest of the Affiliated Colleges generally to remedy this misconstruction, but from the constitution of the Senate, it was impossible to effect a change.

Query III.—What System of Affiliation do you consider most satisfactory, with special reference to the following points:—

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of the apportionment of Funds from public sources.
- (3) The exercise of University powers by the Affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The Composition of the General University Board?

Answer.—There are three modes of affiliation, by which it has been attempted to secure an equal standard of education.

(1) According to one mode, a Common Examination is the only test. The London University is an example. When first established a Course of Study was required in some Affiliated College, but, as it had no power of establishing Affiliated Colleges, or controlling the course of instruction, it was impossible to lay down any fixed rules for affiliation. A new Charter was obtained, by which Degrees might be conferred on Students who had never attended any College. The sole test was Examination. The Degree changed its character entirely; it is now only a Certificate of Knowledge, not of training. The University became simply an Examining Board, like many other Boards required for the public service, and the Degree, although retaining the name, is totally different from a Degree in the ordinary sense. The Charter of the University of Toronto is a copy, almost a verbatim one, of the first Charter of the University of London, which required attendance at an Affiliated College. The latter did not think itself entitled, without a new Charter, to confer Degrees on Students who had never attended any College, but the former took this step without any new Legislative action. This mode of affiliation secures an equal standard of Examination, but not of education. In England, with its numerous Colleges, a Board of Examination, like that of the University of London, supplied a want; but the want of Canada is not an Examining Board, but properly equipped Educational Institutions. If Examination had been the want, it could be most satisfactorily met by Examination Papers being sent out from the University of London, which, in fact, made this offer by affiliating the University of Toronto. Sealed Examination Papers can be sent to any part of the British Dominions, at only a nominal cost; and if Examination was the only thing necessary, the University of Toronto with its magnificent Endowment and expensive Buildings, might be superseded by a small box of Examination Papers costing only the expense of carriage. But the want of Canada is not that of examination, but of education.

(2) A second mode of affiliation is that in which a common Curriculum is made the test. The Universities of Scotland are an example. The standard of education, until lately, differed much in the various Universities, but an equality was secured by the appointment of Royal Commissioners, whose duty it was to prescribe an equivalent Curriculum in all the Universities, and to see that there was an adequate staff of Professors with suitable Salaries. It was assumed that equality was the best way of securing an equal standard of education. There is no common examination of the Students of the various Universities. Each University appoints its own Examiners, and confers Degrees in virtue of its own Charter. The Medical Council of England also furnishes an example: This Board secures equality, not by subjecting the Students to a common examination, but by requiring that, in all the licensing Bodies, there shall be an equal Curriculum.

The University of the State of New York is somewhat similar. It does not examine the Students, or confer Degrees, but it seeks to secure a high standard in all the Colleges and Universities in the State by a periodical Examination and report. The Regents of the University there have power to Charter Colleges and Academies. They are also Trustees of the State Library, and have the care of the Cabinet of Natural History.

(3) The third mode of affiliation is that in which an equal standard is secured by the test of both a common Curriculum and a common Examination. The Queen's University of Ireland is an example. A common Curriculum is maintained in the three Colleges, by maintaining an equal number of Professors with equal Salaries. The Candidates for Degrees are all examined by Examiners appointed by the University; this is the kind of affiliation that the wants of Canada most require. The Universities of India present, perhaps the best illustration of what is wanted. The Colleges in operation at the time of the establishment of the Universities there were affiliated without regard to creeds. Aid was afforded to the Affiliated Colleges to bring them up to a right standard, and this irrespective of the Religious Denomination. Hindoo and Mohammedan, as well as Christian, Institutions were aided, if they gave the requisite amount of secular education. The Denominational element was not recognized: for example, an Institution whose creed was, that it believed no creed, was not entitled to more aid than one believed in some positive creed. The essential condition of an equal standard is an equal Curriculum, but the further condition of a common Examination, although less important, ought not to be omitted. This I regard as the mode of affiliation required for Canada.

(2) The simplest and most satisfactory principle of apportionment of Funds would be an equal division. The apportionment of Funds according to the number of Students, or Graduates, would not serve the great end of securing an equal Curriculum. The same staff is required, whether the number of Students be great, or small. Qualified Professors could not be readily secured on the conditions of a fluctuating salary. If the Funds of a College depended on the report of Examiners for Degrees, these Examinations would not be, as they ought to be, above suspicion.

(3) It is not necessary that Colleges with University powers should surrender the right of conferring Degrees, when affiliated to the Provincial University. They might still confer Degrees, but only on Students who have passed an Examination approved by the General University Board, exception being made in the case of Degrees that are usually Honorary.

A Degree under the authority of the Charter of the Affiliated University, may first be conferred, and the Degree of the Provincial University may next be conferred as an *ad eundem* Degree, or the Degree may be regarded as one, but conferred by the joint authority of the Provincial and Affiliated Universities.

(4) The General Board should be composed of the Representatives of Colleges with a definite proportion of Members appointed by the Government. It is essential that the number should be fixed. It is desirable that the number should not be large, as the responsibility is, in that case, too much divided, and the Board loses in a corresponding Degree its working character. The Board should be called "The Senate of the University of Upper Canada."

The following conditions would be necessary for the efficient carrying out of the above System of Affiliation, videlicet:

(1) That each College adopt a Course of Instruction and attendance approved by the University Board.

(2) That the Scholarships from public sources be either abolished, or connected with the several Colleges.

(3) That aid be not given on Denominational grounds. The only recognized condition should be that the Affiliated Colleges give the required amount of secular education. Both negative and positive creeds should be regarded as possessing no claim in themselves to support; it ought not to be regarded as a ground for withholding aid, that certain Religious Denominations are benefitted by it. For example, University College should not forfeit its claim to support, because it is found that one, or two Religious Denominations derive the chief benefit from it.

(4) That Meetings of the Senate should be held in rotation at the Seats of the Affiliated Colleges, the mode of rotation being prescribed by Statute.

(5) That Candidates for Degrees be examined and receive their Degrees at their own College.

KINGSTON, March, 1862.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

THE REVEREND DOCTOR NELLES' ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Question I.—Do you approve of the affiliation of Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer.—I regard Affiliation as perhaps the most feasible mode of now adapting our Collegiate System to the wants of the Country. The utility and acceptableness of affiliation must, however, depend on the nature of the scheme adopted. I would consider the principal features to be a University Board, with power to require in each of the Affiliated Colleges: First, a sufficient staff of Professors; Second, a common period of instruction and discipline; Third, a common, or equal, Examination.

Supposing the Colleges generally to come under such a system, the following advantages would result.

1. The Higher Education of the Country would be greatly extended and improved. At present the majority of our Students are being educated in Colleges of very inadequate resources. Obvious and powerful causes will continue to draw increasing numbers to those Institutions. The only way to secure perfect culture to these youths is to give efficiency to the College of their choice. The mere Endowment by the Legislature of such Colleges would, no doubt, do much to improve them, but it seems desirable also to provide some supervision, like that of a General University Board, under which each Affiliated College would be required to furnish proper facilities, and to do prescribed work. This would be at once a security to the public of the thoroughness of the education, and a guarantee to the Government that the Legislative aid was rightly employed.

2. There would cease to be occasion for the present system of Annual Parliamentary Grants. These Grants have been of great service in sustaining some of

the most popular and useful Institutions of Upper Canada, but they are not free from objection, and most persons will admit that it would be better that aid should be given by authority of law, and on well known fixed conditions, than that it should hang precariously dependent on the politics of the hour. A change of this kind it is believed would afford general satisfaction.

3. Academic Degrees would have a more uniform and national value. Considerable diversity must always exist in the acquirements of the mass of Graduates, even of the same College; but under a well regulated System of Affiliation, a Degree would, at least, show that the Graduate had enjoyed adequate means of instruction and training, and that he had, to some extent, profited by them. By a common competition for Honours, there might be provided an additional incentive to the highest culture and Scholarship. At present the case is very different. In the so-called Provincial University, Degrees and Honours are awarded on mere examination, without attendance on Lectures. Such distinctions, therefore, do not of necessity imply that intellectual and moral character, which is the great object of education, but merely a certain amount of knowledge. The knowledge may be very useful, but it is only a part, and the less important part, of what is required in the severe and systematic discipline of College life. A Certificate of knowledge ought not to be made equivalent to a Certificate of education. By doing so, the Provincial University inflicts injustice on the regular and proper Graduates of the Country, and encourages young men to despise the educational facilities and training of a College. Looking merely at knowledge itself, we are safe in saying that few Students can master the subjects of a University Curriculum without access to the Lecture Room. Especially is this true of Chemistry and other Physical Sciences. But where any considerable number of Candidates come up on so imperfect a preparation, they will eventually bring down the standard to a lower level.

Such an example in the Provincial University must have a depressing effect on the others; but these are besides marked by their own defects. All of them, I believe, require more, or less, of attendance on Lectures as essential to graduation; but, in some, the period is three years, and in others, four; while, with the same term of residence, there may be a great disparity in the requisites for admission and graduation, as well as in the appliances of education that may be provided.

Now, a properly constituted University Board, bearing a certain relation to all the Colleges, would be able to correct these irregularities, and reduce our higher education to something like a uniform and well considered system. Within this National University, academic distinctions would bear a definite and nobler meaning, and it is hoped a plan may be devised that all the Colleges of Upper Canada can accept; but, if there should remain a single exception, it would still not defeat the great object, since such an isolated College would itself be stimulated to come up to the national Standard.

Question II.—Do you consider the present System of Affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory; and, if so, state the reasons?

Answer.—I consider it wholly unsatisfactory, and for the following reasons:

1. The University Act of 1853 secures no advantage whatever to such a University College as may choose to affiliate. This would be true in case those holding University Colleges should surrender their University powers, and become mere Colleges of the University of Toronto.

The Preamble of the University Act of 1853 has indeed a promising sound, and there are some other parts of the Act itself, which seem to recognize the claims of the affiliated Institutions,*but all this is rendered nugatory by the general tenor of the Act. The fact that not a single University has accepted the proffered alliance

sufficiently proves the emptiness of the privilege. The alliance is regarded not as an advantage, but as a degradation and a snare. The reasons for this will appear below.

2. Neither the rights of the Affiliated Colleges, nor the general interests of education, are duly protected in the constitution of the Senate. The number and composition of the Senate are both left undetermined. As a matter of fact, the Senate has varied greatly during the past eight years, and, at present, has a large preponderance in favour of one College, and one locality. This disproportion is practically increased by the remoteness of some of the Colleges from the City of Toronto, thus subjecting the Representatives of those Colleges to serious disadvantages in attending Meetings of the Senate. It is not in the power of such Colleges to resist any measures which the partizans of University College, or the City of Toronto, may bring forward, and it will be seen, under a subsequent head, that the financial provisions of the law are calculated to foster such partizan efforts, as well as aggravate the evil of them. The records of the Senate will show that the Meetings are almost always composed of Toronto Members, a large portion of these being from the University and Upper Canada Colleges. If the small number of Representatives from the other distant Colleges seek to attend, all their endeavours are frustrated, not only by their being in a minority, but by such a place of holding and adjourning the Senate as may be the most suitable for Toronto men, but the most inconvenient for others. Senators have repeatedly been summoned from Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg and Goderich to attend Senate Meetings, which after a Session of an hour, or two, have been adjourned to the following week; thus imposing on distant Senators an intolerable loss and inconvenience and finally leaving the whole control in the hands of the Toronto University and University College Senators. Recently some Statutes have been adopted to remedy this abuse; but there is no reason to believe that these Statutes would have passed but for the late public agitation; nor is there any security against a return to the old usage, when the agitation shall have subsided.

It is most unreasonable to expect the other Universities to throw aside their University powers and entrust all their great interests to a constitution so one-sided and insecure in this; it is still more absurd to suppose that they will do so without the prospect of adding in any way to their own dignity, resources, or usefulness.

3. From this ill-advised construction of the Senate, have arisen many other evils, some of which deserve separate notice. One of these is the want of a sufficient guarantee for a fair and equal examination of the Students of the several Colleges. Until recently Examiners were chiefly selected from the Professors of University College, thus allowing the Students of that College the important advantage of being examined by their own Teachers, and giving room for suspicion of favouritism, in any case of close competition between the Students and others.

The present System of Affiliation is altogether unjust in its pecuniary provisions. Justice requires that all the Colleges should be placed on equal footing, as regards Legislative support: Either all the Colleges should be endowed, or none. The present Act of 1853 provides amply and securely for one of the affiliated Colleges, but only contingently for any others. There is not even a definite sum, or proportion, of the University Revenues assigned to the favoured College: she is invited to expend the public money *ad libitum*, and when she shall have exhausted her capacity of expending the "Surplus," if there be one, may be appropriated by Parliament to the other Colleges. This provision has led the partizans of University College to deny that the other Colleges have any claim under the Act, and has prompted to such a style of expenditure, that not only has no "Surplus" accrued,

but even the Capital of the Endowment has been largely reduced. Unfortunately, the composition of the Senate has only too well furnished University College with the power of accomplishing this great wrong. It was a serious error to leave the allowance for University College and other objects unsettled, and then an aggravation of the evil to refer the settlement to a Senate controlled by that College.

In support of these views, I am glad to be able to quote from the evidence of Professor Wilson before the Committee of the Legislature:

The claims of University College should be determined by law, and not by the Professors of that College, either out of the Senate, or, as is now the case, in, and through, the Senate. I quite agree with Doctor Wilson that about the worst plan that could be devised is the present one, which leaves power with the immediate friends of University College, but the apparent responsibility somewhere else.

With a scheme of this sort the Provincial University can never succeed in connecting together the Collegiate Institutions of the Country, can never, therefore, become truly national. After an experiment of eight years, the rival Colleges remain as independent as ever, and flourish with an increasing number of Students. The attempted affiliation has undoubtedly failed. The separation, therefore, of the University of Toronto into two Institutions the one a University Board and the other a College, has become a useless and expensive distinction, a mere circumlocution which the general public has, with good reason, failed to understand, and from which it has not been able to profit. Unless some wiser plan can be devised, the University of Toronto and its single College might better be allowed to follow their affinities and blend again into one organization. As they are one in fact, they might as well be one in form and name; for it is vain to narrow the sympathies of the University to one College and then strive to stretch its jurisdiction over all.

And in this fruitless struggle lies the failure of the present System of Affiliation.

Question III.—What system of Affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of the apportionment of funds from the public resources.
- (3) The exercise of University powers by the Affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The composition of the general University Board.

Answer (1).—An equal standard of education would seem to be best secured by requiring in each College, *First*, a competent staff of Professors, adequately paid; *Second*, a common period of training; *Third*, a common University Examination.

(2) The Affiliated Colleges should either receive equal aid, or such aid as, with their own resources, would enable each College to give full instruction in the prescribed Curriculum. The aid might be apportioned to the number of Matriculants, or Graduates, of each College, ascertained by the common Examination. But this plan would render it difficult to conduct the Examination so as not to excite jealousies and dissatisfaction, unless Examiners could be found wholly disconnected from the competing Colleges. The smaller Colleges would also be in danger of not drawing an adequate support, while, even the larger ones, would have a fluctuating Income. But whatever basis of division be adopted, it should, of course, be fixed by law, and not left dependent on a vote of the Senate, or any similar contingency.

(3) The Degrees should be conferred at the Colleges, and by virtue of their present Charters, but, (except in Divinity,) only on such Students as had passed the General Examination of the University.

(4) The University Board, or Senate, should be composed of an equal number of Representatives from each Affiliated College, with additional Members appointed by the Government; the latter not to exceed one-third of the whole Board, and to be selected from different localities.

The College Representatives should consist of the Head of each College, and one Member elected by the Graduates of each College.

(5) No College should be deprived of the privilege of affiliation and Endowment simply on Denominational grounds. The University should require a certain standard of secular education; religious instruction and internal discipline should be left to each College to determine for itself.

COBOURG, March 19th, 1862.

S. S. NELLES.

REPLIES OF THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE IN REGARD TO THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Query I.—"Do you approve the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University? If so state the advantages."

Answer I.—I do not approve of affiliation properly so called, for I consider that the co-operation of the several Universities is desirable for the establishment of a general higher standard of education, and for the ensuring of a wider competition.

Query II.—Do you consider the present System of Affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons."

Answer II.—The present System of Affiliation to the University of Toronto appears to me objectionable, because it destroys the independence of other Universities, and compels them to give up principles which some of them feel they have no right to abandon.

Query III.—What System of Affiliation would you consider most satisfactory, with special reference to the following points:

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of the apportionment of Funds from public sources.
- (3) The exercise of the University powers by the Affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The composition of the General University Board.

Answer III.—As I do not approve of the principle of affiliation, I am not prepared to recommend any particular application of that principle; but I venture to submit to the Commissioners what I would propose as a substitute for it, classifying my suggestions under the several heads enumerated under Query (3).

(1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education. I am of opinion that a very important step may be taken towards securing this object, by providing that all Universities, receiving aid from public sources, shall submit their respective Students to a common Examination for Honours, in Classics, Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature and Science as may be thought expedient, after they have proceeded within their several Universities to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

As another mode of securing the same object, I would suggest a common Examination for Scholarships, endowed from public sources,—the Scholarships to be tenable by Students during residence at any one of the Universities.

Prizes open to all Students of the several Universities would also contribute to promote a wholesome emulation. Again, the Universities might agree upon a common minimum of requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It is, however, in my opinion, essential to any *bona fide* elevation of the standard of University education, that a broad line of demarcation should be drawn between the ordinary Examination for Degrees and the Examination for Honours. In the latter Examination only, in my opinion, can competition between Students of different Colleges, or Universities, be of any practical utility. If a large number of young men are brought together in the ordinary Examination for Degrees, are arranged in order of merit, and have quasi Honours awarded them, the effect will be to encourage a low ambition and to divert young men from a higher endeavour to a uselessly elaborate preparation of a narrow range of subjects.

(2) The principle of the apportionment of Funds from public sources. I am of opinion that equal aid should be given to the several Universities, or, at all events, that a large proportion of such aid should be fixed. Serious embarrassments would obviously arise, if the amount of the Annual Grant were liable to any great fluctuation.

(3) The exercise of University Powers by the affiliated Colleges.

I think it necessary that the Universities should retain the power both in form and in substance, of conferring Degrees, so as not merely to admit to Degrees, but to examine for them, and to prescribe the nature of the several Examinations.

(4) The composition of the General University Board.

I consider that the Central Board, for carrying out the objects for which Universities co-operate, should consist of Representatives elected by the Governing Bodies of the several Universities, either from those Governing Bodies, or from the Graduates, of their respective Universities.

Direct returns to Government, made in such form as it may be appointed, may satisfy Government of the faithful administration of the public money, and, if this point be secured, I believe that the interests of education will be best consulted by leaving to the Universities themselves, through their Representatives, full control over the Examinations for Honours and for Scholarships, the awarding of Prizes, and the sanctioning of a common minimum of requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

TORONTO, March, 1862.

GEORGE WHITAKER, Provost of Trinity College.

REPLIES OF THE VERY REVEREND VICAR GENERAL MACDONELL TO QUERIES IN REGARD TO THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Query I.—Do you approve of the Affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer I.—I do not approve of the Affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board as at present constituted, but I would approve of affiliation, if by that be meant a system of a General University Board, whose power would not extend beyond that of granting Degrees in each of the Affiliated Colleges.

Query II.—Do you consider the present System of Affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

Answer II.—The present System of Affiliation I consider altogether unsatisfactory, because, in the first place, it has been all along inoperative; secondly, because it would destroy the independence of other Universities; and thirdly, because the Affiliated Colleges would not reap any advantage from such an affiliation.

Query III.—What System of Affiliation would you consider most satisfactory, with special reference to the following points:—

First—The mode of securing an equal standard of education.

Second—The principle of apportionment of Funds from public sources.

Third—The exercise of University power by affiliated Colleges.

Fourth—The composition of a general University Board.

Answer III.—1. A common Board of Examiners. A uniform Curriculum.

2. Any assistance from public sources to be equally divided, and, in a fixed manner, among the Affiliated Colleges. Any fluctuating assistance to the Affiliated Colleges will, in my opinion, prove always very unsatisfactory.

3. The exercise of University powers by the Affiliated Colleges should exist in a Board.

4. The Board should be composed of the Heads of the Affiliated Colleges, or one additional Member from each College, elected by the Members of the College Corporation, and a third of the Board might be appointed by the Government.

ANGUS MACDONELL, V.G., President of Regiopolis College, Kingston.

KINGSTON, March, 1862.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

I. Will you furnish Statements of the Expenditure of the University for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, for the following purposes:—

1. For Scholarships, shewing the names and amount paid to each recipient.
2. For Medals and Prizes, giving the amount paid in each year.
3. For Examiners' Fees, shewing the names of Examiners, the department filled by each, and the amount paid to each.
4. The Salaries, with the names of the Officials, and the amount paid to each.
5. For wages, with the names of the Servants, and the amount paid to each.
6. For care of Grounds, with names of Persons employed, and the amounts paid to each.

7. A Statement of the entire Expenditure in each year for every purpose, specifying in addition to the above, the outlay for Printing, Stationery, Postages, Fuel, and other incidental expenses?

II. Will you state what has been the entire cost of the new University Buildings? What was the original Estimate, and by what authority was the Contract entered into? How was the excess, if any, occasioned, and by what authority? What was the allowance to the Architect? Was he to be paid for Extras, and has he been paid a percentage thereon?

III. Can you state the probable cost of Heating that portion of the Building exclusively used by the University, and what would be the proportion payable by the University for Coal, Engineer's wages, etcetera?

IV. What would be the amount required to be set apart for Repairs, and what portion of the Building should be kept in repair at the expense of the University?

V. Will you state the amount required to provide for the Annual Expenditure of the University, specifying the items?

VI. Can you specify defects in the Building which will lead to alterations and expense, and to what may such defects be attributed, also the probable amount of such necessary Expenditure?

VII. What portion of the Expenses connected with the Library and Museum is borne by the College, and will you give the names of the Persons employed and the Salaries paid, together with a full Statement of the present Annual Expenditure?

VIII. Will you state what would be a fair apportionment of the cost of attendance, heating and cleaning the Building, and keeping the same in repair, specifying the portions which are occupied, either jointly, or separately, as the case may be?

IX. Is the Expenditure of the Observatory defrayed by the University, or what proportion only? What is the nature of the connection between the Observatory and the University, and the Observatory and the College?

X. What are the relations of the Toronto School of Medicine to the University?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Question I.—Answer.—The details required for the answer to nearly all the sections of this Question are not in the possession of the Chancellor, and can only be obtained by reference to the Bursar's Books. The Commissioners are aware that all the Receipts and Payments of the University are transacted through the Bursar alone, who is an Officer under Government, and in no way responsible to, or subject to, the control of the Chancellor of the Senate; and although the Bursar has, at all times, given to the Senate such information and Reports, when requested, as would enable them to regulate their scale of Expenditure with reference to the Income, yet his Accounts are not formally and regularly submitted by him to the Senate, nor have the Senate official cognizance of them, except as published in the Parliamentary Reports. Hence the Chancellor and Senate are unable to furnish the required Finan-

cial Statements from any records of their own, and accordingly applied to the Bursar to give this information. With this application the Bursar has declined to comply, on the grounds that the time of his Office is at present fully taken up with other work, and the Chancellor and Senate, having no authority to compel his compliance with their requisition, must refer the Commissioners to him.

The names of the Scholars and the Examiners, with their respective departments, of the Officials and Servants, as required in Sections two, three, four and five of Question One, are appended; the amount paid to each can be given by the Bursar.

Question II.—Answer 1.—As all payments were made by the Bursar, and the Accounts and Receipts are in his hands, the entire cost of the new University Buildings can be most accurately supplied by him.

2. Early in the year 1856. His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, saw fit to appropriate a sum of Seventy-five thousand pounds, (£75,000,) for providing Buildings for the University and University College; and on the 7th of February of that year, the Senate appointed a Building Committee, with full powers to determine on a Site, to make all necessary arrangements for the commencement of the University Buildings, and to authorize the requisite Expenditure for the same. On the 8th of August, 1856, the Building Committee reported to the Senate, and submitted Ground Plans for the proposed University Buildings, prepared by Messieurs Cumberland and Storm. These were accompanied with the Architects' approximate Estimate, amounting to about Sixty-five thousand pounds, (£65,000,) whereupon they were instructed to prepare an Elevation and working Drawings preparatory to giving out a Contract.

The Senate, having approved of these Plans, after they had been confirmed by His Excellency, the Visitor, the Building Committee thereupon proceeded with the duty entrusted to them, systematically labouring at every stage of the work to keep the outlay within the original Appropriation. The Architects were authorized to advertise for Estimates; and, in the same year, the Foundation of the main Front and East of the East Wing were proceeded with. Early in the following year, (1857), Tenders were received for the erection of the main South Building and the East Wing; and that of the Messieurs Worthington was found to be the lowest. The Committee thereupon took into consideration the relative proportions of this actual Tender for a portion of the work to the estimated cost of the whole, as submitted by the Architects, and the following Resolutions were then, (March the 30th, 1857), adopted by the Building Committee for the guidance of the Architects and Contractors:—

"The whole cost of the work now under Contract, together with the amount of Messieurs Worthington's Tender, and the estimated cost of the remaining Buildings, having been found to exceed the sum appropriated, it was determined to omit the Convocation Hall for the present, and otherwise to reduce the cost of the work tendered for by Messieurs Worthington;"

With this view the following Minute was agreed to:—

"The Building Committee are prepared to accept a Tender on the following conditions:—

(1) The parties to deposit their Estimate Books with the Registrar of the University.

(2) A valuation for the omission of the Convocation Hall and the Chemical School to be based thereon.

(3) A valuation to be based thereon for the following substitutions and omissions:—
Wooden Floors, instead of Tiled and Stone Floors, Oaken Steps, instead of Stone, in the main Staircase and Corridors.

White Pine, instead of Red, in all parts except the Floors. (Ultimately White Pine was used in the Floors also,) Wood, instead of Stone, for the internal casing of the Entresol Windows in the Library.

(4) A new Schedule, to be based on the original prices in the Estimate Books.

(5) The Contract to give the Committee power to omit the Convocation Hall, or not, at their option.

(6) The Committee to have the power to erect, or not, at their option, the Chemical School, or to make alterations in the existing Plans, all such deductions, or alterations, to be guided by the valuation in the Estimate Books, etcetera.

The Committee had in view the substituting of a plain Brick Building in the rear, for the ornamental Chemical School now forming the South-west corner of the University Buildings; but their plans were defeated by finding the present Building far advanced; the Architects having ordered this, in express variance with the instructions of the Committee, and proceeded with it as the earliest portions of the Buildings.

(7) A Rider to be appended to the Specifications, finally providing for the omissions and substitutions in Article three of the Contract.

(8) The Architects to be authorized to make other alterations in detail, with a view of reducing the expense."

Subject to the above conditions, Messieurs Worthington's Tender was accepted.

On the 4th of July, 1857, the Building Committee again took into consideration the estimated cost, and, finding that the Architects had proceeded with the Chemical School, and executed other portions of the work without their authority, and contrary to their expressed intentions, it was resolved,—

"That the Architect shall not sanction any Extras without a Resolution of the Building Committee, on the authority in writing of the Chairman thereof."

In order to secure some equivalent reduction with a view to the economy originally contemplated in the Chemical School, it was further resolved,—

"That the Rubble work in the Quadrangle shall not be proceeded with, but that that part be in Brick,"

Which was accordingly done. At the same Meeting a Schedule of estimated savings, upon the original Specifications for work under the Contract, was approved of, showing a reduction of £8,388 0s. 10d., and placing the estimated cost of the whole Buildings at Seventy-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six pounds, (£72,596).

In January, 1858, the Architects prepared revised Plans for the West wing, under instructions to omit all unnecessary ornament, and to design this portion of the Buildings on the plainest and most economical plan, consistent with its relation to the main Building.

They were also instructed to omit entirely the Dean's Residence, as provided for in the original Plans, and to appropriate, in lieu of that, a portion of the Students' Quarters for such Residence, as a further means of reducing the cost; and, on the 31st of May, 1858, the Tenders of Messieurs Worthington were accepted for the execution of the modified Plans. The Architects were also again required to submit an Estimate of the whole cost of the work, when it was found that this, too, exceeded the Appropriation. The subject was once more referred to the Architects, with instructions so to modify and reduce the Plans as to bring the whole cost within the amount at the disposal of the Senate. With this view the Plans for completing the East wing were carefully revised, under detailed instructions of the Building Committee, as specified in the following Minute:—

"The Building Committee, taking into consideration that the present estimated cost of the Convocation Hall is £7,633, were of opinion that, if a Hall could be built for £5,000 which, according to the reduced Estimates, would bring the whole cost to £74,844, they would be justified in proceeding with the work.

"But bearing in mind that, in their Estimate, they had taken the most favourable view of the cost, and allowed no margin for any extra expenditure, whilst there would be certain expense before the Building could be made habitable, of the Fittings for the Laboratory, of Furniture for the whole Buildings, and of the necessary approaches and a strong probability of the Estimates being, in some points, exceeded, the Committee determined not to erect a Convocation Hall unless the cost could be brought within £5,000."

With this view, it was referred to Mr. Cumberland, the Architect, to revise his Plans, and to report at as early a day as possible; and the Committee suggested, as amongst alterations which would reduce the expense, the following, all of which, with the trifling exception of the Corbel Shafts, were carried into effect:—

The Bay to be omitted. The Lantern in the Roof to be omitted. The Cloister on the quadrangle front to be omitted. The Window Gallery at the North to be omitted. The Screen at the Vestibule to be omitted. The Shafts in the Corbels to be omitted. The open Timber Roof to be made simpler and plainer in design. A reduction also to be made in the Contract for the West wing.

The erection of the Residence for the President of the College, included in the original Plans, was delayed, and ultimately this also was omitted.

The Architects, having prepared modified Plans, in accordance with this Resolution, and submitted Estimates of the entire cost which reduced it to £68,094, or, including Heating Apparatus, Gas, Water, Lecture Room fittings, Drains, Terraces, Gravel Walks, and Grounds, to £74,914, the work was ordered to be proceeded with on this reduced scale of cost.

In the progress of the Building, some alterations of a different kind were made in the original Plans, the most costly of which was the addition of Mansard Roofs to the East and West ends of the South Front, with a view to its greater elevation; but this alteration was only unwillingly sanctioned by the Committee, on its being shown to them that without their authority, or knowledge, the whole of the Changes on the Masonry required for the new Roofs had already been completed. These, and other, changes introduced by the Architects in the progress of the work, with a view to the improved effect of their Design, were such as none but a professional Architect, or Builder, could detect until completed; other alterations included the construction of large Flues for the Heating Apparatus, and similar deficiencies overlooked in the original Plans. But all those were included in the final Estimates of the Architects, above referred to; nor was it until the whole Accounts were rendered, at the close of the work, that it was known that these changes exceeded the original appropriation.

Notwithstanding the alterations specified above, the University Buildings, as now completed, so far from exceeding in extent of accommodation, or in architectural decoration, the original Plans approved of by His Excellency, and by the Senate, at the estimated Expenditure named by the Architects, Messieurs Cumberland and Storm, for their completion; they have been reduced at successive stages of the work both in decoration and extent, with the view of bringing them within the original Estimates.

3. The final excess over the latest Estimates was mainly caused by numerous extras charged for, and more elaborate details introduced by the Architects, than the terms of Contract required from the Contractors, and which the Building Committee had no means of knowing; having been repeatedly assured by the Architects, when remonstrating on the amount of ornament and other probable causes of excessive cost, that the same were provided for in the Contract.

On the 19th of March, 1858, the Building Committee followed up a Resolution of the earlier date above referred to by resolving,—

“That the Building Committee will not hereafter authorize the payment of the cost of any Extras, for which the authority of the Chairman has not been communicated to the Architect previous to the commencement of the work, and that all Documents giving such authority shall be submitted to the Committee previous to the payment of such accounts.”

But it proved impossible to carry this out, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. Many of the Extras were only known as such, even to the Contractors, after they were completed, and were, for the most part, affirmed by the Contractors to be within the terms of the Contract, although finally allowed, or referred to arbitration.

The Contractors and Sub-contractors not only bore testimony to the unremitting vigilance of the Building Committee, but complained of it as excessive, and a comparison of the results of the Building Committee labours, with the estimated and actual cost of any Building of corresponding magnitude, will prove the care and diligence exercised during the progress of the work on the University Buildings.

4. The allowance to the Architects was £3,000, which, according to the Resolution of the Senate of the 23rd of February, 1856, was to cover all claims for service rendered by Messieurs Cumberland and Storm. Since the completion of the Buildings, a claim for a percentage on extras has been made by them; but, after careful investigation of all the grounds on which the claim is based, it has been refused by the Senate.

Question III.—Answer.—The Plans adopted, under the advice of the Architects, for heating the University Buildings, are the same as those employed in Osgoode Hall, the Rossin House, and other public Buildings in Toronto, and the Heating Apparatus has been constructed with a view to the whole structure as one Building. The Museum, Library, Convocation Hall, and all apartments exclusively pertaining to the University, are, therefore, heated by coils supplied by steam from the common Boilers, and the expense of maintaining these has been apportioned between the University and University College, on the terms specified in the accompanying "Report of the Joint Committee on Expenditure." Should it be thought indispensable to separate the Heating Apparatus of the University and the College, it can only be done by incurring the expense of constructing and maintaining entirely new Heating Apparatus for the former.

Question IV.—Answer.—It is impossible for the Senate to give a definite answer to the former part of this Question. The Building has been substantially, and, on the whole, well executed, and, being new, ought not to absorb any considerable sum for repairs for some years; probably an Architect familiar with the amounts required for maintaining similar Buildings might be able to give an Estimate for this purpose.

To the latter part of this Question, an answer is furnished by the accompanying copy of an Agreement between the University and University College, wherein the repairs of different portions of the Building is distributed between the two Corporations.

Question V.—Answer.—The Expenditure of the University was based, for the year 1859, on an Estimate of \$15,000, and, for the year 1860, of \$16,000. In the latter year, however, the Vice Chancellor reported to the Senate that the Income had fallen considerably below the amounts anticipated by the Bursar, and that it was necessary to reduce the Expenditure of the University. A Committee having been appointed to investigate the matter, reported to the Senate that some reductions must be made, and recommended as follows:—The number of Scholarships to be reduced from Sixty-one to thirty-two; the Messengers' services to be dispensed with; and the Vice Chancellor's Salary to be reduced from \$800 to \$400. A different system of payment of Examiners to be adopted, by which it was estimated a saving of \$500 would be made; a new arrangement of Medals and Prizes, diminishing the cost, and all possible economy to be used in incidental expenditures.

The scale of Expenditure, with these reductions, was approximately taken as annexed:—

Salaries.....	\$2,830
Payment of Examiners.....	1,500
Scholarships.....	3,840
Medals and Prizes.....	400
Library.....	400
Grounds and Road.....	800
Fuel and Servants.....	850
Incidentals.....	2,000

Approximate Annual Expenditure..... \$12,620

It should be observed that no allowance is here made for the increase of the Museum and Library, the amount appropriated to the latter being barely sufficient for

the incidental expenses thereof, and the continuation of the more important Scientific and Literary periodicals and Transactions of learned Societies.

Statutes were passed by the Senate on the reception of this Report for the purposes of carrying its main recommendations into effect. It was found, however, possible to dispense with an Attendant on the Museum, the Assistant in the Library having been detailed for this service; and his Salary has since been raised to \$200. On the other hand, the reduction contemplated in the Vice Chancellor's salary was not made; and thus the total contemplated expenditure may be taken as \$13,000, when all the reductions have come into effect, which will be during the present year; and this amount may be taken as, at present, the "amount required to provide for the Annual Expenditure of the University."

It was, however, with extreme reluctance that the Committee recommended, and the Senate adopted, some of the reductions above specified, especially that of the number of Scholarships; and the step was regarded only as an expedient against a temporary necessity, to be retraced as soon as the state of the Income Fund would admit.

Question VI.—Answer.—There have been fewer defects than might have been anticipated in the work on a Building of such magnitude; nevertheless, in some instances, expenses have been, and are still likely to be, incurred, which might have been avoided by a different arrangement at the commencement. For instance, the Chimneys, especially in the Residence, or West wing, were found to smoke, leading to an outlay for contrivances to remedy the inconvenience, either by the use of Chimney Pots, or by raising the heights of the Chimneys. The drainage is not satisfactory, no Stench traps having been inserted, and no Drain having been made to carry off the overdrrip from the Roofs, which thus sinks into the foundations. The main Drain has no outlet, the City Corporation not having continued their System of Drains to a junction with it; and the whole difficulty is at present much increased by the Architect's refusal to give up to the Senate the Plan of the Drains. The Roof is found to leak in various places, and it is doubtful whether the slates will stand the effect of the climate, and whether it will not be found in the end best to replace them gradually by tin.

The arrangement of the Glass Roof, or covering, at the East end of the Library, (due to an oversight of construction,) is an endless source of trouble, and so also is the Glass Roof to the Mineralogical Museum. The "leading" of the Windows has not been made sufficiently strong; some improvements have been made, and others might still be made in the Heating Apparatus, by which savings have been, and might still be, effected, as can be seen by reference to the Engineers' Reports in the possession of the President of University College. An expense of \$200 annually was incurred by the Well intended to supply the Boilers being found to be below the level at which the pumps could work. A better arrangement for taking Fuel into the Buildings would have prevented an annual outlay now incurred; and doubtless some other minor expenses might have been saved by variations in the original Plans. The Senate can give no estimate of the probable amount of Expenditure which may be found necessary to remedy such defects.

Question VII. "What proportion of the Expenses connected with the Library is borne by the College?"

Answer. No portion.

"Give the names of the Persons employed, and the Salaries paid."

Answer. The Reverend Mr. Lorimer, Librarian, salary £300.

Mr. Alexander Brown, Attendant on the Library in the Morning, and on the Museum in the Afternoon, salary, £40.

"Give a full Statement of the present Annual Expenditure."

Answer. It varies greatly in different years, as may be seen from the Expenditure from 1853 to 1860:—

1853	\$ 592 88	1857	\$ 8,729 42
1854	3,198 10	1858	11,170 07
1855	207 22	1859	6,674 45
1856	2,684 34	1860	2,228 39

The Expenditure for 1861 I have not the means of knowing, although I have reason to believe it is very small. The Annual Report of the Senate for 1854 included an earnest prayer that His Excellency, the Visitor, would be pleased to accompany the authority which was therein craved, for the erection of University Buildings, with the establishment of an extensive Library in connection with the University of Toronto. And in the Annual Report, laid before Parliament in the following year, it is remarked:—

“Our best Libraries, if indeed we can be said to have anything that deserves that name, are utterly insignificant, and will not bear a comparison with the ordinary private collections of older Countries; such a state of things has obviously a strong tendency to check mental growth, because it opposes an almost insuperable barrier to anything like high literary attainment.”

The Senate accordingly earnestly solicited the requisite authority:

“To lay the foundation of a Provincial Library in connection with the University,” and “that available means might be directed to that object until a collection shall have been made worthy of this National Institution, and commensurate with the wants of the Province.”

In accordance with this Prayer, His Excellency was pleased to authorize-in-Council a liberal Appropriation for the Library out of the University Funds; and, in the expenditure of this, under the direction of a Library Committee annually appointed by the Senate, the Collection has been increased from 4,692 Volumes, which it numbered in 1854, to 15,064 Volumes of carefully selected Works on the various departments of Science and Literature.

Question VIII.—Answer.—This question will be best answered by referring the Commissioners to the accompanying Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate, and of the Council of the College on the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the Building, and upon other points of joint management, and a copy of which report the Senate herewith submit to the Commissioners in connection with their Answers to the Questions propounded to them.

Question IX.—Answer.—The Government Grant for the support of the Observatory is found to be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of that Establishment. Special Appropriations were made by the Senate for the erection of Cottages for the Assistants, and a new Residence for the Director; the erection being rendered necessary, not only by the condition of the old Buildings, but also by their removal being required for the construction of the Roads and Grounds designed in the University Plans. A special appropriation was also made for the publication of the Observations, but this Appropriation has not been used, and will not, it is hoped be required.

The connection between the Observatory and the University consists in the Observatory being an Institution placed by Government under the control and management of the Senate, and governed by Statutes of the Senate, passed for that purpose. Towards the support of this Institution an annual Parliamentary Grant is made, which, as has been said, it found to be sufficient, with economical management, for the ordinary expenses.

There is no connection between the Observatory and University College, unless it be the Director of the Observatory fills the Chair of Meteorology in the College.

Question X.—Answer.—In accordance with the Eighteenth Section of the University Act of 1853, the Senate, in 1854, reported the Toronto School of Medicine and

four others as Medical Schools, from which it would be fit and expedient to admit Candidates for the Degrees in Medicine: and His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to approve of such Report.

The Toronto School of Medicine has availed itself of the advantages thus offered, by making its Curriculum conform to that established by the Senate of the University for the Faculty of Medicine, and thereby encouraging its Students to graduate in the University of Toronto. The relations of the University to this, or any other Affiliated College, or Medical School, have undergone no change since 1854.

TORONTO, March, 1862.

R. E. BURNS, Chancellor.

APPENDED REPORT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ON THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES BETWEEN THEM.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto, upon the apportionment between the two Bodies of the expense of maintaining the Buildings, and upon other points of joint management, beg leave to report:

That the Committees have met, and the following points have been agreed upon:—

“Certain parts of the Buildings, to be under the control of the Senate of the University, and all expenses of repairs etcetera, to be borne by that Body.

Other parts to be under the control of University College, and the expenses of repairs to be borne by it.

The annual cost of Heating, including the wages of Engineer and Fireman, Water supply, and Fuel, (exclusive of Fuel used in the West wing, and for the Professors' Rooms,) to be charged: three-quarters to the College, and one quarter to the University.

The University to allow \$100 a year to the College, for use of Servants in cleaning parts of the Building, under the control of the University, this charge to include a share of Gas Bill until such time as the Library and Museum are opened after dark, when a new arrangement as to Gas is to be made. Insurance to be charged amongst general expenses paid by the Bursar, and not to be included in the share of expenses charged to each body. The University to appoint a Curator in the Museum, who shall be under the orders of the Directors of the Museum, and may be suspended by them, subject to the decision of the Senate, and shall have charge of such Specimens from the Museum, or such parts, as may be required by the Professors for the illustrations of their Lectures. The Apparatus to be under the charge of the several Professors, to whose Department it belongs, and all repairs to be paid by the College.

The Committee recommend the Council to concur in the above recommendations, agreed to by the Committee in conference. (Concurred in).

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

I. IN REGARD TO THE STUDENTS' RESIDENCE.

1. Give a detailed Statement of the Expenditure and Receipts of the Residence during each year since it has been in operation, this Statement to specify the various items of Expenditure.

2. Give a Statement of the Students in residence each year, and the number of weeks paid for by each, the amount of Fees so paid, and also the amount paid for Fuel, Light, and Washing.

3. Is the Fuel used in the Residence taken from the University supplies? If so, give quantity and value taken each year.

4. Are Gas and Water used in the Residence charged to the Expenses of this department, and if so, what proportion of each?

5. Give the number of Students in each year from other places than Toronto, who would have been admitted into Residence, but who preferred living elsewhere.

6. What is the source from which the Dean of Residence obtains the Income of \$169.89, as shewn in the College Returns furnished to the Commissioners?

7. What parts of the Residence are heated by the Steam heating Apparatus?

8. What amount of repairs should be charged to Residence, and what for the Grounds connected therewith, including Drainage; also what yearly appropriation should be made for the above purposes?

9. What was the cost of fitting up and furnishing the Buildings used for the Residence?

10. Can any, and what reduction be made in the Staff and expenses of this department?

Give an estimate of what in your opinion would be the cost of sustaining the Boarding Establishment, supposing a fair charge were made against it for all expenses, including rental for the Premises occupied.

II. IN REGARD TO THE HEATING APPARATUS.*

1. Give return of the Expenses in each year of the Steam heating Apparatus, including Fuel, Wages, Repairs, Alterations, etcetera.

2. Give an Estimate of the proportion of the above Expenditure, chargeable to the University, to the College, and to the Residence respectively.

3. Can you suggest any change, or alteration, by which the Annual Expenses of Heating would be reduced, and can you furnish the Engineer's opinion on this subject?

4. What annual addition to the Expenditure is entailed by want of proper arrangements for taking Fuel into the Building?

5. Can a different mode of heating the Convocation Hall be suggested, which would save expense?

6. Should the removal of Cinders entail additional expense? If so, how much per annum?

REPLIES TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Question One.—Answer.—The Statement for the year 1860-1861 has been sent to the Commissioners. That for 1859-1860 appears in the Accounts presented to the College Council by the Auditor.

Question Two.—Answer.—The following were the amounts paid by Students:

	For Coals.	For Candles.
In the Year 1859-1860	\$131 40	\$54 49
In the Year 1860-1861	268 50	73 59

Students pay their own Washing Bills.

The Statement required in the former part of this Question has already been sent to the Commissioners.

Question Three.—Answer.—No. The supply of Fuel is provided for both University and College, and of the cost three-fourths are paid by the College and one-fourth by the University.

Question Four.—Answer.—No. The expense of the Gas used in the Residence may be ascertained, but it is scarcely possible to furnish an accurate Statement relative to the Water which is used there. The principal consumption of the Water supplied by the Water Works, is by the Boilers of the Heating Apparatus.

Question Five.—Answer.—I am unable to state positively without inquiry of the Students themselves. The difference between the number actually in Residence, and the number of Matriculated Students attending Lectures, would be a very incorrect answer, as some, to my knowledge, preferred residing in the College, but were unable to meet the Expense. I am aware of several cases of this inability during the pre-

*The only reply given to these Questions by the President of University College, was to Question Four. The reply was:—

The cost for the present year of getting in the Coals, was \$92.50. Probably one half of this might have been saved by proper arrangements in the Construction of the Buildings.

sent year, and have heard that some Students obtained Board and Lodging in Town for \$1 per week less than our own charge, videlicet: \$3.50.

Question Six.—Answer.—By Cash from

Sale of luncheon tickets	\$64 27
Students for postage	7 62
Discount on tradesmen's bills	14 00
Sale of 2 cows	80 00

\$165 89

Question Seven.—Answer.—The Dining Hall, the Reading Room and the Hall of each House.

Question Eight.—Answer.—There are no Grounds specially connected with the Residence, nor does it seem practicable to separate the Expenditure on general drainage, so as to estimate the cost of that belonging to the Residence alone. All the repairs on the portion of the Building used for Residence, i.e., the North West range, are to be done at the cost of the College. I am unable to give any reliable estimate of the Yearly appropriation requisite for the above purpose.

Question Nine.—Answer.—I have no memorandum, from which I can furnish a satisfactory answer. I must refer to the Bursar's Books.

Question Ten.—Answer.—This subject has been frequently under the consideration of the College Council. The only change of this character which seems possible at present, is to dispense with the services of the House Keeper. A recommendation to this effect was made to the Government, and is now before the Senate, having been referred to that Body. The Council always intended that the Residence should be self-sustaining.

Question Eleven.—Answer.—I am unable to offer a probable conjecture as to the cost, under the circumstances. I am not aware of any example in the United Kingdom of a College charging itself with rental for the Buildings occupied by its Students, or proportioning the Fees of Residence to the cost of the structure.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO:

1. Can you suggest a Scheme by which the University College Expenditure will be effectually separated from that of the University, and for fairly dividing Expenditure of a joint, or mutual character, such as Heating, Repairs, Alterations, Grounds, Library and Museum?

2. What is your opinion regarding some such arrangements as the following, and what rent should be charged under it?

(1) The College to occupy the Premises in the relation of Tenant to the University?

(2) The University to pay for Heating, Repairs, necessary Alterations, Grounds, care of the Library and Museum, and the cost of Insurance?

(3) University College to pay a certain specified Rent annually.

3. Subject to the above arrangement, give an Estimate of the Annual Sum which would be required for the support of the College; this sum to include all College Expenditure not specified above, and to specify items under the various heads.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS BY THE SENATE.

Question One.—Answer.—With reference to suggesting a scheme for the separation of the Expenditure of University College from that of the University of Toronto, the Senate would bring under the notice of the Commissioners, that such a separation, (except in the particulars hereinafter mentioned), has obtained since the year

1854. The Expenditure of the University may be embraced under the following heads, videlicet:—

Salaries.	Incidental charges and expenses.
Examiners.	Grounds.
Scholarships.	Museum.
Prizes and Medals.	Observatory.
Stationery, printing and advertising.	

And the Expenditure of the University for these purposes has always been quite separate and distinct from that of the College; on the other hand, the Expenditure has been kept equally distinct from that of the University, and under the various general heads; of Salaries, Wages, Prizes, Stationery, printing and advertising, and incidental expenses.

The specific items of such Expenditure are ranged, and, by a reference to the Accounts in the Office of the Bursar, may be accurately and definitely ascertained.

All expenses and charges connected with the management of the Endowment and Property of the University and College come within the province of the Bursar, and form a general charge upon the Income Fund, before the same becomes applicable to any Expenditure for University and College purposes.

With reference to the second branch of this Question, the Senate would beg to refer to the Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and College Council, (inserted in a former part of this Chapter,) on the apportionment between the two Bodies and the expense of maintaining the Building. The Report was adopted by both Bodies shortly after possession of the new Buildings was taken, and, in practice, its different stipulations have been found to work well.

Question Two.—Answer.—In answer to this Question the Senate would respectfully refer the Commissioners to the different Reports presented by the Senate, from time to time, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council in connection with the new Buildings, and which will be found printed [in these Volumes, and] in the Appendices to the Journals of the House of Assembly, and, in particular, the Senate would refer to the Annual report upon the affairs of the University for the year 1856,* to be found in the Appendix to Journals of the House of Assembly, in which the following statement sets forth the objects and views by which the Senate was guided, when carrying out the Plans for providing permanent accommodations for the University and College:

“The Buildings with which the Senate was entrusted, being designed for the accommodation both of the University and University College, the Senate invited the coöperation of the Council of the latter Body, and a Plan was finally agreed upon and submitted to Your Excellency, which, it is hoped will be found to meet all the necessities of both Corporations. The Convocation Hall, the Senate Chamber, and the Library and Museum may be said more particularly to belong to the University, while the Lecture Rooms, Students' quarters, and Residence of the Officers in charge of the Establishment are more exclusively connected with the College; but the Senate, being impressed with the intimate relations which exist between the two bodies, have not attempted to draw any closely defined line, and have avoided the unnecessary expense of providing separate accommodations for each, where both may use the same apartments in common: and, from the good understanding which has hitherto prevailed between the two Corporations, the Senate have no fear of any inconvenience arising from this amalgamation.”

Before the Plans, on which the New Buildings have been constructed, were adopted, it was the subject of much consideration and discussion on the part of the Governor General, the Senate and the College authorities after a full understanding of all the advantages and disadvantages attending the various schemes, one Building was decided upon for the purpose of the University and the College, in preference to separate Buildings.

His Excellency, the then Governor General, may be said to have especially recommended the Plan which was adopted.

*This Report of the Senate for 1856 is printed on pages 288—293 of the Twelfth volume of this Documentary History.

From the Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and the College, above referred to, the Commissioners will perceive that a very simple arrangement has been come to between the University and the College, relative to their occupation of the new Buildings. These Buildings have been constructed so as to be appropriate to, and to specially meet alike the requirements of the University and of the College, and the Senate fail to see the necessity, or desirableness, of adopting any such arrangement as this Question of the Commissioners would seem to contemplate. The disadvantages of the University are obvious, if it should occupy in any other character than as proprietor, that part of the Building more exclusively its own, and an arrangement by which the College should become only Tenants of its portion of the Buildings, is equally to be deprecated, if upon no other consideration, that it would entail upon the University a supervision in connection with the user under this new form of occupation, which at present is entirely unnecessary.

Question Three.—Answer.—In the Replies of the Senate to these pressing (previous) Questions, it would appear that the Senate has not been able to suggest any arrangement of the character contemplated by those Questions, and hence it cannot give, or place, any estimate upon the sum which, as consequent upon any such arrangement, would be required by the College for its Expenditure in connection therewith.

(NOTE. The following Reply to the Question asked of the Senate was sent to the Commissioners by the President of University College, on behalf of the College Council.)

The College Council have carefully considered the propositions of the Commissioners relative to the Accounts of the University and College, but are unable to suggest any scheme for the separation of the Expenditure, which promises to be more effectual, or more equitable, than that which is at present in operation. They are of opinion that the suggested arrangement whereby the College would "occupy the premises in the relation of Tenant to the University," is, on many grounds, highly objectionable. It might perhaps have been more advantageous to both Institutions if, as was suggested by the President of the College whilst the Plans were under consideration, the required accommodation had been provided for each in a distinct Building; but, under existing circumstances, the Council are persuaded, that it is better that the University and College should continue joint occupants of Buildings erected at joint expense from common funds, than that either should bear the relation of Tenant to the other.

TORONTO, January 13th, 1862. JOHN McCAUL, President of University College.

(NOTE. The Commissioners also asked the President of University College to furnish them with a Tabular Statement of each Professor and Tutor for each year from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, specifying the Department, Salary, Number of Lectures delivered, and other detailed information; but, as this information has been given in various forms, in preceeding Volumes of this Documentary History, and is very voluminous in detail, it is not reproduced here. It can be seen, however, in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1863.)—*Editor.*

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COUNCIL.

IN REGARD TO THE STUDENTS' RESIDENCE.

Question One.—In the year 1860, the supplies account amounted to. \$2,988 62
And charge for outfit and furnishing 1,695 00

\$4,683 62

Please furnish the items?

Answer.—The Council have already submitted the details of Expenditure for the academic years 1859-1860 and 1860-1861. They have in their Accounts no such item as "supplies account in the year 1860, \$2,988.62." If the Commissioners have taken this from the Bursar's Books, the Council are not aware what items the Bursar may have included under this heading. They will however lay before the Commissioners the monthly statements of expenditure in the Residence, which may possibly furnish the information required.

The Council have no Memoranda of the outfit Expenditure. The details are in the Bursar's office.

Question Two.—"In the statement for academic year 1860-61, there appears the charge of \$263.43 for gas. What proportion may fairly be charged to Residence?"

Answer.—Say three-fourths.

Question Three. What proportion of the item for Coal and Wood in same year, of \$1,734.53, should be charged against Residence?

Answer.—It is impossible to give an exact statement, but the following may be regarded as an approximation of the whole amount, videlicet: \$1,734.53. About \$1,050 should be charged to the main Buildings, and about \$520 to Residence, whilst the balance may represent the value of the portion which remained unconsumed of the \$520 charged to Residence. \$268 were returned by the payment of the Students for Fuel in their Rooms.

Question Four.—Does the item of \$526.42 for groceries in 1859-1860 include Candles, for which credit is taken from Students.

Answer.—Yes.

Question Five.—How can a credit of \$142.60 be claimed for "Residence account" in 1860-1861, when no charge is made for Fuel, Gas, and Water Rate, and credit at the same time taken for receipts from Students for Coals in 1860-1861

and for Candles \$268 50
73 59

\$342 09

Answer.—No such claim was intended to be made, as is evident from the statement in the Letter of the Auditor to the President accompanying the Accounts submitted, in answer to a former Question of the Commissioners. This statement was that it had been found "not possible to isolate the Accounts of Residence completely from the general Expenditure of the College, there being no means of determining what share of certain expenses should be charged to the Residence, as if it were an independent establishment, allusion being made to the case of such College Servants as have certain duties in the Residence to perform during the Session, and of such charges as those for Water, Gas, Heating, and some general Repairs, as of Drains, and care of Grounds and Quadrangle. Hence the balance sheet in Number four, cannot be regarded as complete, although, taken in connection with the other Expenditure of the College, it furnishes a general statement which is strictly accurate." The item for Fuel in the gross was taken from the Books of the Bursar, (who has the management of the supplies), and was charged against the College in the general statement, the Council not being able to determine what proportions were used in the separate departments of the Establishment. The item of Candles, (\$73.59,) is charged against the Residence under the head of Groceries.

Question Six.—It appears that in 1859-1860, there were

In Residence 38 Students

In 1860-61 46 Students.

And at the present time only 19 Students.

How do you account for the falling off in numbers?

Answer.—During the year 1860-1861, Students of any Faculty and Matriculants, if they attended any of the College Lectures, were admitted; but as this arrange-

ment was found to be inconvenient and injurious, a Regulation was adopted before the commencement of the present academic year, limiting the admission of Graduates formerly Members of the College, and Matriculation Students in Arts, Civil Engineering, or Agriculture, attending Lectures in the College. This is undoubtedly one reason of the falling off in numbers, another may be the strict discipline, which was found to be necessary; but the chief cause that prevents those who are now admissible, from availing themselves of the opportunity, seems to be that the expense of residence in College is considerably greater than that of board in Lodging-houses in Town. It must be borne in mind, also, with reference to the numbers stated in the question, that those for the years 1859-1860 and 1860-1861 are the aggregate of all who resided for any period during those years, whilst that for the current year represents only those in residence at the present time.

Question Seven.—Is the boarding-house in your opinion a necessary adjunct to University College; and if so, upon what ground do you base that opinion?

Answer.—The provision of Rooms for the residence of Students is in accordance with the usages of the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Durham. In all these Institutions, residence is believed to exercise very beneficial influence on the Students. The advantage of having such a provision here was suggested not merely by the usage in the Mother Country, but also by the consideration that it was the duty of the College as a Provincial Institution to afford to those Students, whose friends lived at a distance from Toronto, the opportunity of residing in the Building under the control of academic discipline, and under the supervision of the Collegiate Authorities.

Question Eight.—Could there not be certain licensed Lodging Houses in connection with the College?

Answer.—Yes, but the control and supervision of the Boarders in them cannot be made as efficient as of Residents within the walls of a College. Moreover they seldom present the same inducements to, or opportunities for study, and are often unsuited for the formation of those habits which characterize well bred members of society.

Question Nine.—Could not the Boarding-House be made self-sustaining; and if so, in what manner?

Answer.—The subject has frequently been under the consideration of the Council, but they have not yet arrived at any decision on the subject. Various plans have been suggested, such as rendering residence compulsory except in cases allowed by the President and Council; "farming out" the Establishment, either wholly, or partly; diminishing the fixed charges; giving the Residents some pecuniary advantages over the externs. As none of these can be attempted during the present Session, the Council have not yet considered them as fully as they intend to do. Their determination however, is that part of the Establishment shall either be made self sustaining or be given up.

Question Ten.—If the boarding-house were no longer a charge on the College Funds, what number of servants now on the College Staff could be dispensed with, and what saving would be effected thereby?

Answer.—If the Boarding-house were abolished, four Servants, whose services are required there, might be dispensed with. Their wages and boarding probably, amount to \$600 per annum.

The following further Questions were put to the University College Council:—

Question II.—Please give the details of the Expenditure from printing and advertising in 1860, and a similar return for 1861?

Answer.—We have no Memoranda of the Expenditure on either. We must refer to the Bursar's books.

Question III.—Cannot the Boiler and Heating Apparatus at the eastern extremity of the Building be dispensed with, so far as College purposes are concerned, leaving it to the Senate to heat the Convocation Hall by Stoves?

Answer.—No; the plan of heating the Convocation Hall by Stoves has been considered and abandoned, as involving considerable expenditure, and attended with danger, without sufficient probability of efficiency.

Question IV.—Please state more fully the grounds of the assertion that the suggested arrangement by which the College would occupy the Premises in the relation of Tenants to the University, is on many grounds, highly objectionable?

Answer.—This plan, whereby the College would occupy merely as a Tenant the accommodation provided from its own Funds, would place the Institution in a false position before the public, and might endanger its claims to its portion of the Property. It would also place the University in a false position, for it would appear to exercise powers which it does not possess, and spending money on objects which do not appertain to it. Nor does it seem possible to carry this plan out in those portions of the Building occupied by the College, without an infringement of its distinctive rights, calculated to produce collision between the two Corporations. Of the two plans, namely, treating the College as the Tenant of the University, or the University as the Tenant of the College, the latter is the more reasonable, as the College occupies the larger portion of the Premises, and uses them both for a longer period and more constantly. It is liable, however, to the objection that the College would appear exercising powers which it does not possess, and spending money on objects which do not appertain to it.

Question V.—Upon what principle have Matriculated Students been exempt from payment of Tuition Fees, and by what authority?

Answer.—As the Institution is supported by an Endowment given for the benefit of the community at large, it seems right that the advantages of the education given in it should be placed within the reach of all who possessed sufficient knowledge to enable them to avail themselves of its advantages. The Fees for occasional Students were retained, not merely with a view of giving an advantage to regular Students, and thus suggesting the expediency of taking the whole Course laid down in the Curriculum, but also as an incentive to the Teacher. The exemption of Matriculated Students in University College was made at first by Resolution of the Council, and subsequently by Statute.

Question VI.—Under what authority are the Fees received from occasional Students paid over to the several Professors, and should not such Fees form part of the College Fund?

Answer.—All the Fees, both of Matriculated and occasional Students, were paid to the Professors under the Statute of the University of Toronto, passed in 1850, which, by Section 38 of the University Act of 1853, 16th Victoria, Chapter 89, remained in force, and applied to University College. (2) Fees are so low that it is not a matter of much moment, but it seems better that they should be paid to the Teacher as a remuneration for the attendance of additional Students on his Lectures.

Questions VII and X.—Has the department of Agricultural instruction been of such value to University College as to call for the continuance of a Professorship?

Should the Chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the College Funds?

Answers.—The Council do not feel themselves at liberty to express an opinion on the changes suggested in these Questions, pointing, as they do, to the removal of some Members of their own Body. They have already supplied full information as to each of the departments, and they will merely add the following particulars as to the establishment of the Professorships to which the questions refer.

The Professorship of Agriculture was established chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Honourable Robert Baldwin, who regarded the Chair as eminently

useful and popular; and in deference to statements which were made in the public Papers and elsewhere, that instruction in the subject would be eagerly sought after, and that the Lectures could not fail to be highly beneficial to the Agriculturists of the Province.

The circumstances under which the Professorship of Meteorology was established, are given in the following Preamble to the Statute passed by the Council of University College on 19th of April, 1855:—

Whereas, in a Letter to the Chancellor of the University of Toronto from the Provincial Secretary, dated the 23rd of March, 1855, it is suggested that “a Chair of Meteorology should be established, to be held in conjunction with the Directorship of the Observatory.” And whereas, the establishment of such Chair appertains under the provisions of Section 32 of the Provincial Statute, 16 Victoria, Chapter 89, to the Council of University College:

Be it enacted, That a Professorship of Meteorology in University College be, and is hereby established.

Question VIII.—Could a short course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry be given by the Professor of Chemistry?

Answer.—This subject is already included in the lectures of the Professor of Chemistry.

Question IX.—Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be provided for by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?

Answer.—It would be impossible to procure the services of a competent teacher for the requisite number of hours, if the fees were to be his only remuneration. The circumstances under which the lectureships in Oriental Literature was established, are given in the following preamble to the Statute passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, on 21st December, 1850:—

Whereas the study of Hebrew and Oriental Literature forms an essential element of University Education in the leading Universities of Europe, and has also attracted much interest and attention in Canada;

And whereas such study is highly necessary for the acquisition of sound critical and extended knowledge, as well with a view to Religious Education as to Classical proficiency;

And whereas, since the appointment of a Tutor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in this University, instruction in these subjects has been afforded to many Students of this University, and to a large number of those of other Seminaries;

Be it therefore enacted—1. That a Lectureship in Hebrew and Oriental Literature be established in the Faculty of Arts in this University.

2. That the salary attached to such Lectureship be One hundred and fifty pounds per annum, in addition to Fees paid by Students.

3. That the Fees to be paid by Students for instruction on these subjects be One pound per term, and that the whole of such Fees shall be paid to the Lecturer without any reduction whatever.

4. That Mr. J. M. Herschfelder, present Tutor in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, be appointed to fill such Lectureship.

Question XI.—What is your opinion as to leaving the subject of Scholarships to be dealt with by each College separate from the University?

Answer.—The advantages of attaching Scholarships to the University, not to each College, are that the Expenditure is less, whilst the competition is greater. Scholarships should be open to all the competitors who offer themselves from each College; and it is desirable that there should be a fixed Provincial standard of proficiency for Scholarships as well as for Degrees.

Question XII.—What would be the amount required for Scholarships to University College, should other Colleges affiliate?

Answer.—The Council do not clearly understand the meaning of this question, but their views as to College Scholarships are stated in the answer to Question Number XI.

Question XIII.—Are any Persons paid, or allowances made in the nature of Gratuities for past services; and if so, give the names and amounts paid, or payable, from 1853 to 1862, and state the grounds of the allowance?

Answer.—There are no Pensions. In the removal of two of the Servants, James Patterson and James Coady, they received each as an allowance, their usual pay from January 1st to May 18. The ground in each case was the same, length of service, being sixteen and seventeen years respectively. Recently the Council has recommended an allowance to Mrs. Orris, the House-keeper, of \$300, to enable her to commence some business for the support of herself and family. The grounds of this recommendation are the long and faithful services of her deceased husband, who had been for sixteen years Bedel, her own satisfactory discharge of the duties which devolved upon her, and the desire to diminish the Expenditure on the Boarding department.

INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE COMMISSIONERS BY THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

In reply to various Financial Questions put by the Commissioners to the Bursar of the University, I insert herewith his various Letters containing this information, in the order in which they appear in the Appendix to the Commissioners' Report.

LETTER NUMBER ONE. 6TH DECEMBER, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, as per annexed list, certain Returns asked for through you, by your Coadjutor, Mr. Paton, of Kingston. . .

Before making any further reference to the Returns themselves, it may possibly be of some service to make a few General Remarks as to the various sources from which the Income of the University is derived, and also to call the attention of the Commission to the authority upon which that Income, when received, is expended, and upon which Appropriations have, from time to time, been made out of the Principal.

As to the sources of the Income. The first, in the natural order in which they originated is, of course, the Rent derived from portions of the unsold Lands appearing in the Annual Accounts under the heading "Rent of Leased Lots." The Endowment was originally composed of a selection of Crown Reserves. A large proportion of these Reserves were, really, or nominally, under Lease from the Crown when patented to King's College.

Down to the year 1845, renewals of these Leases were granted when they expired. or new Leases were granted where asked for, and agreed upon. But with one exception, no Lease has been executed since the management of the Lands was taken out of the hands of the University by the Honourable Robert Baldwin's Act, of 1849, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850. The Board of Endowment created by that Act, came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable to give Leases, and that it would be most for the interest of the Institution to get the Lands sold as rapidly as possible. At the same time, where an Occupant, whose Lease had expired, was not prepared to purchase, we considered that he ought to be dealt with from year to year just as if he had a Lease; that is, that while he paid his Rent, as it increased from period to period, his possession should not be interfered with. As we wished to sell the Lands, we adopted this course in regard to Leases, to prevent parties in occupation from pleading their right to hold the Land for a number of years, as a ground for reduction of price. The consequence is, that there are now only nine unexpired Leases. But nevertheless, a large proportion of the unsold Lands yields Rent, which Rent increases every seven years by the amount of the first year's Rents under the original, or renewed Lease.

Under these circumstances, I have endeavored to incorporate the information asked for in regard to Leased Lots, with the return of unsold Lands. The real source of Income is sold Lands, or rather balances of price of Lands sold, still unpaid.

The Authorities of King's College uniformly bargained with purchasers that the price should be paid by ten equal annual instalments, one being paid down; the interest of the remaining nine to be paid on each instalment as it fell due. Had the payments been punctually paid, this plan would have worked well enough, and I am not aware that any serious inconvenience ever arose from it, although in some cases a degree of confusion was caused by the irregularities of the payments, when an account came to be finally overhauled for the purpose of issuing the Deed. But the Board of Endowment adopted another, and what appeared to them a simpler system: they ordered that all offers of sale should be made on the condition that the price should be paid by ten equal annual instalments as before, but that interest should also be paid annually on the unpaid balance. This system, if rigidly enforced, would make the first payments harder to be met, because larger than by the other system, but inasmuch as it is of little comparative moment whether the purchase money, i.e., the Principal, is rapidly paid or not, as long as the Purchaser is paying the interest and improving the Land, it has been customary to say to him that if he paid his interest regularly, he need not seriously incommode himself by seeking to meet the instalments as they became due. Indeed, at times there has been a positive loss by large payments being made on account of Permanent Fund, when I had no authority for the reinvestment of the amount, and it, therefore, had to lie in Bank at three per cent. interest. At one time the Bank balance had reached to something like £40,000 before I could get authority to invest; on other occasions it reached to large sums also. It is only quite recently that I have received any Order-in-Council of a permanent character on the subject of investments. Having such authority, there is, therefore, now a motive to call in purchase money, which did not before exist; but still, knowing, as I do, the difficulties which lie in the way of Farmers on new Land, in meeting their payments, there must be, in many cases, a large amount of indulgence given.

I have made these remarks because of the very special nature of the enquiries which Mr. Paton makes in the Schedule he has furnished, regarding the state of the payment both of principal and interest on the sold Lands.

The Return, as he asks for it, cannot be made for several months. . . I have to strike a balance on the 31st of December at any rate for my Return for the Auditor General. In making out that Return, I shall keep in view the one asked for by Mr. Paton, and give you all the information required, as far as possible. In the meantime, the balances struck on the 31st of December last are at your service.

The next source of Income is the amount invested in Debentures. The Return will give the particulars. I have already stated that it is only quite recently that His Excellency has given me general instructions as to investments. Some months ago, (in January,) I received authority to invest in Securities, the interest of which is chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The only County Debentures purchased have been those of the County of Grey, which appear in the Schedule. A further source of Income is the amount invested in Mortgage, as per the accompanying Schedule. The first three were loans made by King's College Toronto, and the Securities were taken by the Authorities of that Institution.

The fourth was an advance also made by King's College to Mr. Rowsell, to enable him to purchase type suitable for the printing of their Examination Papers.

The real security was given on the demand of the Board of Endowment, that the debt should be properly secured. The Mortgages subsequent, in the order enumerated, were given for loans made by the late Board of Endowment. These loans were all made on valuations obtained from thoroughly competent parties at the time, and the security was required to be of double the value of the amount loaned. a cash price at a forced sale; and as these values were given at a time when there was no speculation in Lands, but rather a stagnation, and before any of the Rail-

roads were in operation, there can be no doubt that the Securities are as good now as on the day they were given, if not a great deal better.

There is also a small sum derived annually from Ground Rents payable out of Property in Bay Street, and another property at the corner of Wellington and Scott Streets, Toronto, also fronting on Front Street. This latter is, in fact, interest of money lent converted into a Ground Rent.

And there is a small amount of Bank Stock of the Gore and Upper Canada Banks, which will be seen by the Returns.

Excepting interest on Bank balances, and, quite recently, rent of Medical School and of the Governor's Garden, no other Income has hitherto been derived from Endowment, or invested Property; but arrangements have just been concluded by which a commencement has been made to obtain an annual revenue from a portion of the University Park.

His Excellency has authorized me to execute Leases on certain conditions. One Lease has been given, and the plan of the Lots has been recorded. One obstacle requires to be removed before I can fully take advantage of this authority; I have yet to get possession of the Building and Ground now occupied by the Director of the Lunatic Asylum for the use of a portion of his charge. I hesitate to advertise, until I have some idea when these Unfortunates are to be removed.

Recently, something has been received for Matriculation and Graduation Fees. These Fees are collected by the Registrar, and handed over to me in the lump. Fees on Instruments can scarcely be called a part of University Income. They are as follows: \$2 for every Contract on sale, \$3 for every Deed and Memorial, and \$2 for every Transfer approved of. As the Solicitor receives all that is paid for the Contracts, and two-thirds of the Deed and Memorial Fees, but a trifle is left to swell the Income Fund; and when the Endowment is all sold and deeded, even that will disappear. Therefore, in estimating the prospective Income, these Fees should be entirely kept out of view. . . .

TORONTO, 6th December. 1861.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

The only Returns which I have been able to get ready, and which are submitted herewith, are:

1. Of Debentures held, to which is attached Statement of Bank Stock the property of the University. Debentures, value \$356,047.08; Bank Stock, value \$1,440.
2. Of Income received from 1856 to 1861 inclusive, videlicet: In 1856, \$66,577.22; in 1857, \$60,132.16; in 1858, \$55,733.97; in 1859, \$51,585.53; in 1860, \$54,375.31; in 1861, \$50,355.16.
3. Of amount expended on certain accounts, from the coming into force of the present Act of 1853 to the end of 1860. (Very voluminous and already printed in detail of each year in these Volumes.)

LETTER NUMBER TWO.—12TH DECEMBER, 1861.

I have already furnished answers to all of the Inquiries embraced in the Schedule handed to me, with the exception of one: that which relates to the balances due on Lands sold. I have already given my reason for not being able to meet that demand at present; but I shall endeavour to make the Return within a reasonable time after the close of the year. . . .

It now only remains to state to the Commission what are the authorities upon which Funds are expended, whether belonging to Income, or Permanent Fund account.

A reference to the existing University Act of 1853 will, I think, show it to have been the intention of the Legislature, (Sections Fifty-one and two), that, after providing for the expenses of managing the Endowment and other annual charges upon the Lands, there should be a yearly Appropriation made for defraying the current expenses of the University and University College; the object evidently being both to let these Corporations know what they were in any one year entitled to expend, and to guide the Bursar in his payments to them, or on their account.

This has never, in any one instance, been done; and the consequence has been that, in so far as I have been informed, there has been no limit to the demands which the Authorities of either the University, or University College, might make upon me.

The only instructions I have ever received were given in the Order-in-Council, made soon after the passing of the Act, for the management of my Office.

These, so far as they relate to income, are as follows:

Out of the moneys belonging to the University and Upper Canada College Income Funds, he shall pay from time to time the necessary current Expenditure of these Institutions and University College.

While there was plenty of Income, the vagueness of this Order presented no practical difficulty, and up to April, 1859, I was able to keep the balance on the right side of the Income Fund Account. By the middle of that month, however, the Account commenced to show a permanent and a steadily increasing overdraft. In June of that year, I brought this matter under the notice of the Board of Endowment, when the following order or Resolution was adopted:

Further, as the Income Fund will in future be much more limited than recently, owing to the absorption of Capital in the new Building, and the Library, and the depression of times, the Board would respectfully recommend that His Excellency-in-Council should, at as early a period as possible, exercise the powers committed to him by the Act, and apportion the amounts of Income to be expended by the University and University College respectively.

On the same day, 30th of June, 1859, the Resolution was communicated to the Honourable the Attorney General, through whose Department certain other matters laid before the Board at the same time had been transmitted to me; but, as yet, I have received no instructions how to act under the circumstances; although I have repeatedly either officially, or non-officially, entreated to have the question set at rest. Latterly I have ceased to urge the matter, because I had been led to expect the appointment of the present Commission, part of whose duty, I presume, is to adjust the Expenditure to the Income. I therefore, take this opportunity to bring the question distinctly under your notice.

It just occurs to me to say before leaving the subject, that perhaps I ought to qualify my assertion near the beginning of this Letter, that the only instructions I ever received regarding the Expenditure of Income are those contained in the Order-in-Council regulating my Office, as before quoted. I have, as a matter of course, been furnished with copies of all Orders-in-Council establishing, or increasing Salaries and Wages, Scholarships, Examination Fees, etcetera, but, although, as I have been given to understand there is some arrangement between the University and University College, under which each shall not exceed a certain given sum or proportion of the supposed Income, I have received no instructions which would enable me to limit my payments, so as to prevent their being excess of Income.

With reference to the Expenditure of the Permanent Fund, it will be seen by Sections Forty-nine, Fifty-six and Fifty-seven of the University Act of 1853, that this Fund can only be expended, or diminished, assigned or appropriated, with the express sanction of the Governor-in-Council, and in no one instance have I allowed any charge to be made against it, until I received such express sanction officially communicated to me.

The Expenditure of the Permanent Fund during the last five years has certainly been very large. It has been principally caused by the erection of the new Building in the Park, but partly so, to a small extent for the Library and Museum.

Between that Expenditure and the overdraft on the Income Fund the Annual Income has been reduced by about \$25,000, as compared with what it would have been now, had such Expenditure not being incurred; and there will be also another very serious deduction, temporary however to some extent, caused by the failure of various parties to fulfil the conditions of their contracts for purchase of Land. The Land, however, will come back into my hands, and will be open for sale to other parties. This deduction from Income is causing serious embarrassment at present, but it must be remembered that at the time it was proposed to erect the Building, and for a short time after the Contract was executed in 1856, the Province was in a most flourishing state, and there was every prospect that the Funds would prove sufficient for all purposes, even including a heavy sum for Building.

It must also be borne in mind that, as I have already stated, there are the orders of His Excellency-in-Council for every shilling of that Expenditure; also that before final consent was obtained to the Plan of the Building, which has been erected, and to the execution of the Contract with the Builder, minute enquiries were made for me, both by the Government, through the Provincial Secretary, and by the Governor General on his own account, through his Private Secretary.

To these enquiries I gave substantially the same answers. I stated that, if the amount payable for Scholarships did not exceed a thousand pounds a-year, and if the other Expenditure was kept at the same rate as in the previous year, with the addition of certain items which had been by that time made known to me, I thought a sum of £50,000, or £60,000, might then be spared for the Building, and which I undertook to supply as it might be wanted.

I mention this to show that, before the Work was entered upon, His Excellency and his Council were fully aware of the state of the Funds; and although the Contract exceeded the amount, which I stated as being at my command, yet the difference was not so very great as to deter ordinary men from carrying out their views regarding the particular kind of Building required, especially in such a season of prosperity as we were then enjoying, and with a considerable quantity of Land yet to sell, very nearly 40,000 acres, some of which was held at a high figure. . . .

TORONTO, 12th December, 1861.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

LETTER NUMBER THREE,—DATED THE 17TH OF DECEMBER, 1861.

I have now the honour to reply to some of the Questions put to me in reference to some of my Returns which were then under your consideration.

Those connected with my first Return, at least two of them, and particularly the first, will require a good deal of consideration. I, therefore, shall postpone the answers to them for the present.

Those connected with my Return in regard to mortgages are, with the Answers, as follows:

Question One.—What rate of interest do the Mortgages bear?

Answer.—Six per cent. Soon after the present law regarding interest was passed, I consulted Doctor Skeffington Connor who was then Solicitor to the University, in order that he might advise me whether I had the power to charge more than six per cent. His opinion was adverse to my doing so.

Question Two.—Where there are arrears of interest, will you state if some can be collected? Have suits been commenced; and if not, why not?

Answer.—The arrears can all be collected; out of twenty-two Mortgages, the interest is in arrear on only five of them, with three, or four, exceptions, payable quarterly. One party in arrear has not a half year's interest overdue. Another, who is the Grantor in two of the Mortgages, is half a year in arrear on one Mortgage, and a little more than that time on another. Under such circumstances I would not sue. The other cases are Judge McLean and the Representation of Mr. Raden-hurst. The first, as stated in the Return, has been in suit for several years. The second I did not put in suit, because I was told again and again by Mr. George Ridout, the managing Executor, that he was about to sell, or in the act of selling property to pay off the whole debt; and, since his bankruptcy I have refrained from suing, because Mr. Alexander Grant, who is a member of the family, has entreated me to have patience with them. . . . Under these circumstances I have contented myself with simply sending an occasional dunning letter, especially as the whole debt is quite safe, but matters cannot remain long in this state.

The questions connected with my Return of Debenture, and my Answers to them, are as follows:

Question One.—Explain the nature of the York Road Debentures, and under what authority issued?

Answer.—These are Government Debentures, issued under an Act of the Third year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: An Act to raise a sum of money to improve certain roads in the vicinity of the Town of York, etcetera, are dated 27th July, 1833, signed by Receiver-General Dunn, and are payable from tolls coming out of the Receiver-General's hands.

Question Two.—What are the Tay Navigation Debentures?

Answer.—Bonds of the President and Directors of the Tay Navigation Company, and their successors in office, in the penalty of £500, to pay £250 to the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada or their assigns, on 1st July, 1837, and interest every six months, dated 3rd October, 1833.

Question Three.—What are the Toronto General Hospital Debentures, by whom issued, and under what authority?

Answers.—These Debentures are issued by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, under authority granted by Act of Parliament of Canada, 16th Victoria, Chapter 220. The investment was made under the authority of an Order-in-Council, dated the 17th of November, 1855, passed on the application to Government, of the Secretary of the Hospital, by which order I was directed to purchase at par.

TORONTO, 17th of December, 1861.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

LETTER NUMBER FOUR.—DATED THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1861.

I have the honour to reply to the questions relating to the Toronto School of Medicine.

Question One.—Are there any charges of any kind whatever relative to said School, borne by University, or University College?

Answers.—None.

Question Two.—What are the Premises occupied by said School, and upon what terms are they so occupied, as to Rent, Repairs, Insurance, etcetera?

Answer.—The Premises, as described in the lease, are the "Building built with brick and which was formerly erected for the use of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, before the said Faculty was abolished, together with the sheds and other outbuildings directly connected therewith." There is an exception and some reservations, which are not now enforced, because not needed, since the temporary wooden Building has been removed.

The terms upon which they are occupied are as follows:—

The Lease is terminable on the 30th of April in any year, on notice from the Bursar, on or before the first day of January immediately preceding. The rent is now \$400 per annum payable on the 24th of December. The Lessees are bound to pay all taxes; to keep the Buildings in repair, and yield them up to the Bursar in as good a condition as when leased, reasonable tear and wear, and accident by fire excepted, and they are bound to insure in an Office approved of by the Bursar for \$4,000 in the Queen's name.

Branch Lunatic Asylum. The questions put to me by the Commissioners on this subject, and the position in which the University and I as Bursar stand to Government and the authorities of the Asylum, will be best answered and explained by laying before the Commissioners a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Provincial Secretary a few days ago, which copy is hereunto annexed.

TORONTO, 20th of December, 1861.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

THE BURSAR'S LETTER TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:—

I have the honour to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, the following Statement of Facts connected with the occupation of the old University Building and a considerable part of the University Park, for the benefit of some of the Lunatics of the Province.

At the time the arrangements were in progress for leasing a part of the University Park to the City of Toronto, to be converted into a Public Park for the benefit of the citizens, and when the question of the approval of the Statute of Senate in that behalf was before His Excellency-in-Council, the Honourable the Attorney General (for Upper Canada) reported that the Statute should be approved, "subject to the right of the Government to use the Building reserved for temporary accommodation of Lunatics, which may be provided for in the proposed lease," and the Order-in-Council was passed accordingly.

As the above mentioned condition, suggested by the Honourable the Attorney General, refers to a reservation provided for in the Statute, it will be proper to quote the words of the Statute on that subject. They are as follows: "There shall be reserved in and by the lease thereof the stone building and the ground immediately around it as laid down in the said plan and marked reserved."

That His Excellency may have a clear view of what this reserve is composed, and of its relative position to the Park leased to the City, I enclose a tracing of the plan in so far as necessary.

In the end of 1859 the Lease was signed. It contains very strict Covenants on the part of the City for the planting of the Park with ornamental Trees, Fencing, making Roads, etcetera; but the Authorities of the University cannot enforce these Covenants, because the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum holds in possession a much larger piece of Ground than that which is reserved by the Lease and the Order-in-Council, which authorized the Lease. Part of the overplus Ground, so held, is within the limits of the City Park, and part is comprehended within the bounds of another piece of Ground, which has been put under my charge for the purpose of being leased as Building Lots, around the City Park, or Queen's Park, as it is now called.

It will perhaps be remembered by some of the Members of the Executive Council, that the Plan of this Land appropriated for leasing purposes, the form of the Lease, and Elevation Plans of the Houses to be erected, were submitted to and approved of by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. After a good deal of trouble, I have been able to get a Contract of Lease executed with a respectable party in the City for two of the Lots, on which he is bound to erect a House, according to Plan, within two years from the date of the Lease. The Plan of the Ground laid out in Lots has also been put on record in the Register Office for the City.

I am, therefore, so far in a position to bring the remainder of the Lots into the market, but I hesitate to do so until the difficulty arising from the occupation of the overplus Ground by the Asylum Authorities is removed, or, at least until I know that it will be removed within a certain definite limited time.

I fear also that I may get into trouble with the party who has already obtained a Lease, as he cannot get access to the front of his Lot until the Road there is made.

Such being the circumstances, I have to request on behalf of the University that the occupation for the benefit of the Lunatics of, at any rate, the Ground not embraced in the said Reservation may be put an end to; also, that even the Building and Ground comprehended in the Reservation may be given up, for it seems very hard that not only should the Property of the University be appropriated without compensation to a purpose quite foreign to its original destination, but that the occupation should be continued to the serious damage of University interests.

Toronto, 15th of December, 1861. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

Amount expended upon Grounds, and how apportioned between University of Toronto and University College, from 1853 to 1861, inclusive.

1853.....	University	\$572 80
1854.....	None.	
1855.....	None.	
1856.....	University	\$1,141 58
	University College	96 25
		1,237 83
1857.....	University	945 20
1858.....	University	1,358 81
1859.....	University	6,256 20
1860.....	University	\$647 73
	University College	127 07
		774 80
1861.....	University	382 65
		\$11,528 29

Toronto, January, 1862. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

(NOTE. Here follows a personal Letter from the Bursar in regard to Mr. Alan Cameron, of the Bursar's Office, which contains no information in regard to this Inquiry.)

LETTER NUMBER FIVE.—DATED THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1862.

I have the honour to hand to you herewith, to be laid before the Commissioners:—

1. A Statement of balances due on Sales of Lands and other Property, including Town and City Lots; together with the sums for which the Ground Rents on Bay Street, Toronto, not yet redeemed, are redeemable, but deducting what I consider bad sales, or so doubtful as to be considered bad, in making such a Return as you require. Such bad and doubtful sales are, however, appended in separate lists.

It will be observed that only a few of the Sales of rural Lots are placed in the black list. That list is principally composed of Port Hope Lots, most of which I have reason to believe, if not all, were purchased for speculative purposes. It is possible that some of them may be yet redeemed at the prices for which they were purchased; but, as such a result cannot be calculated on, I have preferred to class them by themselves, being, in my opinion, the more prudent course in seeking to estimate the present position of the University as to Income.

2. An estimate of the probable future resources of the University, when all the Lands which are for sale have been disposed of, and that portion of the Park which has been laid out in Villa Lots shall have been leased.

It will be seen from this latter Return, that I estimate the future Income of the University at, say	\$60,000
Then there has been expended on the Building, Library and Museum, a sum reaching quite \$400,000, interest on which, at six per cent., would have yielded	24,000
Making a total Income of	\$84,000

An amount varying but little from an estimate which I gave to the Honourable Francis Hincks, in a Letter addressed to him on the 4th February, 1853, when the present Act was passing through Parliament, in which, after giving Estimates of a somewhat similar description to those now furnished to your Commission, I closed with these words:

"So that if the Country progresses at its present rate, and interest continues at 6 per cent., it does not seem to me an unreasonable supposition that in the course of ten, fifteen or twenty years, provided the University Park is made productive, an income of £20,000 a year might be realized."

For the last five years the Country has been in anything but the progressive state then anticipated; but of the longest period suggested there are yet eleven years to run, and although I may not be the instrument, yet I think it is more than probable that with our returning prosperity, the Endowment will yet be proved to have yielded a return equal at least, to the amount of the Estimate furnished to Mr. Hincks.

I believe I have now furnished all the returns, either required from, or voluntarily offered by, me.

TORONTO, 8th of February, 1862

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

ABSTRACT FROM BURSAR'S RETURN; BEING A STATEMENT OF BALANCES ON PRINCIPAL, AND OVERDUE ON INTEREST, ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1861,
UPON LANDS SOLD FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

	Whole price.	Amount of purchase Money paid.	Amount of purchase Money unpaid.	Amount of Interest un- paid on 31st of December, 1861.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farming Lands, exclusive of Sales considered bad or doubtful.....	394,766 76	150,810 07	343,956 69	27,701 42
Invested property in Township of Brantford, Ashfield, et cetera.....	21,780 00	7,582 99	14,247 01	1,499 62
Town Lots in Port Hope.....	20,050 00	5,144 75	14,905 25	1,968 21
Town Lots, Bay Street Property, Toronto.....	3,800 00	300 00	3,500 00	1,196 90
Garrison Reserve Lots, Toronto.....	7,840 00	1,571 20	6,268 80	1,589 15
Town Lots, Ridout purchase, Toronto.....	1,860 00	474 00	1,386 00	829 10
Latham property, corner of Scott and Front Streets, Toronto.....	3,600 00	.....	3,600 00	464 00
Hamilton property.....	44,860 00	32,860 00	12,000 00	107 33
	\$498,556 76	\$198,693 01	\$299,863 75	\$34,365 73

STATEMENT, CONTAINING LIST OF LAND SALES CONSIDERED "BAD, OR DOUBTFUL," AND SHEWING ESTIMATED VALUE OF THEM, IF RESOLD.

	Whole price.	Amount of purchase Money paid.	Amount of purchase Money unpaid.	Amount of Interest un- paid on 31st of December, 1861.	Estimated value of same if re-sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farming Lands, "sales bad, or doubtful"	24,380 00	3,332 00	21,048 00	8,128 00	12,420 00
Town Lots, Port Hope.....	55,129 00	13,112 10	42,017 15	12,745 25	42,300 00
Fine Hill property, Port Hope, sold to Corporation, but surrendered by the consent of the Government.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700 00
	\$79,509 00	\$26,444 10	\$63,065 15	\$30,873 25	\$63,420 00

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO DERIVED FROM ENDOWMENT, WHEN THE LANDS, EXCEPTING THE PARK, SHALL HAVE BEEN ALL SOLD, AND ASSUMING THAT THE CAPITAL WILL YIELD A RETURN OF SIX PER CENT.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balances unpaid on the 31st of December, 1861, on Sales, deducting bad and doubtful ones.....			292,763	75
Amount held on the 31st of December, 1861, in Debentures.....	356,047	00		
Deduct Tay Navigation Debentures, being worthless.....	2,000	00	354,047	00
Amount at 31st of December, 1861, invested on Mortgage.....			66,374	00
Par value of Bank Stock on the 31st of December, 1861.....	1,900	00		
Less 40 per cent. on Upper Canada Bank Stock, written off.....	460	00		
			1,440	00
Principal represented by Ground Rents payable from the Bay } Street Property, and for which it is redeemable.....			3,500	00
Principal represented by the Latham Property, being the } purchase Money paid therefor by King's College.....			3,600	00
Balance in hand on the 31st of December, 1861. In Bank.....	10,991	52		
In Office.....	371	57		
			11,363	09
Estimated value of unsold Lands on the 1st of December, 1861, } as returned to the Commissioners.....	175,167	95		
Add Lot in Oro omitted.....	800	00		
Deduct Sales in December.....\$4,718 00	175,967	95		
Deduct also over estimate of residue of Port Hope Lots 4,200 00	8,918	00		
			167,049	95
Probable value of farm Lots sold, of which the Sales are considered bad and not included in first item.....			12,420	00
Probable value of Port Hope Lots in same condition.....			42,300	00
Probable value of Pine Hill Property, Port Hope, formerly } sold to the Corporation, but now surrendered.....			8,700	00
			963,557	79
Deduct amount at credit of Surplus Income Account for which } the University Funds are responsible.....			23,247	53
			940,310	26
Six per cent. on which will yield.....			56,418	00
To which add the rental which will be derived from the Leases } of Park Lots, supposing them to be all leased at an average of \$160 per acre, 24 acres at that rate.....			3,840	00
Total estimated ultimate Income.....			\$60,258	00

TORONTO, 8th of February, 1862.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

ABSTRACT FROM BURSAR'S RETURN, BEING STATEMENT OF VALUATION OF LANDS UNSOLD ON 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1861, WITH CORRECTION OF THE SAME, UP TO DECEMBER THE 31ST, 1861, AS PER RETURN OF BURSAR IN THE FOREGOING "ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE FUTURE INCOME."

First. Estimated value of unsold endowment lands, Dec. 1, 1861...\$114,307 95
 Second. Estimated value of investment Lands 3,360 00
 Third. Estimated value of sundry Lands not included in the above 57,500 00

\$175,167 95

There is also that portion of University Park not leased to the City, as to value of which no estimate is here offered; 24 36-100 acres have been laid out as village lots to be leased, and there may be about 50 acres at the North end of the Park, which may be used for a like purpose (deducting streets, of course,) without interfering with the University grounds proper.

The above Statement, corrected and extended to the 31st of December, 1861, as per foregoing "Estimate."

Estimated value of unsold Lands as above	\$175,167 95	
Add lot in Oro omitted	800 00	
		\$175,967 95
Deduct Sales in December, 1861	\$4,718	
Deduct also over estimates of Port Hope Lots	4,200	8,918 00
		\$167,049 05

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTED AND AMOUNT EXPENDED ON ACCOUNT OF UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1861.

Capital invested as shown by Annual Return to December the 31st, 1860	\$1,098,536 80	
Capital invested to the 31st of December, 1861	\$41,238 52	
Less invested Property returned and Debentures re-deemed	12,067 63	
		\$29,170 89
Add cash invested in Library	4,452 99	
Add cash invested in Building	1,018 04	\$30,641 92
		\$1,129,178 72
Amount expended, per Annual Return of the 31st December, 1860	\$938,310 52	
Amount expended per Annual Return for the year 1861	58,954 19	\$997,264 71
Grand Total		\$2,126,443 43

LETTER NUMBER SIX.—DATED THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY, 1862.

BURSAR'S ARREARS OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO HIM BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Question One.—What proportion of the Expenses of the Bursar's Office is charged against the University, and against what other Institution is the balance charged?

Answer.—By Letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated the 15th of January, 1858, I was informed that His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council had been pleased, upon representation of the Senate, to order that the whole expenses of the Bursar's Office, including my own Salary, should be annually divided between the University and Upper Canada College, in the proportion of the Incomes of each from their respective Endowments during the year.

Questions Two and Three are answered by separate Returns having reference hereto.

Question Four.—Can you suggest any reduction of such incidental expenditure?

Answer.—Taking the Return of incidentals connected with the Bursar's Office for last year, and deducting Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Insurance, Water Rate and Postage, it will be found that the true incidental expenses are a trifle under \$70.

As my constant aim is to be as economical as possible, consistently with that appearance of respectability which the Office and what issues from it ought to present, and as I have a very careful and saving man as Messenger, I do not see how a greater economy can be introduced into the mere incidental expenditure of the Office.

Questions Five and Six.—Referring to the Public Accounts for the year 1859, there is an entry of \$400, as having been paid to the Bursar as "Chairman of the Board of Endowment." How is this explained, and by what authority do you receive the same?

Was not the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment with the emoluments derivable therefrom, abolished by the Act of 1853?

Answer.—These Queries will be best answered together. The Board of Endowment, established by the Honourable Robert Baldwin's Act of 1849, came to an end with the repeal of that Act; and as a matter of course, the Salary of the Chairman ceased at the same time.

When the present University Act of 1853 was passing through Parliament, I was in constant communication with Mr. Joseph C. Morrison, now the Honourable the Solicitor General for Upper Canada, who was then a Member of the Board of Endowment, and was, as is well known, the confidential Friend of the Honourable Francis Hincks, the Minister who had charge of the University Bill in the House of Assembly. Generally speaking when Mr. Hincks wished any information from me, his desire was conveyed through Mr. Morrison.

On referring to my private papers I find a copy of a Letter written on such an occasion, and after I had first seen a printed copy of the Bill. In that Letter I ventured to offer some suggestions connected with my own department, which it appears to me have a partial bearing on the Questions under answer, and which at any rate will serve as introductory to what I have afterwards to state. The following is an extract:

"Permit me to say, that I entirely approve of your taking the Endowment out of hands of the University itself, and vesting it in the Crown, as you propose to do, or in some Body other than the University. I am well assured that the majority at least, if not all the present Board, have arrived at the conclusion that some change is wanted; and that, as a Board, it would be better that we should be freed from the control of the Senate in the management of the property. The action of that body as far as our experience has gone, has tended to little else than to retard business.

"I tread on rather delicate ground in venturing an opinion as to whether the business would be better managed by a Board as at present, or by a single officer, responsible to the Crown, as you propose. It cannot be doubted that business would go on faster and less expensively under the one man system; but there are often cases occurring which require consultation or in which it is desirable, and it is in such cases a great advantage to have a Board to fall back upon for advice. But in all ordinary cases, even where a Board exists, they must rely to a great extent upon their Executive officer, and the principal responsibility must rest upon him; and under such checks as you propose, his faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him would seem to be sufficiently secured. Besides I understand from Mr. Morrison, that you intend to provide for advice being afforded to the Bursar when occasion may require."

Until the Bill passed through the House of Assembly, I fully anticipated from what was told me by Mr. Morrison, and otherwise, that a provision would be introduced for affording this advice; and when I found it had been omitted, I was much disappointed. Mr. Morrison however continued to assure me that, although not specially mentioned in the Act, it was still the intention of the Inspector General to supply it, and accordingly in the Order-in-Council, passed on the 12th and 16th of August, for regulating the management of the Bursar's Office, the following provision is introduced:

"That two persons be appointed, who with the Bursar as Chairman, shall form a Board to be called 'the Board of Endowment,' for the purpose of aiding and advising the Bursar in the duties and management of his Office," etcetera.

By a subsequent Order-in-Council, (dated February, 1854,) the Honourable J. C. Morrison and Mr. Stephen Richards, were appointed to form, with me, this Board of Endowment.

So much with regard to the constitution of a Board of Endowment under the present Act.

I have next to explain how, and by what authority, the Chairman receives \$400 a year, and it appears to me this can be best done by quoting from a Memorial which I addressed to His Excellency the Governor, early in November, 1854. After referring to the amount of Salary (£400) affixed to the Office of Bursar, the Memorial proceeds:

"Your Memorialist is quite aware that, in thus determining the amount of his present Salary, Your Excellency has gone to the utmost limit of the law, as it at present stands, will permit; but your Memorialist would take the liberty to represent that the emolument thus attached to his office is by no means adequate to the duties and the responsibility imposed upon him by the Act, especially under the now very much increased price of all the necessaries of life, and other items of family expenditure, and that but for private means your Memorialist could not maintain himself in that respectable manner which his office demands.

"In bringing this matter under Your Excellency's notice, your Memorialist would take the liberty to remark that although Doctor Boys, as Bursar of King's College, had nominally a Salary of not more than £400 a year, the actual emoluments of his Office were much greater, and that during the last eight years of his incumbency, his receipts for share of University Fees averaged £61 3s. 8½d., besides having a free House, Firewood, etcetera, so that his situation, with what he received and what he was saved the payment of, could not have been worth less than £550, at a time when all the necessaries of life were only about half their present cost.

"Your Memorialist would also use the liberty to remind Your Excellency that the Cashier, or first Clerk, in the Bursar's Office, whose Salary was fixed at £300 in August, 1853, has lately had it raised to £400, with payment of arrears at the increased rate for thirteen months. His duties cannot surely be placed in comparison with those devolving on your Memorialist, his superior in the Department, and on whom the whole ultimate responsibility rests."

The Memorial concluded by praying that steps might be taken to enable His Excellency to add such an amount to my Salary as would make it adequate to the duties and responsibilities of my office as Bursar.

Not having received any definite answer to said Memorial for more than a year, I applied again formally and informally, several times in the course of 1856.

On one occasion I furnished the following Memorandum, shewing the increase of the Salaries in the Office, from the passing of the University Act of 1853, and the fixing of the Salaries thereunder, up to January, 1856.

Officer.	Salary 1853.	Increase 1854.	Percentage increase	Gross increase on original salary.
Bursar.....	£400.....	None.....	15%.....	£15
Cashier.....	300.....	100.....	15% .. £60.....	53½
Book-keeper.....	250.....	50.....	20% 60.....	44
Clerk.....	150.....	50.....	25% 60.....	66½
Extra Book-keeper.....	120.....	30.....	25% 50.....	56½
Extra Clerk.....	120 (1854)...	.....	25% 37 10....	25 10s.
Messenger.....	60.....	20.....	25% 30.....	66½

"The Professors have had their Salaries raised from £350 and Fees to £510 and Fees, and the Lecturers on Oriental languages, and the Librarian from £150 to £300.

"The Bursar is the only party connected with the University who has had no increase except the Parliamentary percentage just allowed on all, and no reason has been given for the exception, nor any hope held out that anything would be done to meet his case."

I was quite well aware that the University Act of 1853 limited the Bursar's Salary at £400. I scarcely dared hope that Government would get the Act amended for my especial benefit. But it was suggested to the Honourable J. C. Morrison, who accepted the Office of Receiver General in 1856, and to other Members of the Government, that as His Excellency had appointed me Chairman of the Board of Endowment, surely he could affix a Salary to the office, and accordingly by Letter, dated the 17th of February, 1857, the Provincial Secretary intimated to me

"That His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased to grant me, in addition to my then salary, the sum of £100 as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, to be paid to me with the arrears from the date of my appointment, *i. e.*, from the 22nd, (query 16th,) August, 1853."

Query Seven.—Are you in any way responsible to, or acting under instructions from, the Senate?

Answer.—I am not. The Forty-seventh Section of the existing University Act of 1853 provides, that the

"Property Real, and Personal, shall be managed and Administered under the orders of the Governor in Council, by an Officer to be appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to hold his office during pleasure, and to be called the Bursar of the University and College at Toronto."

Question Eight.—What check have you upon the Expenditure of the University and University College?

Answer.—None whatever. In so far at least as relates to the contracting of debt, I might possibly exercise some check by adopting the arbitrary and disagreeable course of refusing to pay Accounts, or Salaries for want of monies belonging to the "Income Fund," but, although I have frequently brought such an alternative under the notice of the Authorities, I have not yet resorted to it; partly because I had received no instructions from Government in answer to enquiries, what I should do in case of a deficiency of Income, and partly because I have understood for some time that a Commission, such as the present, was likely to be appointed to inquire into Financial matters.

Query Nine.—Supposing the Lands to be all sold, what would be required for the probable expense of the Bursar's Office under the present system?

Answer.—That would depend upon circumstances. It will be a good many years in all probability before all the Lands are sold; and, at least, eight or ten years after that, (probably more,) before the Lands are all paid for, and the Accounts closed. By that time the value of money, the price of the necessaries of life and the consequent rate of Salaries, may be so completely changed that I cannot venture an opinion in answer to this Question.

Question Ten.—As the Commissioners desire to state in their Report that they have examined all the Securities, will you have the kindness to produce the Debentures and Coupons?

Answer.—I do not like to get from the Bank and keep in my own Office, for an indefinite time, so large an amount of Debentures. I can shew the Commissioners the Bank Certificates of deposit, and I have arranged with the Debenture Clerk in the Bank of Upper Canada, that whenever the Commissioners will take the trouble to call during Bank hours, the correctness of the Certificates will be confirmed, or, if that is not sufficient, the Debentures themselves will be taken out of the Vault and exhibited to the Commissioners.

Question Eleven.—In the management and Sale of Lands please state fully the instructions by which you are guided?

Answer.—The Order-in-Council of the 16th of August, 1853, for regulating the management of the Bursar's Office, to which I have already referred, and by which the formation of a Board of Endowment was authorized, provides "that it shall be the duty of such Board to value and fix the price of Lands to be Sold, Leased, or otherwise disposed of, to state the terms of sale, etcetera."

As soon as possible after the appointments of Messieurs Morrison and Richards as my co-adjutors, in February, 1854, I called the Board together, and we met frequently until the whole list of Lands, or nearly so, (it having appeared afterwards that a few Lots had been overlooked,) had been gone over, and more recent valuations examined, and a minimum price fixed, at which I might sell; it being understood that I was at liberty to exercise my discretion in asking a larger price, if I thought circumstances demanded, or warranted it.

There have been three general valuations of University Lands: one soon after the Patent for them was issued, or about the year 1830; one about the year 1840, and another in 1852 and 1853; besides occasionally a special inspection of a Lot, or a few Lots near together. When I receive an application to purchase a piece of Land, into the value of which I have not previously looked with special reference to a sale, my practice is to examine all the valuations of that Lot, and others near it of a like character, and compare these values with the prices which may have been obtained for some of them, and fix what I conceive to be a fair price for the Lot in question. If it is more than the minimum fixed by the Board, I offer the Land at my price; if it is less, I either make a regular offer by Circular at the minimum, or say to the party that I am not authorized to sell at less than so and so. This however rarely occurs. When it has become quite apparent that it is impossible to get the price fixed by the Board as the minimum, then I seek the authority of the Board to reduce, but this has been seldom necessary.

Question Twelve.—Is there any regular audit of your Accounts and examination of the Securities, in addition to the usual Returns to the Auditor General?

Answer.—There is not.

Question Thirteen.—Can you suggest any scheme for reducing the Expenditure in your Office, either by a reduction of the Staff, or otherwise?

Answer.—Soon after the prorogation of Parliament in the spring of 1860, I had an interview with Mr. Langton, who was then the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and, as the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which had been appointed to enquire into University matters, had finished its labours, the probable results formed as a matter of course the principal topic of conversation.

Mr. Langton made a remark to the effect, that he understood it was intended to introduce a material change in my Department. On asking an explanation, he replied, very much to my surprise, that he expected I would be asked to undertake to do the work for a particular sum; in fact "to farm the Office." I replied that in such a case, a necessary condition would be that I should have the entire control, and the power to select my own Assistants, without reference to any existing arrangements, to this he assented, as being a matter of course, and we parted with the understanding that I would think the matter over. After revolving it in my mind for some time, I did not relish the idea of becoming, strictly speaking, a mere "farmer of the Office;" but, as I had long been of the opinion that the responsible Head of an Office should have the right to retain, or select, his Assistants as he pleased, and had experienced the annoyance and inconvenience which frequently results from a contrary system: as, moreover, I had reason to entertain the belief that some such proposal as that suggested by Mr. Langton would be made to me, I preferred to let Government first know, through Mr. Langton, what I was prepared to do; and accordingly I addressed a Letter to him a few weeks afterwards, with the expectation that he would lay it before the Member of the Government, who took charge of University Matters.

Nothing further transpired until October of the same year, when I received from the Provincial Secretary a copy of a Memorial to His Excellency from the Senate of the University, on the subject of the expenses of the Bursar's Office, with the request that I would report thereon, and at the same time state my opinion "as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of the Office, without impairing its efficiency."

I made a very full Report, in answer to the Secretary's Communication, and at the close referred to my Letter to Mr. Langton, of which I sent a copy; I also referred to Mr. Langton personally, as well acquainted with the state of the Office, and my views respecting it. My report is in the hands of the Provincial Secretary, and I presume can be had by the Commissioners on their applying for it.

I would, therefore, respectfully refer them to the Document itself.

I may, however, state what was its most important feature. After alluding to some of the averments in the Memorial, and giving a kind of history of the Office from my first connection with it; stating also some few facts which transpired previously, I offered, in answer to the enquiry whether I could reduce Expenditure and still maintain efficiency, to confine the Expenditure of the Office to two-thirds of the amount which the Senate alleged was its annual cost, videlicet: to \$6,000 in place of \$9,000, and, at the same time, not to retain for my own advantage more than the sum which His Excellency had allowed me in name of Salary; so that if I should be able to keep the Expenditure within \$6,000, the saving would be for the benefit of the Endowments under my charge, and not a gain to me. I also expressed my conviction that the changes which I could introduce would rather increase than impair the efficiency of the Department. But I insisted upon the condition that, in undertaking to do this, I must have the entire control of my Subordinates, and be at liberty to reject, or retain, whom I pleased. At the same time, I suggested that such members of the present staff as I did not retain, should receive such compensation as others connected with the Institutions had been awarded under similar circumstances.

TORONTO, 22nd February, 1862.

DAVID BUCHAN, BURSAR.

LETTER SEVEN.—DATED THE 3RD OF MARCH, 1862.

BURSAR'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO HIM BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Question One.—Please explain the very large amount of Principal and Interest overdue on Lands sold?

Answer.—As regards the Principal, I have already endeavoured to explain in my Letter of 6th of December last, (I had hoped with sufficient clearness), that, up to a very recent date, it was in ordinary cases, not only not an object to compel the payment of Principal, but the receipt of it had proved at times a cause of positive loss to the Income. I, therefore, except during the time occupied in the erection of the Building, have contented myself with the use of threats to call in overdue Principal, as a whip to enforce the punctual payment of Interest.

But I am not inclined to admit that, under the circumstances, the arrears of Principal are so very large. The Return, as made, shows the full amount of purchase money unpaid. It must be remembered too, that in by far the greater proportion of cases, the Lands which I have it in charge to sell, are either in a wild state, or deteriorated, and abused by having been in the hands of Squatters, or of Lessees not much more eligible as occupants. The Purchasers also are, for the most part, men of very limited capital, and some of them of no capital at all, after paying their first instalment, so that, unless fortunate with their first crop, (and it takes two years to realize the price of crop of Wheat), they are almost sure to have a hard struggle to meet the Interest, to say nothing of Principal. But, in the main, after a few years, and even those who get behind, begin to pay up, first working down their arrears of Interest, and then sometimes with great rapidity paying the balance of the Principal.

This may be exemplified by a reference to the Return itself. Altogether there have been 1905 sales effected since the Endowment was granted; I mean sales of Farm Lands, for my present remarks have reference to them only. On looking at the Return, it will be seen that of those effected before January, 1853, numbering 1,350, in only 73, including one thrown out as bad, have the Purchasers not yet taken out their Deeds, although during five of the nine years which have elapsed since that date,

the Country has passed through a monetary crisis, which for the severity of the depression which it caused, is I believe, entirely without parallel in the history of the Country; from this depression, the Country is only now beginning to recover. Farmers, too, with whom it is that I have almost entirely to deal as regards rural Lands, are only just beginning to adapt themselves to the changes required by the future of the Wheat Crop, through the attacks of the Weevil.

It must be remembered also that the Return made to the Commissioners, gives no account of cases in which Lands have been fully paid for and the Deeds issued. As already mentioned, the highest number of sales of rural Lands effected at the close of last year was 1,905

The first Sale effected by me, as Bursar, and appearing on the list is 1,397.
Deduct 1,396

Leaving 509
Of which I have thrown out as hopeless 6

Leaving 503
But there are in the Return of these sales only 373

Leaving, not included in the Return 130

Sales, in which the Purchasers have paid the full price for their Land, and have obtained their Deeds; although the oldest of these 503 Sales yet wants more than a year to complete the nine years allowed for payment of the last instalment, I take no credit to myself for this. It was convenient to the parties to pay the money, and I accepted it. I merely direct attention to the fact to show that, looking at the whole Sales of these Lands, and not simply at those on which a balance is still unpaid, the result is more favourable than appears by the Return. At the same time, I frankly confess, that there are some cases in which proceedings ought to be taken, and would have been commenced but for the state of depression which the Country has experienced, and other special reasons which I have stated verbally to the Commissioners.

As respects "arrears" of Interest, I have already in the course of conversation with the Commissioners explained to them, that the Return is, in so far, merely a copy of the Annual Return prepared for the Auditor General, in which Interest is, in all cases, calculated to the 31st of December, although the annual payments by the various Purchases fall due at all times of the year, except in Town Lots, for which we have sale days. The amount given is interest unpaid and not all interest in arrear.

As soon as the Annual Accounts and Returns which absorb a great deal of time, are out of hand, I instruct one of the Clerks, generally about the month of March, to issue Circulars to all who are in arrear; and, as in the majority of cases it is of little use to ask farmers to pay any thing in summer time, I give until the first of October to meet my demands; a second Circular is afterwards issued to those who fail to meet my demand.

Latterly, rather than trust to a hasty calculation of Interest for the Circulars, so as to give the amount due when they are issued, (but which, although hastily made, absorbed a good deal of time in the aggregate), I have preferred to adopt the sum stated in the Annual Return, as being a carefully ascertained and correct one; although by doing so the aggregate Interest is thereby thrown a little further in arrear than by the former method.

Under the circumstances I think the Commissioners would not give me an unfair advantage if they deduct one year's Interest from the aggregate of unpaid Interest, in order to ascertain what may reasonably be considered as the amount in arrear. If that is done, the amount will be very much diminished.

The total amount of Interest unpaid on the 31st of December last, as shown by the Return, including ground Rent, is \$33,901 73
 One year's Interest and ground Rent is 17,775 84

Leaving as more nearly the true arrears \$16,125 89

But there is still another view to be taken of the matter. Immediately after entering on my office as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, in 1855, I called for a Return of arrears; and the result, in reference to sales of Farm Lands alone, excluding Toronto City Property and the Hamilton Property, was that on a balance of purchase Money amounting to only £30,709 11s., there was a real arrear of Interest of £12,190 9s. Od., or, in other words, nearly seven years Interest overdue. I, therefore, had to begin my work with a very heavy load. This also ought to be considered in judging of the present state of these arrears.

In order to put the whole case more clearly before the Commissioners, I have caused a Statement to be prepared, which is herewith submitted showing for the years from 1853 to 1861 inclusive, a comparison between the estimated Receipts on account of Interest in each year on balances of purchase money, including Town Lots at Port Hope, and Toronto City property, but excluding ground Rents, and the amount received on that account during the year for which the estimate was made.

It will be seen that in 1857 and succeeding years the amount due on balances of purchase Money for bad and doubtful sales is deducted. These I set down as irrecoverable; the Lands will revert to the University, and the sooner the Sales are cancelled the better, if there was only a prospect of reselling the Lands. Making this allowance, it appears that, in every year, except 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1861, I have recovered more than the year's Interest, while in the last named year, 1861, the deficiency is only \$41 on an amount exceeding \$18,000. I would make just one more remark in answer to this Question. I have caused the Return to be compared with the Accounts in the Ledger, to ascertain when the last payments were made, in those cases which are in arrear to any material extent.

It will be observed by the pencil markings under the head of "remarks," that, in the great majority of cases, payments have been made of a very recent date.

Question Two.—Please give a list of amounts placed in the Solicitor's hands for collection, with date of instructions and of recovery, or with explanations as to delay in collection?

Answer.—To give answer to this Question in strict accordance with what it asks for, would not give a correct impression of the nature of the work which has to be done by the Solicitors, in so far as it emanates from this Office. It is very seldom that an account is put into his hands for collection by the ordinary method. In cases where Lessees, or Purchasers get so much in arrear as to render legal measures necessary, or expedient, the shortest and surest course is to bring action of ejectment.

In several cases where suits have been brought on the Covenants to pay Rent, or Price, and we have sought to recover the amount by execution, the Sheriff has returned *nulla bona*, and we have had the costs to pay. It would be a very special case now, as regards Farm Lots, in which I would resort to an ordinary action for debt.

I presume the main object of this Question is to ascertain whether Returns have been regularly made by the Solicitor, and whether I have any grounds for the excuses verbally made to the Commissioners, for not having instituted suits against some of the debtors to the University, who are heavily in arrear.

One object of the appointment of the Advisory Board called the Board of Endowment, to which I have had occasion to refer in other Answers to Queries, was to aid me in this very matter of determining how and when it would be proper to prosecute for arrears. While there continued to be something like regularity in the Meetings of the Board, it was easy enough to get their opinion and advice; but owing to the difficulty, especially in later years, which I have experienced in getting the Board

together for any purpose, I have been obliged, in most instances, to act on my own responsibility. Mr. Richards has long since ceased to attend, even when the Meeting was called at a time previously agreed on; and, for some time, Mr. Morrison's duties have required him to be very much in Quebec. Mr. Richards, at first, gave a good deal of time to the Meetings of the Board. As no remuneration was attached to the appointment, he can scarcely be blamed for not taking both trouble and responsibility on himself in matters in which he has no immediate personal interest.

Sometime in 1858, after the resignation of Doctor Connor, the Senate appointed Mr. Boomer to succeed him in the office of University Solicitor. On the 22nd of January, 1859, the Provincial Secretary advised me of the appointment, and directed me to employ him in all official matters in which I might require the advice of Counsel.

Mr. Boomer had been for several years and was then Doctor Connor's partner; as such he had taken the principal charge of the greater portion of the University business put into Doctor Connor's hands, so that the transition was more in name than reality.

During the first year of my experience as Head of this office, and especially while Doctor Connor gave a more direct personal superintendence to the details of his business than he did during the latter years of his partnership with Mr. Boomer, returns, and, especially, payments of money were made with commendable punctuality. Latterly, I had frequently to complain that I was not advised of the termination of suits; and I felt that from delay in this respect, Sales were probably lost where Ejectment Suits had been brought to get rid of Squatters, or others, whose possessions were standing in the way of a Sale. My idea of a Solicitor's duty in all such cases is that, whenever he receives his instructions, he should push the case to a termination with the least possible delay; and when judgment is obtained, at once, report. He should require no driving.

Without entering into minute detail, I may state that the first Bill of Costs rendered by Mr. Boomer, after his own appointment to the Solicitorship, was in the end of 1859, or beginning of 1860. No account of cash collected, nor any return of the state of the cases in his hands accompanied his bill. I, therefore, required such Returns to be made before paying it. On the 18th of February, a Statement, relating to the condition of the suits, was sent to me. On the 24th of the same month, I received a Cheque for \$500 of Monies collected from three parties. In this instance, my Communication with him must have been verbal.

In April, 1861, Mr. Boomer rendered his next Bill. On the 12th of that month I wrote to him as follows:

"I have received your account for Fees for approval of Deeds, but I have not received your Report upon the cases in your hands, nor any Statement of Monies received. It is, I think, now more than a year since I had a Return of either description."

I wrote again on the 13th of June, thus:

"It is now two months since I wrote to you asking for a Report as to the state of the cases in your hands, and a Statement of Monies recovered. Hitherto you have not taken the slightest notice of my Letter."

And again on the 2nd of August, I addressed a Letter to him in the following terms:

"It is now nearly four months since I asked you for your Return, and nearly two months since I reminded you that you had not complied with my request. I regret being again obliged to call your attention to the matter."

I had frequently conversed with the Honourable J. C. Morrison both before and subsequently to writing these Letters, and consulted with him both as a Member of the Board of Endowment and in his capacity of Solicitor General.

After waiting other two Months, I felt that I could not be justified in longer delaying to bring the matter in a more formal manner before Government; but before making a regular complaint through the Provincial Secretary, I wrote to Mr. Morrison, who was then in Quebec, transmitting copies of the Letters I have quoted.

My Letter is dated on the 11th of October, 1861. It stated that it appeared to me to be absolutely necessary that something should be done; that I was exceedingly averse to make a formal complaint through the Secretary; that to my three Letters I had not received a word in reply, either written, or verbal, and I asked Mr. Morrison for his advice, suggesting at the same time that he might lay the correspondence before the Attorney General, and ask his opinion.

In about two days I had an Answer, stating that the Attorney General recommended that before making a formal complaint I should again write to Mr. Boomer, which I did on the 23rd of October, in the terms suggested. Next day his Return of the condition of the suits was in my hands, but admittedly in a very imperfect state.

Since then, Mr. Boomer has been appointed Police Magistrate of Toronto. I presume from what I have heard, that a new Solicitor will be appointed; and, therefore, and because of the tenor of the conversation I have had with Mr. Morrison in reference to University business, I have only of late referred to Mr. Boomer such cases as absolutely and urgently required the intervention of a Solicitor, and I would just add what I have of late deeply felt, that it is scarcely doing justice to a public Officer to leave him in the situation in which I have been for some time placed in this very matter.

TORONTO, 3rd March, 1861.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

LETTER NUMBER EIGHT.—DATED THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1862.

In looking over the Questions submitted to me from time to time by the Commissioners, I perceive that there are three to which I have not directly referred in any of my Answers. They are as follows:—

1. Will you give an opinion as to the University Lands still unsold, and their probable value?

2. In the valuation which you may give, upon what data is such made?

3. Will you state the average amount of Taxes paid upon such Lands?

To the first and second of these Questions, I presume it will not now be necessary than that I should give any other reply than to refer the Commissioners to my estimate of the value of these Lands in my first Return,—my estimate of the probable future Income of the University, and my reply to Questions proposed to me in February.

As an Answer to the third Question, I transmit herewith a Statement of Taxes paid from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, deducting amounts recovered from Occupants, from which it will be seen that the annual average during that period has been within a few cents of \$460.

TORONTO, 15th of March, 1862.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

STATEMENT OF TAXES PAID DURING THE YEARS 1853 TO 1861:—

Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1853	\$441 93
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1854	518 95
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1855	330 42
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1856	300 65
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1857 .....	.....
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1858	428 39
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1859	242 45
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1860	737 52
Amount paid for Taxes in the Year 1861	1,131 83

\$4,132 14

Annual average payment for the same period \$459 13

LETTER NINE.—DATED THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1862.

MEMORIAL OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY SENATE ON THE EXPENSES OF THE BURSAR'S OFFICE.

In compliance with the wish expressed to me by the Members of the University Commission, I transmit herewith a copy of the Memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, on the subject of the Expenses of the Bursar's Office; of the Provincial Secretary's Letter to me therewith, and of my Report thereon.

Toronto, 19th of March, 1862.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., P. C., Governor General of British North America, -in-Council.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE CHANCELLOR, VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

SHewETH:

That your Memorialists have had under consideration the Financial position of the University, the Income of which has latterly been unexpectedly reduced by the failure of many persons who had purchased the Lands of the Endowment to complete their payments.

Your Memorialists have endeavored to make a corresponding diminution in the Expenses, but there is one heavy item chargeable on the Income Fund which is beyond their control.

The ordinary expenses of the Bursar's Office have been from \$9,000 to \$10,000 per annum, a proportion of which is charged against Upper Canada College. Besides this, there are other expenses, as Law costs, Taxes, etcetera, being part of the costs of managing the Endowment, forming altogether on the average of the last six years, a first charge upon the Income of about eighteen per cent. This is a very serious deduction from the amount available for educational purposes; and your Memorialists pray that Your Excellency will cause an investigation to be made into the Expenses of the Bursar's Office, with a view of making such a reduction in them as may be found practicable.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

ROBERT E. BURNS, Chancellor, [L.s.]

Countersigned, THOMAS MOSS, Registrar.

THE FOREGOING LETTER SENT TO THE BURSAR BY THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I have the honour, by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to send you herewith a copy of a memorial from the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the expenses of the Bursar's office.

His Excellency directs me to request you to report thereon, and at the same time to state your opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of your office without impairing its efficiency.

QUEBEC, 25th of October, 1860.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

LETTER FROM THE BURSAR TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I have had the honour to receive in due course of post your Letter of the 25th ultimo, transmitting copy of a Memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the Expenses of this Office, and directing me to report thereon, and, at the same time, to state my opinion as to the practicability of reducing the Expenses of the Office, without impairing its efficiency.

The duty thus laid upon me is, in some respects, not a very agreeable one, because it involves the interest and feelings of others. I should have been glad had it been possible for me to avoid it, but, as a public Officer at the Head of a Department, I know that it is a necessary consequence of my position, and, therefore, I do not ask to have the responsibility placed on any other shoulders than my own. I have, therefore, to Report as follows:

Having made the calculations necessary to test the allegations of the Memorial, that the items forming a first charge on the Income bear a proportion of eighteen per cent. on the gross Income of the University, it appears to me that the proportion is somewhat over stated. I presume the calculation furnished to the Senate has been made upon the gross totals on each side of my Public Accounts. Had cross entries been taken into connection, as for example, repayments of Law Costs, or Taxes, and Fees received for Instruments and Transfers, I think the per centage would have been found to be between sixteen and seventeen, instead of eighteen, per cent. The difference is not very great, but still it amounts to something.

I think too, that although there has certainly been an unexpected reduction of Income to the extent of \$2,500 or \$3,600, owing to the failure of Purchasers to perform their Covenants, the Memorialists might have admitted that such was not the only, or even the principal, cause of their financial difficulties. In fact it was scarcely worth naming in the face of the immensely greater reduction, arising from the Expenditure on the new Building and the Library, amounting to nearly ten times the other sum. The loss of Interest on Sales would soon have been remedied; nearly a half has been supplied already by the Sales made since the beginning of the present year. Nevertheless, as the financial difficulties do exist, and as the Senate is looking round for opportunity to economise, I admit not only the propriety, but the necessity, of looking into my Department.

It ought not, however, to be overlooked, in making this inquiry, that although the gross Income of the University has now been reduced to about £12,000 per annum, yet it had been increased during my administration from £8,000 to about £16,000, and that but for the Expenditure on the New University Building it would now have been nearly £18,000, even with the loss on forfeited Sales; in which case the University share of Expenditure for joint management, together with the other items named in the Memorial would not have exceeded twelve per cent. on its gross Income.

Having thus noticed the averment as to the proportion which the first charge bears to the Income, I presume it will be proper to give some account of the position of the Office when the direct control of its affairs was taken out of the hands of the governing Body of the University, under the Honourable Robert Baldwin's Act of 1849, and what have been its prominent changes since.

On the first January, 1850, when that Act went into operation, Doctor Boys was at the Head of the Office. He had been the Bursar of King's College, with a fixed Salary of £400 per annum, and with a free House, share of Fees, Firewood, and other perquisites, which made his situation worth about £550 per annum. Mr. Alan Cameron was then a Clerk, (Chief Clerk I believe,) at a salary of £200 per annum. There was one other Clerk at least and a Messenger. The Board of Endowment authorized by Mr. Baldwin's Act was constituted in the latter part of 1850, (the Honourable Francis Hincks assuming the office of Chairman *pro tempore*, without salary, in order to set the Board in operation, and Doctor Boys continued to manage the Office until the end of that year, when he resigned.

On the 30th of December, 1850, three Members of the Board being present, of whom the Honourable J. H. Cameron was one, it was ordered "that Mr. Alan Cameron be appointed Bursar and Secretary of the Board, in the room of Doctor Boys, resigned," and on April the 7th, 1851, the Board, (all the Members except Mr. Hincks being present), determined "that for the present, the Salary of the Bursar and Secretary shall continue at the same amount paid to the Bursar of the University."

I received my appointment as Crown Member of the Board in the end of May, 1851, and took my place on 2nd of June. I found the Office Staff then to consist of Mr. Alan Cameron, Bursar and Secretary of the Board, at Salary of £400. Mr. Matthew Drummond, Book-keeper, (just appointed), at a Salary of £200. Mr. James Nation, Clerk, salary £150, Mr. Edward Nation, extra Clerk, salary £10 per month; and Mr. Morrow, Messenger, £60, with House room and Fuel.

On the first occasion on which I was called to vote on Mr. Alan Cameron's salary, Doctor Hayes, one of the University Members, entered his dissent from the right of the Board to appoint a Successor to Doctor Boys, and I recorded that I did not wish it to be understood that I in any way committed myself to an approbation of the Resolution, (before quoted,) under which the Appropriation was made.

The existing University Act of 1853 was passed without any provision as to the day on which it should become law. It, therefore, went into operation as soon as it obtained the Royal Assent, and the consequence was there was for a time no legal Head of the Office. Under these circumstances I had a good deal of trouble with Mr. Cameron, who, as far as he could, disputed my right to act as the Head of the Office, and acted independently, as far as he dared. It was not until, on representation made to Government, I obtained a Telegram from the Provincial Secretary, authorizing me to act as Bursar, that Mr. Cameron ceased to subscribe Letters as Bursar, and I was able to maintain my proper position.

When the Office was reorganized under the present Statute, it was ordered by His Excellency-in-Council that I should be allowed a Cashier, or Chief Clerk, a Book-keeper, an Assistant Clerk, with such temporary assistance as might be deemed necessary by the Board of Endowment from time to time, and a Messenger.

It was also ordered that the Salary of the Cashier (Mr. Cameron) should be £300, the Book-keeper, (Mr. Drummond,) £250, the Assistant Clerk, (Mr. Nation,) £150, and the Messenger, £60, with Lodgings at the Office.

The Salaries had previously been: Mr. Cameron, £400; Mr. Drummond, £200; the others as in the order; Mr. Cameron soon afterwards memorialized His Excellency

the Governor General as to the reduction in his Salary, and without any reference to me, it was restored to its former amount, with payment of the intervening arrears.

In connection with this I may mention another matter of a similar kind. When Mr. Cameron was a Clerk in King's College Office, he was appointed to collect the Upper Canada College Tuition Fees, on which he was allowed a Commission of two per cent., which he continued to exact during his Bursarship of the Board, up to the time the present Law came into operation; I then refused to allow the charge, because it seemed to me to be out of my place that a Clerk in my Office should be paid an extra allowance for receiving money payable to me as Bursar. In this case also Mr. Cameron memorialized His Excellency, and, in a little more than two years after the passing of the Act, I received instruction by Order-in-Council to allow the charge with the arrears. Subsequently, through the interference of the Senate, the anomaly has been removed, but I have felt all along that by the action on those Memorials, Mr. Cameron has been encouraged rather to aim at running as far as possible parallel with me, than to act as a Subordinate Officer ought to feel he is bound to do in official matters.

When the increase in the rates of Rents and the prices of all the necessaries of life took place, Mr. Nation, Mr. Drummond and the Messenger having memorialized Government, had their Salaries increased: Mr. Drummond to £300, Mr. Nation to £200, and the Messenger to £80, with Rooms as formerly, and Fuel. An increase was also allowed by the Board to the extra Clerk.

A further change took place in January, 1856, when I received instructions to add to all the Salaries the per centage authorized by Parliament at that time; they now stand as follows:

Mr. Cameron, Cashier or First Clerk	£460 0 0
Mr. Drummond, Book-keeper	360 0 0
Mr. Nation, Assistant Clerk	250 0 0
Mr. Smith, Extra Clerk	187 0 0
William Morrow, Messenger, (he having besides Rooms and Fuel)	100 0 0

My own Salary as Bursar is £460, to which there was added afterwards £100 of an allowance to me as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, for the purpose of bringing my remuneration near what it is admitted by those Members of Government who are acquainted with the circumstances it ought to be, videlicet: £600. Even Doctor Ryerson admits that it ought to have been £500 in 1853, and was intended so to be, which is corroborated by a report of the Honourable J. C. Morrison to the Executive Council on the subject of my Salary, when the Order-in-Council was passed, allowing me the £100 above alluded to.

I ought perhaps to state here that besides the staff before named, an extra Book-keeper first engaged by the Board of Endowment under Mr. Baldwin's Act, was employed for about four years. He was required for a special purpose, but, in consequence of the pressure of other work, was a good deal occupied with the regular business of the Office. He left in 1856. The only other change has been in the party employed as an extra Clerk. Mr. Edward Nation resigned his position in May, 1854. The extra Book-keeper being then in the Office, I tried to do without any one in Mr. Edward Nation's place, but I found it would not do, and in January, 1855, having heard of a young man who wanted such employment, I gave him a trial, and then, with the approbation of my Board, I gave him a more permanent position. I have no special interest in him further than arises from the office connection, but I have no hesitation in saying that although in the lowest position except that of Messenger, he is the most useful man I have. I would rather want any one than him; in fact, as the office is at present constituted, he or some of equal calibre is essential to me as an extra Clerk.

Having thus reported upon the facts, it now becomes my duty to state my "opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of my Office without impairing its efficiency."

On this question I have to remark that the amount of work to be done in the Office is considerably less than it was a few years ago, for, in the latter part of 1854 and 1855, 1856 and 1857, I sold upwards of £140,000 worth of Land.

The Sales since then have been comparatively trifling; but, although again on the increase, they can never henceforth cause as much trouble as in the years named, because the quantity of Land to be sold is very much diminished, and because so far as that part of the work which I must do myself is concerned, I have now condensed Memoranda as to the state of almost every Lot we have up to very recent dates. Then the new Building has been finished, and there is now no trouble with building Accounts.

I, therefore, do not require the same amount of assistance I formerly did. Under ordinary circumstances, the natural course would have been to dismiss the extra Clerk; I have already stated that I cannot do so, and indeed the saving by such an

operation would be very trifling, even if the efficiency of the Office would not be thereby impaired. But if certain other changes were made in the Office, I could do with one Clerk less, and by the entire reorganization which I would effect, I could accomplish a very material reduction in the Expenditure, besides I am confident rather adding to than impairing efficiency. In order that His Excellency may be as fully informed as possible not only of the manner in which I propose to proceed, but of my reasons for venturing to make such a proposal, I take the liberty of annexing hereto a copy of a Letter which I lately addressed to Mr. John Langton, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, on this very subject. It will be seen thereby that I am prepared, on certain conditions which had been previously suggested to me, to conduct the ordinary business of the office for a sum not to exceed £1,500 per annum, paying Rent, Insurance, and other incidentals; whereas, according to the Memorial, the present expenditure is £2,250 or \$9,000, and I think that I would have no difficulty in doing this, if left free to make my own arrangements.

I have had repeated conversations with Mr. Langton on these matters. He is well informed in regard to them both through his connection with the University, as its Vice-Chancellor, and his position towards me as the Provincial Auditor of my Accounts; and being at the seat of Government, he could communicate verbally much that I cannot well embrace in a Report. I would, therefore, take the liberty of referring to him for any further information which may be desired.

TORONTO, 9th of November, 1860.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

LETTER TO MR. JOHN LANGTON, VICE CHANCELLOR, FROM THE BURSAR.

When I saw you in Toronto immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, and when speaking with you as to the probable result of the recent Parliamentary Investigation into the management of the University, you stated, among other things, that it was intended to make important changes in the Bursar's Department. I, of course, expressed my desire to know what the nature of such changes might be, and you kindly informed me that it had been suggested to put the Office entirely under my control, and arrange with me to carry on the work for a stated sum per annum. I dare say you noticed that the information rather startled me, for I was quite unprepared to have any such proposition made to me; although I have certainly long been satisfied, and I believe have so expressed myself both to you and others, that only under some such arrangement can a thorough economy be carried out. You will remember that after a moment's consideration, I stated, as a condition, that it would be absolutely necessary that Government should give all my Subordinates to understand that, after a stated time, and preparatory to my entering upon such an engagement, their employment in the Office should cease, leaving me to re-engage, or not, as I pleased. You replied either that such was the intention, or that such would be a necessary consequence. Apart from the mere reasonableness of such a condition, you are sufficiently well acquainted with the specialties in my case to be satisfied of the absolute necessity for such preliminary arrangement, and I need not, therefore, enter into particulars further than to say that with a staff composed of somewhat different materials to that now in the Office, I could so reorganize the Department as to do with one Clerk less, but that with those now employed I could not do so, even by dismissing one; I must be freed from two, make a new arrangement with the others, and employ a new hand at a small salary.

Since the conversation to which I have referred, I have thought a great deal about this matter, and after looking at it in every aspect, I am prepared to do this: If Government will give me the entire control, terminating the engagements of the present staff, and allowing me to select my own Assistants, which I would do from those now under me, as far as possible, I will then undertake to conduct the affairs of the Office for £1,500 per annum, and pay the Rent and other incidental expenses usually charged to the Bursar's Office. I will also undertake that, as opportunity offers, all further practicable reductions shall be effected, and although allowed the specific sum I have named, I will not at any time retain for my own Salary a larger sum than that which is allowed me by His Excellency as Bursar and Chairman of the Board of Endowment. As the present Expenditure is about £2,100, (in last year's Account no Rent is charged,) this would save about twenty-eight per cent. I take for granted that the Clerks not re-employed by me would be compensated in the same way that others have, whose services have at times been dispensed with, videlicet: by getting a year's Salary, which would prevent the reduction from being felt for about a year.

There is another way in which I could economise, if the opportunity were afforded me. The Solicitor gets \$2 for every Contract, or Deed, to the correctness of which he certifies, so it is enacted by an old Statute of the Senate. Unless, in the cases of specific Deeds, all Instruments are prepared in the Office under my direction, and, in nine cases out of ten, there is no difficulty; the 10s. is therefore so much money given to the Solicitor. I would still propose to charge the Fees but to let them go to diminish

the amount of Office Expenditure appertaining to the Institution to which the Land belongs, and only have recourse to the Solicitor in special cases and where a difficulty occurs.

In this connection I may, perhaps, be allowed also to suggest that the other Law business of the Office would be more efficiently performed were the Solicitor more directly responsible to me. I am certain that I could get my Returns of all kinds more readily.

Possibly it may appear to some that in so readily falling in with the suggestion you made to me and in offering these propositions to be by you submitted to Government if you see fit, I take too much upon me. If so, I can only say that I act upon mature consideration, and with a sincere desire to assist in effecting that economy in the Expenditure of the University Funds which I have long seen would be and is now actually required. My whole aim ever since I took charge of the Endowments, first as Chairman of the Board of Endowment under Mr. Baldwin's Act of 1849, and since the passing of the present Act of 1853, as Bursar, has been to perform my duties promptly and efficiently, and also economically, as far as I had any power. I have now had nearly ten years experience. For the last seven years nearly the whole responsibility has rested on my own shoulders, and I have had the satisfaction of being made aware, from time to time, that my administration of the business entrusted to me has met with the approbation of those to whom I am responsible. My only real troubles have resulted from causes within the office, and, if in meeting the suggestion to work the Office for a certain sum, I ask as a preliminary to have the entire control of my subordinates, whether in choosing them, or otherwise, so that I may be in a position to enforce attention to my orders, or requests, I only ask what is reasonable, and what I cannot do without.

Toronto, 7th of August, 1860.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

LETTER TEN. DATED IN APRIL, 1862.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT OF AMOUNT INVESTED AND NATURE OF INVESTMENT IN EACH YEAR, ON ACCOUNT OF KING'S COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FROM 1828 TO 1852, AND FROM 1853 TO 1861.

Nature of Investments, from 1828 to 1861.	From 1828 to 1852, inclusive.			From 1853 to 1861, inclusive.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
University Park.....	4,375	0	0			
Claim on Lot on Hulubert Bay.....	40	0	0			
Debentures.....	83,601	4	8	80,458	17	7
Bank Stock, Bank of Upper Canada.....	250	0	0			
Bank Stock, Gore Bank.....	187	10	0			
Loans on Mortgages, etcetera.....	35,075	1	11	27,509	18	9
Lands purchased.....	20,162	0	1			
Designs for University Buildings.....	217	10	0			
University Buildings (south-west wing old).....	13,553	17	0			
University Buildings (new).....				88,976	18	3
Medical School.....	1,755	0	0			
Parliament Buildings outfit.....	893	3	6			
Library.....	3,672	16	6	8,313	12	11
Museum.....	223	8	7	3,054	9	6
Mathematical Department.....	981	3	8			
Chemical and Curators' Department.....	894	6	7			
Medical Department.....	1,188	13	8			
Furniture and Maps for Office.....	5	5	0	3	12	6
Plan of Botanic Garden.....	20	6	3			
Museum fittings.....				1,128	9	10
	£	167,100	19 0		209,445	19 4
Total.....	£			£	376,546	18 4
Deduct investment returned, as Debentures, etcetera.....					134,983	5 0
				£	241,563	13 4
Add Capital invested in Loan to Upper Canada College, and cancelled by Act, 12 Victoria, Chapter 22.....					40,731	0 3
	£			£	282,294	13 7
				or \$	1,129,178	72

ABSTRACT OF "STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME FUND OF UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE," FROM 1828 TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1861.

Nature of Service or Account, from 1828 to 1861.	From 1828 to 1852 inclusive.	From 1853 to 1861 inclusive.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and Allowances.....	219,113 77	262,042 03
University Grounds.....	40,514 31	9,792 76
Incidental expenses.....	67,212 08	19,667 16
Bursar's Office.....	78,041 53	63,541 67
Steward's Department.....	5,851 30	
Hospital.....	5,643 33	
Compensation to Professors and the late Bursar.....	9,770 55	
Repairs to Building.....	12,873 81	1,467 83
Inspection of Lands.....	4,926 56	
Surveys and Plans.....	4,796 10	
Land Taxes.....	6,867 26	4,132 14
Commission of Enquiry.....	10,535 53	
Endowment Board.....	2,235 00	293 33
Prizes and Medals.....	878 19	6,768 98
Law charges.....	10,663 38	5,226 20
Agency.....	1,479 50	
Balance due by the late Bursar.....	33 00	
Auditors.....	200 00	630 00
Insurance.....	371 25	4,686 47
Printing and Stationery.....	928 46	16,753 39
Fuel.....	713 50	12,057 08
Furniture.....		13,401 02
Advertising.....		5,194 67
Medical Department, (in 1853).....		556 37
Hamilton Property.....		6,252 33
Drawing of Plans of University Buildings... proportion.....		1,580 00
Expense of removal to Parliament Building.....		1,132 31
Examiners' Fees.....		14,640 00
Interest on Debentures purchased.....		617 79
Commission and Brokerage.....		396 76
Bank of Upper Canada, added to bonus to purchase three shares..		25 00
Commission on Doctor McCaul's case.....		3,560 30
Observatory Cottages.....		5,020 30
Observatory Director's Residence.....		4,340 00
Interest on Bank Balances.....		1,297 27
Residence.....		554 31
Gas and Water.....		896 97
Interest on Loans.....		28 93
Scholarships.....	4,618 78	39,759 89
Library, (in 1856).....		2,684 33
Commission of Visitation.....		10
	\$ 488,267 19	508,997 52
Add.....		488,267 19
Grand Total.....	\$	997,264 71

ABSTRACT FROM ANNUAL RETURN FROM BURSAR'S OFFICE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES IN THE ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT, THE NUMBER OF ACRES SOLD, THE NUMBER OF ACRES UNSOLD, AMOUNT OF SALES, ETCETERA, UP TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1861.

Original Endowment of 1828	226,201	acres.
Less lost by Survey, etcetera, say	397	acres.
	225,804	acres.

Number of Acres sold	207,493 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.
Number of Acres unsold	18,310 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.
Amount of Sales	\$1,358,903 63
Amount received on Sales	1,036,975 17
Amount on Sales unpaid	321,928 46

This does not include the University Park, Toronto, originally containing about one hundred and fifty Acres.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE REVEREND ALEXANDER LORIMER, LIBRARIAN.

Question One.—Will you furnish a return of the number of Applicants for Books from the Library, for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861?

Answer.—In the year 1859, the Library was in the Building now occupied by the Toronto School of Medicine, until the 14th of December, when it was closed for removal to its present abode. During that year, as previously, the Officers, Graduates and Students of the University and College were allowed to read in the Library, and a Register was kept of their daily attendance. On the 7th of January, 1860, on the opening of the Library and Reading Room in the newly erected Edifice, the following Rules came into force:

“Members and Officers of the Senate, and Officers of the University College, and of any Affiliated Institution, shall be admitted to read in the Library.

“Any Person may be admitted to read in the Reading Room, on entering his name and address in the Librarian’s Register.”

I can, therefore, only furnish the number of applicants for Books for the year 1859, up to December 14th; but for the two following years I am able to give the number of applications for Books, as the printed forms on which the title of the Book and the name of the Applicant with the date are written, are all preserved and stowed away in monthly packages for future reference.

The aggregate attendance of Readers in 1859 was 5,340, which made an average of twenty-one each day, on which the Library was open, or thirty-seven each day during that period of the year in which Lectures were delivered. The aggregate number of applications for Books from the Reading Room during 1860 and 1861, were 8,975 and 9,525, which made a yearly average of thirty-four each day, or sixty each day during that period of the year when Lectures were delivered.

The Sixth Section of the Twenty-second Statute of the Senate enacts, that “Members of the Senate and Professors of University College shall be permitted to take Books out of the Library.” A Register kept of the Books thus borrowed and returned is not included in the above numbers.

Question Two.—What proportion of the Applicants in those years were not connected with either the University or College?

Answer.—The Library has been made available to those not connected with the University and College, only during 1860 and 1861. As no distinction is made in the form of application for Books between the Readers connected with the University and College and those who are not, I am unable to answer this Question. The large proportion of Readers belong to the former class, but almost every day of the year there are some Readers not connected with either the University, or College, the names of whom may be seen in the Librarian’s Register.

Question Three.—Upon what system are the Books given out, and what is the nature of the responsibility for their safe usage and return?

Answer.—To persons in the Reading Room, having previously signed their name and address in the Librarian’s Register, the Books are given out upon their giving a Receipt on a printed form which is provided.

On the reverse side of this form the Reader is reminded that he is responsible for the Books while the form is uncanceled; also, that "no Book may be taken out of the Reading Room, and any Person breaking this Rule, or writing in the Books, or otherwise defacing them, will forfeit the privilege of using the Library."

I may be permitted to state that since the Reading Room was opened up to the present time, every Book taken out of it has been returned; and apart from the necessary wear, no Book has been found to be torn, or defaced. The character and position of those, on whom the Statute confers the privilege of taking Books out of the Library, are a sufficient guarantee for their safe usage and return.

The Rules are as follows:—

"Before any Book is removed from the Library, by those on whom the Statute confers this privilege, an entry must first be made by the Librarian in the Register provided for the purpose.

"All Books borrowed must be returned to the Library on or before the 31st day of May, and no Books shall be taken out of the Library during the two weeks following. The Librarian may request the return of any Book if it should be called for."

Question Four.—What are the duties of the Assistant?

Answer.—From 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. the Attendant is engaged in preparing the Library and Reading Room for the day, by removing the dust which may have settled on the Books and Tables, and arranging the Periodicals placed on them. From to 2 P. M., at which hour he leaves the Library to attend in the Museums, he is chiefly engaged in obtaining the Books for which applications are made, and on their being returned to the barrier near the east end of the Library, in cancelling the form given, and restoring the Books to their proper shelves. As over ninety applications are frequently made in one day, a considerable amount of labour is involved in this employment. The Attendant also cuts open the leaves of the new Periodicals and unbound Volumes as they come into the Library, and stamps them, and when the titles of Books added to the collection are written out, he pastes them into the Catalogues.

Question Five.—Could the Librarian discharge any other duties in addition to those now assigned to him?

Answer.—During the best portion of the day, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., the duties of the Librarian require his attendance in the Library. In addition to his other duties, the system of cataloguing the Books, which has been commenced within the past three years and requires to be continued, involves a considerable amount of writing.

Books received into the Library after being stamped are first entered into a Register of additions made to the collection; then full titles are written out in duplicate for the Catalogues alphabetically arranged, one of which is kept in the Reading Room, and one in the Library, and then an abridgement of the title for the classified Catalogue.

When the increase of Readers renders the opening of the South Reading Room needful, new copies of the alphabetical and classified catalogues will require to be written out.

TORONTO, March, 1862.

ALEXANDER LORIMER, Librarian.

The Appendix to this Report of the Commissioners contains a number of Statistical Tables and Returns as well as Financial Statements each relating to the internal management of the University of Toronto and University College. But, as they are of purely local, and not of general, interest, they are omitted. The financial Statements are embodied in Returns and Reports laid before the Legislature in the year to which they refer, and are inserted in these Volumes. *Editor.*

PROTEST AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Although chronologically in advance of the record of Educational Proceedings in these Volumes, yet it is appropriate here to give an account of a Public Meeting held in Toronto in March, 1863, at which strong objections were made to the Recommendations of the Commissioners, in their Report to the Government on the University Question.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN TORONTO ON MARCH THE 5TH, 1863, AGAINST THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Adam Crooks, B.C.L., President of the University Association, in the Chair.

Mr. John Roaf moved the first Resolution, as follows:—"That it is of the last importance to the Province to maintain and augment the efficiency of the Provincial University and College, that the Endowment should be preserved intact, and the Revenue strictly applied, so far as necessary, in the furtherance of this object, and that this Meeting regrets that the Government Commissioners in their recent Report should lend themselves to a scheme involving the spoilation of the Endowment.

Mr. L. W. Smith, D.C.L., seconded the Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Edward Blake, moved:—"That the restoration of the Professorships of Law and Medicine, and a more liberal Expenditure of Funds in Scholarships, are essential to the efficiency of these Institutions, and should be arranged at the earliest practicable moment; and this Meeting regrets that the Commissioners, (while adopting the judicious recommendation made some years since by Vice Chancellor Langton, as to the alterations and reduction in certain of the Chairs), should have omitted to recommend, and should practically have negatived, such restoration and Expenditure.

Mr. Thomas M. McLean seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie moved the third Resolution, as follows:—"That the plan propounded by the Commissioners for the reorganization of the University and College appears to be framed mainly with a view of effecting a partition of a great part of the Endowment among certain Denominational Colleges, and, in this, and in all its other aspects, would lower the position and impair the efficiency of the University and College,—is opposed to the spirit of legislation and to the wishes of the Community, and would inflict a most serious blow on the cause of education."

Mr. J. H. Morris seconded the Resolution, which was adopted.

Doctor James H. Richardson said that the Resolution placed in his hands required no explanation, and he would merely read it, as follows:—

"That the greatest obstacle to the success of the University and College has been caused by the constant agitation for fundamental and constitutional changes; and that all changes of this description, not absolutely necessary, are inexpedient, as tending to encourage further agitation, and to impede the progress and shake public confidence in the stability of the Institutions."

Mr. Robert Sullivan seconded the Resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. William Mulock moved, seconded by Mr. John Campbell, the following Resolution:—

"That a Memorial and Petition, embodying these Resolutions, and praying His Excellency the Governor General and the House of Parliament not to act upon the Report of the Commissioners, be prepared and forwarded to the proper quarters, and that a Committee be appointed to carry out this Resolution," (which was done), and the Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The proceedings closed with three Cheers for the Queen and three Groans for the Commissioners.

CHAPTER XI.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1862.

January 16th, 1862. Read a Letter from the Chancellor, informing the Senate that his Resignation had been placed in the hands of the Government.

Read a Letter from Mr. Gillett, an Undergraduate of Oxford, asking to be admitted *ad eundem statum*, with privilege of exercising Options.

Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, acknowledging receipts of the Statute as to conferring a Degree upon Mr. McMahon; the Resolution as to the Reverend Walter Stennett; and the Memorial as to providing for the payment of the retiring allowance of former Masters of Upper Canada, out of some other Funds than those of the College Revenue.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor and seconded by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, That that portion of the prayer of Mr. Richard Snelling, whereby he seeks the privilege of taking the Second and Third years' examinations at the Examination of the present year be acceded to.

It was moved in amendment by Professor Cherriman, and seconded by Mr. J. D. Armour, That the Registrar inform Mr. Snelling that the Regulations of the University relative to Examinations cannot be departed from. The amendment was lost on a division: Yeas, 5; Nays, 7. The original Resolution was then put and carried.

Moved by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Willis, That the Statute providing for compensation, by way of Travelling Expenses to non-resident Members of the Senate, who are Heads of Colleges, be read a second time and passed. (Carried.)

Doctor Ryerson gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Resolution to provide, by Statute, for the continuous sitting of the Senate during the Regular Sessions.

The Reverend Doctor Nelles gave notice that, at the next Meeting, he would introduce a Statute to provide for the Travelling Expenses of Members of the Senate, not resident in the City of Toronto, other than Heads of Colleges.

The Reverend Doctor Willis gave notice that he would, at next Meeting, call attention to the State of the Correspondence with the Government as to the Form of Prayers agreed by the Senate, to be used at Public Meetings of Senate; and would, if present, propose a provision to meet the object at least *pro tempore* in the event of no answer on the part of the Government being then reported.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis, That the Registrar be instructed to communicate the opinion of the Senate to the Government in reference to the Memorial of the "Canadian Literary Institute." (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, That the Petition of Mr. Gillett with the accompanying Certificates be referred to a Committee consisting of Vice Chancellor, the Reverend Doctor McCaul, and Professor Cherriman. (Carried.)

Moved by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Lillie, That the Senate are of opinion that the case of Mrs. Housekeeper Orris is such as to claim the favourable consideration of the Government, and beg leave to recommend that the suggestion of the University College Council relative to her should be carried out, videlicet,—the grant to her of \$300 from the College funds. With regard to Peter Miller, an employee, they think that it would be more expedient to permit the College Council to make arrangements for the discharge of his duties by deputy, provided no additional expense be incurred. (Carried.)

January 30th, 1862. Read a Letter from Mr. William Sharpe, Student of the Second year in Victoria College, applying to be admitted *ad eundem statum*, and enclosing a Certificate of his standing.

Read a Letter from Mr. Lewis Pyper, enclosing Certificates of his having attended courses of Lectures in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, and applying to be admitted to the standing of the Third year.

Mr. Adam Crooks gave notice that he would, at the next Meeting of the Senate, introduce a Resolution to vary the subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Law, by substituting Smith on Contracts for Addison on Contracts, and Austen's Province of Jurisprudence, (1861,) for Phillimore's Maxims of Jurisprudence, such alterations not to come into effect until the Examinations in 1863.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul presented the Report of the Committee on the continuous sittings of the Senate, which, on motion of Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Ryerson, was adopted.

The Report of the Committee appointed to prepare Answers to the Questions proposed by the University Commission to the Chancellor and Senate was presented, which, on motion of Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, was received and adopted; and the Registrar was instructed to forward copies of these Answers to the Commissioners. (Carried.)

The Reverend Doctor McCaul presented the Report of the Committee, to whom the application of Mr. Gillett had been referred, which, on motion of Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Ryerson, was adopted.

The Reverend Doctor Ryerson, pursuant to notice, introduced a Statute on Sessions and Meetings of the Senate, which, on his motion, seconded by Mr. J. B. Cherri-man, was read a First time. (Carried.)

January 31st, 1862. Read again the application of Mr. Sharpe, which was made at last Meeting. Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Leitch, That Mr. Sharpe, an Undergraduate of Victoria College of the Second year, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in the University of Toronto, and that he be entitled to enter for the Examination at the end of the Second year.

Read an application from Mr. Pyper, a Student of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, for admission to the standing of the Third year in the University of Toronto, which, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Willis, was referred to a Committee, consisting of Reverend Doctor Leitch, Doctor McCaul and Mr. Cockburn, to report to the present Meeting.

Read a Communication from Provincial Secretary, approving of Statute for conferring the Degree of LL.B. on Mr. J. B. McMahon.

Moved by Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, that the Degree of LL.B. be now conferred on Mr. McMahon, in accordance with the Statute passed in his case. (Carried.)

Mr. McMahon was thereupon introduced and presented to the Vice Chancellor by Doctor L. W. Smith, who thereupon conferred on him the Degree of LL.B.

The Reverend Doctor Leitch read the Report of the Committee on Mr. Pyper's application, recommending that he be admitted to the standing of the Second year, and that he be allowed to enter for the Third year's Examinations. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Doctor Willis, That the Statute on Sessions and Meetings of the Senate, as amended, be read a Second time and passed. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Willis, seconded Doctor L. W. Smith, That the Form of Prayer already adopted by the Senate to be used on the occasion of open Convocation be adopted and read in future at every Convocation of the University, and that the Chancellor, or Vice Chancellor, on every such occasion shall name the party to read the Prayer. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, That the subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Law be varied by substituting the Books named by Mr. Adam Crooks for those formerly in use, such alterations not to come into effect until the Examinations in 1863. (Carried.)

March 4th, 1862. Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Secretary to the Commissioners for Visiting the University, enclosing certain additional Questions to be submitted to the Senate.

Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, informing the Senate that the Bursar had been instructed to advance by way of loan from the University Funds to Upper Canada College the amount of the retiring allowance made to the Reverend Walter Stennett.

Moved by Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draft Answers to the questions proposed to the Senate by the University Commissioners, videlicet: Reverend Doctor McCaul, Reverend Doctor Willis, Reverend Doctor Leitch, Doctor Smith, Doctor McMichael.

Moved in amendment by Doctor McLean, seconded by Reverend Doctor Willis, That Doctor McCaul, Doctor Leitch, Doctor Ryerson, Doctor Willis, Doctor Nelles, Mr. Crooks, Doctor Barrett and the Mover be a Committee to report upon the Questions submitted to the Senate by the Commissioners. The amendment was lost on a division: Yeas, 4; Nays, 6. The original motion was then put and carried on the same division.

The Vice Chancellor read a letter from the Reverend Doctor Henry Scadding resigning his Mastership in Upper Canada College.

The Vice Chancellor gave notice that he will introduce a Statute at next Meeting granting one year's salary to Reverend Doctor Scadding, as a retiring allowance.

The Vice Chancellor read a Memorial from various Students of the Toronto School of Medicine, praying for a special Matriculation Examination in March,—after some discussion, the Memorial was withdrawn by Doctor Barrett.

Read a Memorial from Mr. J. Dodd, late Master in Upper Canada College, praying the Senate to assist him in bringing his case before the Government.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Ryerson, That the Registrar be instructed to inform Mr. Dodd that the Senate regret their inability to comply with the prayer of his Memorial, inasmuch as his case has already received their most careful consideration.

Moved in amendment by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Mr. T. A. McLean, That Mr. Dodd's Memorial be remitted to the Government, with the following recommendation:—

The Senate beg leave to remit the enclosed Memorial to the Government, as one lying altogether beyond their jurisdiction; but at the same time they beg to recommend the Memorialist to the favourable consideration of the Government, for any situation he may be competent for, as having been a Master of Upper Canada College but whose services were dispensed with, after ten years' faithful service, solely in consequence of the reduction of the Funds. The amendment was carried on a division. Yeas, 6; Nays, 2. Doctor Willis and Mr. Cockburn were excused from voting.

March 10th, 1862. Read the Librarian's Report for the year 1861.

Read a letter from Mr. W. M. Clark, Student of the University of Edinburgh, praying to be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University.

Read a letter from Mr. Stanford Fleming, complaining that an account of \$304.02 for work done by Messieurs Fleming and Schreiber remained unpaid.

Read a Memorial from Sixty-three Students in the Toronto School of Medicine, praying for a special Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

The Vice Chancellor, pursuant to notice, introduced a Statute to provide for a retiring allowance to the Reverend Doctor Henry Scadding. Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor George Herrick, That the Statute just introduced be read a First time. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Barrett, That the prayer of the Memorial of the Students of the Toronto School of Medicine be assented to,—that is, that there shall be an Examination for Matriculants in Medicine before, or during, the next regular examination for Undergraduates in Medicine, such period of Examination to be determined by the Vice Chancellor.

The Vice Chancellor submitted the draft of the Annual Report.

Moved by Doctor Daniel Wilson, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, That the Senate most respectfully submit that the principle of borrowing from the Funds of the University for Supplementing the Expenditure of Upper Canada College, or for paying allowances to retiring Masters has already led to the loss of a large sum from the University Endowment, and that the Registrar be instructed to communicate to His Excellency the earnest hope of the Senate that he will withhold his assent to the appropriation of University Funds for the use of the Masters of Upper Canada College inasmuch as that Institution is already provided with a separate Endowment. (Carried.)

Doctor George Herrick gave notice that he will, at the next Meeting of the Senate, introduce a Statute providing for the appointment of a Solicitor to the University, in the room of Mr. George Boomer, appointed to the office of Police Magistrate, and thereby rendered incapable of acting professionally for the University; and further, that by such Statute he will provide that Mr. David A. Sampson, LL.B., be appointed Solicitor to the University.

March 12th, 1862. Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Secretary of the University Commissioners, enclosing certain additional Queries for the consideration of the Senate.

Read a Memorial from the Reverend Doctor Henry Scadding, praying that, unless the Senate were prepared to consider the request contained in his Memorial, with regard to a retiring allowance more favourably, that he may be permitted to procure a Substitute for some months, subject to the approval of the Principal, with the object of then presenting his Petition.

Read a Memorial from Mr. Boomer, alleging that there is nothing in the Provincial Statutes which incapacitates him, as Police Magistrate, from practicing as an Attorney.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor McCaul, That the Annual Report be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor George Herrick, and seconded by Honourable William Cayley, That the Statute relating to the appointment of a Solicitor be read a first time.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Mr. T. A. McLean, That the Statute be not read a first time, but that the question relative to the Solicitorship of the University, consequent upon Mr. Boomer's acceptance of the Office of Police Magistrate of the City of Toronto, be referred to the following Committee to report upon at the next Meeting, videlicet: The Reverend Doctor McCaul, Reverend Doctor Willis, Doctor Barrett, Mr. McLean, the Honourable Mr. Cayley, Reverend Doctor Leitch. The amendment was carried on a division: Yeas, 9; Nays, 6.

Moved by Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, seconded by Doctor Ryerson, That the Senate respectfully bring under the consideration of His Excellency-in-Council the desirableness of not making in future any permanent appointment to Masterships and Assistant Masterships, or Tutorships, in Upper Canada College until the persons nominated for such appointment shall have served with satisfaction a probationary period of six months in such offices. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. T. A. McLean, seconded by Doctor Nelles, That Doctor McCaul, Doctor Leitch, Reverend Principal Willis, Mr. Cayley, Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Vicar General McDonell, the Reverend Doctor Lillie, Reverend Doctor Nelles, Mr. Crooks, Doctor Barrett and the mover be a Committee to report on the Questions submitted to this Body by the University Commissioners. (Carried.)

March 13th, 1862. The Vice Chancellor moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, That the Draft of the Statute providing for a retiring allowance for the Reverend Doctor Scadding be allowed by inserting the words "Four hundred pounds" instead of the words "a sum equal to one year's salary and share of Fees," and that the Statute, as amended, be read a second time and passed. Moved in amendment by Mr. Crooks, seconded by Doctor Ryerson: That the sum of six hundred pounds, instead of four hundred pounds, named in the Statute be inserted therein, and that the said Statute, on being sent for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, be accompanied with a respectful Memorial to His Excellency setting forth the long services of the Reverend Doctor Scadding, and the state of his health, which necessitated his resignation. The amendment was carried on a division. Yeas, 11; Nays, 4.

Moved by Mr. Crooks, seconded by Doctor Ryerson: That the Statute, as amended, be read a Second time and passed. Carried on the same division.

Moved by Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith: That the Senate most sincerely regrets that physical infirmities should cause Doctor Scadding to resign the First Classical Mastership of Upper Canada College, which he has so long and so honourably filled. They cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing their high sense of the thorough conscientiousness with which he has discharged every duty, and the lofty Christian example which he has manifested in every relation of life, and which, during the long service of nearly a quarter of a century, has shed a bright lustre on the Institution, with which he has been so long connected. (Carried.)

Read the Report of the Committee to whom the question of the Solicitorship had been referred, and on motion of Doctor Willis, seconded by Doctor Herrick, it was adopted.

Moved by Doctor Herrick, seconded by Doctor Croft: That the Statute for the appointment of a Solicitor be read a first time. (Carried.)

March 14th, 1862. Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Willis: That the Letter of Mr. Clark, read at the last Meeting, be referred to a Committee consisting of Doctor McCaul, Doctor Leitch and Doctor Wilson. (Carried.)

The Committee withdrew, and returned with their Report, when it was moved by Doctor Leitch, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That the Report of the Committee to whom Mr. Clark's letter was referred be received and adopted. (Carried.)

Mr. Adam Crooks presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to His Excellency on the subject of a retiring allowance to Doctor Scadding and submitted a draft Memorial, which, on his motion, seconded by Doctor Jennings, was received and adopted. (Carried.)

Doctor McCaul presented the Report of the Committee to whom the Questions proposed to the Senate by the Commissioners of enquiry had been referred. The Report contained answers to the several questions seriatim. It was moved by Doctor Leitch, seconded by Doctor Willis: That the proposed answer to the First Question be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Jennings, seconded by Doctor Lillie: That the proposed answer to the Second Question be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. Cayley, seconded by Doctor Ryerson: That the first clause of the proposed answer to the Third Question be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Smith, seconded by Mr. McLean: That the second clause of the proposed answer to the Third Question be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Nelles, seconded by Doctor Herrick: That the third clause of the proposed answer to the Third Question be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vicar General McDonell, seconded by Doctor Herrick: That the fourth clause of the proposed Answer to the Third Question be adopted. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Ryerson: That the Report of the Committee appointed to answer the Questions of the Commissioners be received and adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Crooks, seconded by Doctor Smith: That the following be added: In connection with these Answers the Senate would further beg to suggest that, in any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, a Convocation should be created composed of the Graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may think fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University. The Report as amended was adopted. (Carried.)

(NOTE. The following is a copy of the Replies of the Senate to the Questions proposed by the University Commissioners, as finally adopted.)

I. The Senate are of the opinion that it is desirable to have one University Board for Upper Canada, which may be designated "The University of Upper Canada," to which certain Colleges, such as are hereinafter stated, should be affiliated.

Among the advantages of this arrangement may be mentioned: the fixing of the value of Degrees, the promotion of emulation among the Affiliated Colleges, and the testing of the merits of different modes of instruction.

II. The present System of Affiliation, under the Statute of 1853, is unsatisfactory, as it is practically inoperative: no sufficient inducements are held out for those Colleges which possess University powers to give up, or restrict them; the absence of limitation relative to the number and composition of the Senate is also objectionable.

III. (1) The Colleges affiliated under the University Board should be those which adopt a common Curriculum, prescribed by a general University Board, which submit their Students for simultaneous examination by Examiners appointed by such Board, and should have a competent staff of Professors for giving instruction in the Curriculum.

(2) The Senate would suggest that whatever sums the Legislature may see fit to set apart in aid of the Colleges affiliated by the University Act of 1853, exclusive of University College, should be divided into three equal parts, two of these to be divided equally among such Colleges, the other to be distributed in proportion to the beneficial results effected by such Colleges. It is to be understood that this suggestion is not intended to interfere with the Endowment of University College, it being the opinion of the Senate that University College have a first claim to a fixed endowment, amply sufficient to its support in its present state of efficiency; and that it should have the power to establish Faculties of Law and Medicine, with the same support which is granted to corresponding Faculties of other Colleges, and also that it should be placed as to University powers on a par with them.

(3) Such exercise should be limited to conferring Degrees on such of their students as may have passed the prescribed examination in the University of Upper Canada, except in the Faculty of Divinity.

(4) The number of the Members of the Senate should be determined by the number of Affiliated Colleges, one-third to be heads of such College, one-third to be elected by the Graduates of each College, and one-third to be appointed by the Provincial Government.

In connection with these Answers the Senate would further beg to suggest that any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, a Convocation

should be created, composed of the Graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may deem fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University.

Moved by Mr. Cayley, seconded by Doctor Herrick: That the Statute to appoint a Solicitor be read a second time and passed, the name of "Mr. D. A. Sampson" having been substituted for that of the "Honourable Mr. Cayley." Moved in amendment by Mr. I. E. Thomson, seconded by Mr. E. C. Jones: That the name of Mr. John Helliwell, M.A., be substituted for that of the Honourable Mr. Cayley. Yeas, 5; Nays, 14.

Moved by Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. McLean: That the name of Mr. Thomas Moss be substituted for that of the Honourable Mr. Cayley. By permission of the Senate, Mr. Moss stated that he did not desire to be a Candidate for the office. The division on the resolution of Mr. Cayley in favour of Mr. D. A. Sampson was as follows: Yeas, 16; Nays 4.

April 15th, 1862. Read Letters from the Provincial Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the Statute providing for a retiring allowance to Doctor Scadding, and of a Resolution remonstrating against practice of borrowing from the Funds of the University for the purpose of supplementing the Expenditure of Upper Canada College.

The Report of the Examiners in Medicine was presented.

Moved by Doctor Willis, seconded by Professor Cherriman: That the Report of the Examiners in Medicine be received and adopted.

Moved by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Doctor Croft: That it be remitted to the Examiners in Medicine to reconsider that part of the Report which recommends two gold medals to be given; and that they be requested either from a reconsideration of the Candidates' papers, or by a new examination, to determine between the two, now reported as equal. The amendment was lost on a division. Nays, 4; Yeas, 3. The original resolution was then carried.

June 3rd, 1862. The Vice Chancellor presented his Report on the recent Examinations, and on motion of Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Willis, the Report on the recent Examinations be received and adopted. (Carried.)

June 6th, 1862. Memorials were read from Mr. M. S. Philipps and Mr. R. Reynolds, rejected Candidates for the Degree of B.A., praying the Senate to reconsider the decision of the Examiners.

Resolved, In reference to the Memorials of Mr. Richard Reynolds and Mr. Philipps, the Senate regret that they see no reason for altering the decision of the Examiners, and that this be intimated to them.

The Senate then adjourned to the Convocation Hall, where Degrees were conferred, Scholarships awarded and Undergraduates admitted to standing.

October 6th, 1862. The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor being absent, it was moved by Doctor Willis, seconded by Doctor Aikins, That the Reverend Doctor McCaul do take the Chair. (Carried.)

The Vice Chancellor's Report on the results of the Examination for Matriculation was read, by which several Gentlemen were recommended for Scholarships. It was moved by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Doctor Aikins: That the Vice Chancellor's Report on the result of the Examinations be received and adopted. (Carried.)

A Memorial from Mr. L. L. Palmer having been read, in which he requested permission to present himself for the Third year's Examination upon his taking, in addition to the regular work of that year, the subjects in which he was rejected last May, the Registrar was instructed to inform Mr. Palmer that the Senate cannot entertain such applications, unless under very special circumstances which they fail to perceive in his case.

December 4th, 1862. A quorum not being present, the Meeting was adjourned.

December 11th, 1862. Read a Letter from Doctor Forneri, suggesting certain modifications in the course of study in Modern Languages.

Read a Memorial from Mr. J. M. Gibson, Student of the Fourth year in the Faculty of Arts, praying that, at the Examination for the Prince's Prize in 1863, the subject of Oriental Languages would be taken into account.

Read a Letter from the President of St. Michael's College, desiring information as to the mode of obtaining affiliation, to which the Registrar was directed to reply.

The Vice Chancellor read a Letter from Mr. Hugh Thomson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, informing the Senate that the Board did not desire to renew their Lease of a portion of the University Grounds, and asking compensation for improvements made by them under the Lease.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Willis: That the Communication of Mr. Thomson be referred to a Committee, consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Willis, Professor Croft and Mr. Crooks. (Carried.)

The Vice Chancellor read a Communication received from the Clerk of the City Council, enclosing a Resolution of the Committee of the Council on Public Walks and Gardens, in relation to the Park, and declining to pay any portion of Messieurs Fleming and Schreiber's Account for Surveying.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Lillie: That the Communication of Doctor Forneri be referred to a Committee consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul and Mr. Cockburn. (Carried.)

The Registrar was instructed to write to the Provincial Secretary, drawing his attention to the Statutes which have remained for the consideration of His Excellency since the last Regular Session, and respectfully requesting him to inform the Senate of the manner in which the same had been disposed of.

December 18th, 1862. Read a Memorial from Mr. Alexander Brown, Attendant in the Museum, praying for an increase to his salary.

Read a Memorial from Mr. W. B. Fleming, Student of the third year in Central College, Danville, Kentucky, praying to be admitted to a like standing in this University.

Read a Memorial from Doctor Barrett, Superintendent of the Boarding School of Upper Canada College, stating that, in consequence of two Pupils not having paid their Fees, there remained no surplus out of which he could be paid his allowance as Superintendent, and praying that the Senate might provide for his payment.

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by Mr. Crooks: That the Honourable James Patton be re-elected Vice Chancellor of the University of Toronto. (Carried.)

Doctor Ryerson gave notice that he would, at the next Meeting, introduce a Statute to provide for the payment of the travelling expenses of those Members of the Senate who do not reside in Toronto.

The Vice Chancellor gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Resolution appointing the Examiners for the year 1863.

Doctor Aikins gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Statute relative to the competition for Honours and Scholarships by undergraduates in Medicine.

Moved by Doctor Willis, seconded by Doctor Leitch: That the petition of Mr. J. M. Gibson be referred to a Committee consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Leitch and the Mover, with authority to report to the Senate their opinion as to the value which should be given to eminence in the Department of Oriental Languages in the apportionment of the Prince of Wales' Prize for 1863,—also to report generally on that department of study. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That the Memorial of Doctor Barrett be referred to the Upper Canada College Committee with instructions to report thereon. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That the Memorial of Mr. Alexander Brown be referred to a Committee consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul and Professor Croft. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. McLean: That the Literary Committee shall, in addition to the Members appointed by Statute, consist of Doctor Croft, Doctor Wilson, Doctor Willis and Mr. Cockburn. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That the Observatory Committee shall, in addition to the Members appointed by Statute, consist of Mr. Cherriman and Doctor Leitch. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Boyd: That the Members of the Grounds Committee consist of Mr. T. A. McLean and Mr. Adam Crooks, in addition to the Statutory Members. (Carried.)

December 19th, 1862. Doctor Ryerson introduced the Draft of the Statute to provide for the payment of the travelling expenses of those Members of the Senate who do not reside in Toronto. On his motion, seconded by Doctor Nelles, the Statute just introduced be read a first time. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Ryerson: That certain Gentlemen named be Examiners for the year 1863. (Carried.)

CHAPTER XII.

REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1862.

To His Excellency Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto have the honour to present their Report for the year 1862.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to inform Your Excellency that the retrospect of the condition and progress of the past year affords much ground for satisfaction, and supplies continued proof of an increasing desire on the part of the youth of the Province to avail themselves of the benefits of an academical education. It is true that the whole number of Students examined is somewhat less than during the preceding year, but this diminution principally occurs in the Faculty of Law, and is probably attributable to the operation of the Act, which limits the privileges of a shortened term of service, or studentship, to Graduates who have actually received their Degree before commencing their legal studies.

The whole number of Students who were examined, (not including rejected Candidates,) was 195, who were distributed as follows:—In the Faculty of Law, 33; in Medicine, 38; in Arts, 115; in Civil Engineering, 7; in Agriculture, 2.

From a comparison with the Class Lists of 1861, Your Excellency will perceive that the number of Students who passed the First year's Examination in Arts is apparently less than might have been anticipated from the number of Matriculants in the former year. This, however, has not arisen from any considerable proportion having abandoned the course, but from the large number who availed themselves of that provision in our Statutes, which relieves Students of the First and Third years from the necessity of passing our Examinations on presenting a proper Certificate from the Head of any Affiliated College.

We find great reason for congratulation in the prosperity and progress of Upper Canada College during the past year. The number of Pupils and Residents in the Boarding-house has largely increased, and the Grant from the Surplus Fund, authorized by Your Excellency, has enabled the Committee, to whom the control of the Institution has been entrusted, to effect many necessary repairs and improvements, and to establish the nucleus of a Library suitable to the wants of the Pupils.

Since our last Report the University has sustained a severe loss in the lamented death of him, the Honourable Mr. Justice Burns, who so long filled the Chancellor's Chair, and we feel a melancholy satisfaction in expressing our deep sense of the courtesy, zeal and wisdom with which he discharged the duties of his office.

In conclusion, we beg leave to refer Your Excellency to the Report of the University Committee, and to the Librarian's Report on the state of the Library. The Class Lists of 1862 are also submitted herewith.

JAMES PATTON, Vice Chancellor.

TORONTO, 31st of December, 1862.

REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY TO THE SENATE.

I have the honour to present to you a Report on the state of the Library at the close of 1862. The additions made to it, during the year, have been 680 volumes. At the close of 1861, the number of Volumes in the Library was 15,064; the present number is, therefore, 15,744.

The increase of the Library has been attended with a more than proportionate increase of its use, and I am happy to state that not a single Volume taken into the Reading Room has been stolen, or lost, during the year.

The current Periodicals, Transactions, etcetera, have been bound, as in previous years, and added to their respective sets on the shelves of the Library.

Several gifts of Books and Pamphlets were made during the year.

The thanks of the Library Committee have been returned to the donors.

ALEXANDER LORIMER, Librarian.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1862.

(NOTE. There is no record, in the Proceedings of the Legislature, that any Report from the Council of University College for 1862 having been laid before it, so that it cannot be recorded here.)

CHAPTER XIII.

PROCEEDINGS OF VARIOUS CHURCHES ON UNIVERSITY MATTERS, 1862.

I. THE METHODIST CHURCH, REPRESENTING VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE, 1862.

CONFERENCE ADDRESS TO SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

At the Meeting of the Wesleyan Conference in 1862 the following Address was presented to the Governor-General in regard to Victoria University and the University Question:—

May it Please Your Excellency:

To establish and mature a system of popular education in Upper Canada, we have permitted one of our own members to devote himself nearly eighteen years, and we feel how well that system of Day Schools accords with the circumstances of the Country, where the children are under the daily and weekly care of their Parents and Pastors in regard to their Religious Instructions and duties.

Upon the same principle, in the higher branches of education, for the acquisition of which youth must leave their Parents and Pastors, we believe the Home and Pastoral oversight and Instruction should be provided in the constitution and administration of the College, to which such youth are sent. While, therefore, we admit the wisdom and justice, upon the ground of equal rights to all classes, that liberal provision should

be made by the Legislature for that class of the community who desire to have their Sons without parental, or pastoral, oversight during their course of Collegiate Education, we think that provision, equally liberal, should be made for the larger class, or classes, of the community who erect their own Colleges in order that their Sons may be under Religious Oversight while they pursue the national Curriculum of Collegiate Education, and are subjected to a national standard of Examination. It is under the influence of such convictions of duty, that we have established a College, which has already sent forth many hundreds of educated youths, and which, with similar Colleges, we believe is entitled to liberal and permanent Endowment by the Legislature.

We trust that, under the enlightened and liberal administration of Your Excellency, objects so important and national will be accomplished; and that this noble part of Her Majesty's Dominions will be blessed with a career of unprecedented peace and prosperity.

To this Address the Governor-General made the following Reply:—

To the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church in Canada, in Conference Assembled:

"You will not expect me, on the present occasion, to give any opinion on subjects which may become matters for discussion in the Legislature of the Country; but I may be permitted to say that, in the arrangement of the System of Education, every facility should be afforded to Parents and Pastors to enable them to supply the Religious element you speak of."

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO VICTORIA COLLEGE SUSTENTATION FUND.

1. That this Conference is deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of general and systematic efforts to maintain the University of Victoria College, embracing, as it does, not only an Undergraduate Course of University Studies, but also an English and Preparatory Grammar School, imparting a thorough English and Grammar School Education to those youths who do not pursue the higher studies of the University.

2. That each Minister, or Preacher, pledge himself, independently of former subscriptions, to contribute at least Ten cents to the support of Victoria College during the present Conference year, and use his utmost exertions to induce the Members of our Congregations under his charge to do the same, since every Member of our Congregations has as much personal and national interest in our College as his Minister.

3. That we affectionately entreat the Members of our Congregations to co-operate with us in this general and systematic effort to sustain, with increased efficiency, one of the most important Institutions of our Church and Country.

4. That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the Minutes and in the *Christian Guardian*, and that each Superintendent of a Circuit be directed to bring them before the August Quarterly Meeting of his Circuit.

5. That the several sums raised in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, be transmitted to the Treasurer of Victoria College, as soon after the first day of next January as possible.

6. That the subject of these Resolutions shall, by the Chairman of Districts, be brought under the notice of the Financial District Meetings, and that, at the May District Meeting, the result of the effort on each Circuit and Mission must be reported, and recorded in the Financial Returns of the District.

In addition to the successful prosecution of our educational work in Victoria College, we are glad to state that, during the past year, there has been opened in the City of Hamilton an Institution of great importance for the religious education of the Daughters of Canada. "The Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton," is founded substantially on the same principles as the Wesleyan College in Sheffield, England.

Although recently established, the prospects of success and usefulness are highly encouraging, and we are persuaded that this additional evidence of the growing power of the Church in Canada will afford much satisfaction. You will, with us, see the importance and necessity of multiplying and cherishing Institutions of learning for both sexes, under the influence and control of Methodism, when we inform you that, by the recent Census of the Province, it is certain that Methodism is numerically stronger than any other Protestant Denomination in Canada.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

February 13th, 1862. Mr. J. H. Dumble gave a report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cameron was added to that Committee.

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Dumble, seconded by the Reverend Wellington Jeffers, and unanimously resolved, that the Finance Committee be authorized to rent the Dining Hall and Kitchen to some proper person for the next Collegiate year, and on such terms as the Committee may deem fit; also that the Committee may rent the Students' Rooms to Students, lend the Steward's Rooms to one of the Professors, on such conditions as they may think proper.

The Reverend W. H. Poole and Mr. William Kerr were appointed Auditors of the College Accounts for the present financial year.

Moved by the Reverend S. S. Nelles, seconded by the Reverend Wellington Jeffers, and, *Resolved*, That the Treasurers be instructed to prepare and send Circulars to the Chairmen of Districts and Superintendents of Circuits, respecting the College Ten Cent Sustentation Fund.

The President of the College brought before the Board the question of organizing the Faculty of Law, which had been previously sanctioned by the Board. A Curriculum which had been prepared by competent legal Gentlemen was adopted, and Messieurs R. A. Harrison and Lewis Wallbridge were appointed Examiners for the coming year.

May 13th, 1862. Moved by the Reverend John Douse, seconded by Mr. William Kerr, and,—

Resolved, That the arrangements of the Committee be approved.

Moved by the Reverend John Douse, seconded by the Reverend George R. Sander-son, and,—

Resolved, That the Bursar's Financial statement be received, adopted and printed.

Moved by Mr. William Anglin, seconded by Doctor Michael Lavell, and,—

Resolved, That the Investing Committee be directed to sell the Gas Stock, held by the Board, and reinvest the proceeds in land Securities.

Moved by Mr. W. W. Dean, seconded by Mr. J. H. Dumble, and,—

Resolved, That the Investing Committee be directed to collect in cash, or take Mortgage security for the amount due the College from Reverend John Ryerson.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Dumble, seconded by Mr. William Anglin, that the Book Steward be requested to pay to the Investing Committee the sum of \$500 now invested in the Book Room. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. William Anglin, seconded by Mr. William Kerr, That the new Board be recommended to appoint the Bursar of the College to be the Treasurer of the Scholarship Fund. (Carried.)

Moved by the Reverend Doctor Nelles, seconded by Mr. William Anglin, That the cordial thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. J. H. Dumble, for the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of College Bursar during the present year, to Mr. Thomas Dumble for the valuable assistance rendered by him to the Bursar in procuring Banking accommodation. (Carried.)

June 4th, 1862. The Reverend Doctor Green gave a brief account of his recent visit to Quebec, in relation to College matters, in which he said that the Honourable John S. McDonald assures me that he is fully with us on the University Question. The Honourable M. H. Foley says he is resolved that, so far as he is concerned, we shall have a liberal and permanent support for Victoria College. I have not seen Mr. Alexander Morris, but he is with us, but nothing can be done just now.

July 30th, 1862. Moved by the Reverend S. D. Rice, seconded by Reverend Wellington Jeffers, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board at its meeting in May, the Bursar be also Treasurer of the Scholarship Fund.

Moved by the Reverend S. D. Rice, and seconded by the Reverend Richard Jones, That Mr. J. H. Dumble, the Reverend J. B. Aylesworth, M.D., be joint Treasurers of Victoria College for the ensuing year. Moved in Amendment by Doctor Green, and seconded by the Reverend James Spencer, That Mr. J. H. Dumble be Bursar, and Doctor J. B. Aylesworth Associate Treasurer. The Amendment was lost, and the original Resolution was then carried.

Moved by the Reverend Doctor Green, and seconded by the Reverend James Spencer, That the Reverend J. B. Aylesworth, M.D., be appointed Treasurer of the Scholarship Fund. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. J. H. Dumble, seconded by the Reverend S. D. Rice, That the Treasurer of the Scholarship Fund be authorized to deposit the Scholarship Securities with the Bank so as to aid the Treasurers in obtaining Money for the current expenses, if it be found necessary. (Carried.)

October 22nd, 1862. Moved by the Reverend Richard Jones, seconded by Doctor C. M. Cameron, That an Agent be appointed to enter at once upon the work of collecting the Scholarship notes now due to the College, and also to procure subscriptions for the purpose of paying off the College debt. (Carried.)

Moved by Mr. J. H. Dumble, and seconded by the Reverend Wellington Jeffers, That one-half of the amount subscribed shall be payable when the sum of \$30,000 shall have been subscribed, and the remainder at the expiration of one year from that time. (Carried.)

Moved by the Reverend James Spencer, seconded by the Reverend S. S. Nelles, and carried, That Doctor J. B. Aylesworth be Agent of the College.

Moved by the Reverend James Spencer, seconded by the Reverend Wellington Jeffers and carried, That the Salary of the Agent for the present year be Seven hundred dollars, (\$700).

Moved by the Reverend Wellington Jeffers, seconded by Mr. J. H. Dumble, That the Salary of the President of the College be Three hundred and fifty pounds, (£350), with Rooms. (Carried.)

Resolved, That Doctor E. P. Harris and Mr. William Kerr be Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts during the year.

Moved by the Reverend S. S. Nelles, seconded by the Reverend G. R. Sanderson, and carried, That Doctors Ryerson and Wood, the Reverend Wellington Jeffers, and the Mover be a Committee to prepare, on behalf of the Board, a Memorial to the Legislature on the subject of University Reform.

Resolved, That Doctor J. B. Aylesworth be directed to take steps to secure the Land belonging to the College in Marmora.

The Board read a Letter and a Resolution from the Financial District Meeting of the Kingston District, in relation to University Reform, and it was moved by the Reverend Doctor Nelles, seconded by Doctor Ryerson, and carried, that the Letter and Resolution be referred to the Conference Special Committee.

GOVERNOR AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT OF THE HAMILTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Session which has just closed has been characterized by great concord and harmony in our domestic circle. The Health of all in the College has been remarkably preserved, so that we have had no case of serious illness, and but few that required even medical attendance. Our domestic Worship, consisting of reading the Scriptures, Singing and Prayer, has been strictly attended to Morning and Evening, with becoming reverence by all in the House; and, in many instances, especially on the Sabbath, an unusual measure of Divine influence has been enjoyed, thus giving us the most unmistakable evidence "that God was with us." The young Ladies boarding in the College have regularly attended Public Worship every Sabbath in the Churches selected for them by their Parents, unless excused on account of illness.

Fifty-five were registered as attendants upon the Wesleyan Ministry, thirty-three of whom have been meeting in Class. . . Eight have been entered as Members of the Episcopalian, or Church of England, and one as a Member of the Free Presbyterian Church. In addition to attending to Church twice every Sabbath, when the weather would permit, unless excused on account of illness, every Student boarding in the College has been required to attend the Bible Class on Sabbath afternoon.

Thus we have been labouring to meet the expectations which were raised, and to redeem the pledges that were given at the opening of the College last September, videlicet:—That a sound Religious influence should pervade every department of the College, but, especially, the domestic department. In concluding this Report, you will allow me to say, in entering upon the duties of the office which I have held, I very soon found I had not only a comparatively new, but a very difficult and delicate task to perform, a task which would require much patience and forbearance, as well as firmness, and in humble dependence upon God, I have endeavoured faithfully to discharge my duty, and must say that I am thankful for the measure of success that has crowned our labours.

The Institution is now fairly before the Country as an acknowledged fact. The efficiency and excellency of which will have to be judged of by its work. Present results I think are such as cannot fail to inspire hope for the future.

HAMILTON, May 29th, 1862.

RICHARD JONES, Governor and Chaplain.

II. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND) REPRESENTING QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND).

May 26th, 1862. The Synod elected the Reverend Doctors Urquhart and Machar to be Trustees of Queen's College, in accordance with the Royal Charter, and instructed the Clerk to intimate this election to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, that their names may be placed at the top of the list of Clerical Trustees.

The Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College having been read, it was moved by Mr. Campbell (Nottawasaga), seconded by the Reverend Doctor Mathieson, and passed unanimously, that the Report now read be received; that the Synod record their high gratification at the many evidences of increased efficiency which it discloses, more especially at the facts, that there has been during the past Session so marked an increase of Students in the Theological Faculty, and that several new Scholarships have been founded by the munificence of private benefactors; and resolve to regard these evidences of extended usefulness as a renewed call to more generous support of this Institution throughout the Church, and more fervent prayer in its behalf.

The Report of the Trustees of Queen's College, having been called for, was read by the Principal. It was moved by the Reverend J. H. McKerras, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, and passed unanimously, that the Report be received; that the Synod record their high gratification at the many evidences furnished thereby of increased

efficiency, more especially at the fact that the number of graduates and of students sent forth from the Divinity Hall considerably exceeds that of any former year; and resolve to regard these evidences of extended usefulness as a renewed call to more generous support of this Institution throughout the Church, and more fervent prayer in its behalf.

Statutes numbered 18, 19, 55 and 109 of Queen's University and College were submitted to the Synod for approval. It was agreed that these matters be referred to the Examining Committee to be appointed to-morrow.

The Synod proceeded to the election of three Trustees of Queen's College in room of the Reverends Robert Burnet, Duncan Morrison and Professor Williamson. It was moved by Mr. Creighton, and seconded by the Reverend Doctor Cook, That the Reverends George Bell, Duncan Morrison and Doctor Williamson be chosen. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Snodgrass, and seconded by Mr. Mann, That the Reverends George Bell, Duncan Morrison and Kenneth McLennan be elected. The motion was carried by a vote of 31 to 16, and the Moderator declared accordingly. From this decision Doctor Mathieson dissented, because it is illegal for a Professor of Queen's College to act as a Trustee; to which dissent Mr. Mann adhered.

It was moved by Principal Leitch, and seconded by the Reverend Doctor Mathieson, That the Synod remit to a Committee, consisting of Judge Malloch, Convener, the Honourable Alexander Morris, and Judge Logie, the consideration of the question of whether a Professor of Queen's College can legally be elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and that they be requested to report to next Meeting of Synod. The motion passed by vote of 37 to 21.

Numbers 18, 19, 55 and 109 of the Statutes of Queen's University were read and approved of, and the Moderator and Clerk were instructed to attach their signatures to them.

There was read a Report of Judge Malloch, Judge Logie, and the Honourable Alexander Morris, a Committee appointed to consider whether a Professor of Queen's College can be legally elected a member of the Board of Trustees, stating that it is their unanimous opinion that a Professor cannot be legally appointed to act as both a Professor and a Trustee. The Report was ordered to be kept in retentis.

The Synod proceeded to the election of Three Trustees of Queen's University, in room of Reverends John McMorine, Doctor Mathieson, and Doctor Cook, who retired according to the requirements of the Charter. Doctor Mathieson and Mr. McMorine were re-elected, and the Reverend Archibald Walker was elected in room of Doctor Cook, who declined re-election.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

February 19th, 1862. A Bond to the College by the Honourable Alexander Campbell was read to create a Scholarship of the value of £20 to be called the Campbell Scholarship, and to be awarded in rotation every year for the ensuing five years to a Scholar in each of the Newburgh, Bath and Kingston County Grammar Schools, who shall, upon examination, be adjudged the most proficient in the subjects of Matriculation, and shall, thereafter, enter as a Student of the First year in the University of Queen's College.

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved that the warmest thanks of the Trustees be returned to the Honourable Mr. Campbell for his kind and judicious liberality in the creation of the above Scholarship, and that an extract of this Minute be communicated to him by the Secretary.

The Trustees, having heard the Report of the Committee on the Union of Schools, agreed to the union of the College and Grammar School on the following conditions:

First. That the Trustees of the County Grammar School make good all engagements with the Teachers of the Preparatory School.

Second. That the Senatus, Academicus of Queen's College be requested to act as visitors of the County Grammar School.

Third. That the College continue their grant of £75 currency on the condition that it be applied to the founding of Scholarships from the city common Schools to the County Grammar School.

Fourth. That the College grant £30 currency annually, to be applied to the founding of three Scholarships from the Grammar School to Queen's College.

Fifth. That the Masters and Pupils of the Preparatory School be transferred to the Grammar School as soon as the Trustees can make suitable arrangements.

February 22nd, 1862. The Principal reported from Committee on Union of Schools that the conditions proposed by the Board of Trustees of Queen's College had been acceded to by the Trustees of the Kingston County Grammar School, and that arrangements had been made for transferring the Teachers and Pupils of the Preparatory School to the County Grammar School Building.

March 19th, 1862. The Secretary was authorized to lease the Premises lately occupied as the Preparatory School to the Board of Common School Trustees for one year for £25 rent.

The Principal having brought under the notice of the Board the subject of Law Lectures in the University being taken as a substitute for attending at Terms in Toronto, was authorized to prepare and submit at next Meeting of the Board a Memorial to the Law Society on the subject.

The Principal, the Reverends Doctors Machar and Williamson, were appointed a Committee to consider the plan of a general affiliation of the several Universities of the Province, with a view to further action on the subject.

April 15th, 1862. The Principal submitted the Draft of a Memorial to the Law Society upon the subject of Law Lectures in the University being taken as a substitute for attending at Terms in Toronto, which was approved and ordered to be transmitted to the Law Society.

The Principal stated fully to the Board the nature of his visits to Toronto in connection with the University Question and of the views he had given in to the University Commissioners; thereupon it was moved by Mr. John Paton, seconded by Mr. Cameron, and,—

Resolved, That the Principal, the Reverend Doctors Williamson and Machar, be appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, embodying these views, and that the Memorial be printed and circulated.

April 16th, 1862. The vacancy in the Chair of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy having been brought to the notice of the Board, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Principal be requested to recommend a suitably qualified Person to fill the office. That, while the Board have not the power to depute their constitutional rights to the Principal, yet the Members present pledge themselves to give the fullest weight to his recommendation. That the Salary of the Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be the same as at present, videlicet, \$1,500 per annum, and that the expense of the new Professor in removing to Kingston shall be defrayed by the Board.

August 11th, 1862. The Secretary read a Letter from Mr. Simon S. Lawrie, Secretary to General Assembly's Colonial Committee, dated Edinburgh, 14th of May, 1862, acknowledging the receipt of the Annual Report of the Trustees of this Institution; expressing the satisfaction of the Committee therewith; and authorizing the Secretary to the Board to draw on him for £350 sterling. The Secretary reported that he had acknowledged the receipt of this Letter; advised Mr. Lawrie of his having drawn on him for the amount stated, payable to the order of the Treasurer; and conveyed the thanks of the Trustees to the Committee for their continued liberality to the College.

A letter from Mr. John May, of date 11th of August, 1862, was read in reference to his resignation of the appointment of Head Master of the Kingston County Grammar School; also extract from proceedings at Meeting of Trustees of the Kingston County Grammar School held on the 9th instant.

The Trustees, having heard the Letter and extract read, and considering that their relations to, and arrangements with, the Grammar School continue unchanged, express their regret at the sudden resignation of Mr. May, late Head Master.

September 8th, 1862. A communication from Mr. J. George Hodgins, of Toronto, was read, requesting information regarding Queen's College to embodied in a forthcoming Publication upon the Educational Institutions of the Province. The Reverend Doctor Williamson was requested to prepare and submit to the Board a reply to the communication.

October 9th, 1862. The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Murray of his appointment and send him extracts, of Minute of appointment; to advise the Principal of Mr. Murray's appointment and to communicate to Mr. Crombie that Mr. Murray is the successful Candidate for the vacant Chair.

STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, 1862.

The terms of the original Despatch of the Duke of Portland in 1797, communicating the intention of His Majesty George III. to set apart a portion of the Crown Lands for the purposes of a Higher Education in Upper Canada, expressly declare the object of the University Endowment to be for the establishment, not of a University, or College, but of Universities, or "Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature," (that is, than the Grammar Schools just before mentioned and provided for,) "for the promotion of Religious and moral learning, and the study of the Arts and Sciences."*

These are the express terms, let it be remembered, of the Original Despatch, in conformity with which a Grant from the Crown of upwards of 250,000 acres was placed in 1798 at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature as the public University Endowment for Upper Canada,—and they were employed with a far sighted wisdom. In a region of vast extent, the centralization of a higher education, and the monopoly of the public means for its diffusion by one locality, and for the benefit of a few, are as opposed to the real interests of the Country, as they are the very reverse of what was designed by the original Grant.

Nevertheless by the influence of certain parties at the time, to which we need not here further advert, the disposal of this Endowment was taken out of the hands of the Provincial Legislature, and a deed of Endowment of the whole 226,000 acres of University Lands, (the number of Acres having been reduced by exchange for Crown Lands more valuable and available at the time), was obtained in January, 1828, in favour of King's College alone, for which a Charter had been granted through the same influence in the previous year. This proceeding, as well as the Charter itself, which was of the most exclusive character, gave universal dissatisfaction. That Charter was, therefore, after a ten years' struggle, amended to a certain extent by the Provincial Act, on Charter, of 1837.

As the Charter of 1837, however, made no change in the appropriation of the Endowment, and left the management of the University very much as before, general dissatisfaction still continued. Two Bills were at different periods brought before Parliament for a farther amendment of the Charter. One of these was unsuccessful. The other, brought in by the Honourable William H. Draper, and which provided for the Incorporation of the several Chartered Colleges in the Province, as integral parts of one University, and for the Endowment of each out of the public University Fund,

*See page 17 of the First Volume of this Documentary History.

was approved of by all the leading Denominations of Upper Canada. It was, however, interrupted in its course by the abrupt termination of the Session of Parliament which preceded the advent of the party of the Honourable Robert Baldwin to power.

A Bill was, thereafter, brought in by Mr. Baldwin himself in 1849, twelve years after the amended Charter of 1837. That Bill was passed, and changed entirely the Constitution of the University by establishing one University College of Toronto of a wholly secular kind, strictly excluding from within its walls all Divine Worship, or public Prayers, but providing for the affiliation to it of the other Chartered Colleges, none of which, however, were to receive any portion of the Public Endowment, while they were to give up their right of conferring Degrees, and to become merely Theological Colleges, or Halls.

As might have been foreseen, still greater dissatisfaction, if possible, than before was created by the Act of 1849, and none of the other Colleges did affiliate. It was found necessary, therefore, to amend that Act by the present University Act of 1853, brought in by the Honourable Francis Hincks. By that Act, the University is declared to be separate, and distinct, from the College of Toronto, or any other College, and provision is made for the Incorporation of other Colleges in the University, and for their receiving a portion of the "Surplus" of the public University Funds for their support.

In consequence of the objectionable nature of some of the provisions of the Act of 1853 itself, and the means which have been employed to defeat its intent, none of these objects have been carried into practical effect. Such, however, undoubtedly were the purposes for which it was framed, and passed into a law. This is proved by the testimony of at least three of the members of the Administration of Mr. Hincks, by whom it was brought before the Provincial Parliament,—by the Preamble of the Act, which fully declares the desirableness of different University Colleges in a growing, and widely extended, Country,—by its express provisions for the separation of the University from the College of Toronto, and by the Fifty-fourth Section explicitly recognising the right of the other Chartered Colleges to a share in the Surplus of the Endowment for the diffusion of a higher education, and providing that the whole Surplus Funds should be set apart to aid in their support. Nay more, in order that there might be as large a surplus as possible for the support of other Colleges, the Faculties of Law and Medicine were abolished in University College, Toronto, which was, thenceforth, to consist of only one Faculty, the Faculty of Arts,—and the sum for building purposes for University College was expressly limited to what was necessary for "improvements" on, or "additions" to the ample Buildings then in existence. In this way, it was naturally expected, that out of a revenue, amounting at that time to nearly £16,000 a year, and which, by the sale of many thousand Acres of valuable Lands still remaining of the Original Grant might be yet vastly increased, a very large sum indeed would, after providing for the support of the Faculty of Arts in University College, Toronto, remain over for the support of the other chartered Colleges of the Country.

If further proof be necessary of the purpose of the Act of 1853 in this respect, it is enough to state that it was begun at first in some measure fairly, and according to its intention, to be carried into effect, before other evil influences had begun to work and make it a dead letter. Accordingly at the end of the first year after its being passed, notwithstanding the enormous sum even then absorbed by University College, Toronto, and the extraordinary payment of a year's salary to the Professors of Law and Medicine, as a compensation for the doing away of these Faculties in University College, a surplus of £6,400 was set aside "to be appropriated by Parliament to the support of other Academical Institutions"; and there it still remains.

The Act of 1853 did not, indeed, take the simple and statesmanlike ground taken in the Bill already alluded to for the settlement of the University Question. brought in by the Honourable Mr. Draper, which clearly and explicitly provided for the incor-

poration of the different Colleges as integral parts of one University, and for the participation of each in the public University Fund, and which, in these its leading features, is, we are persuaded, the only settlement of the question which will generally satisfy the Country, and effectually promote the wider diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge. The Act of 1853 was very far, therefore, from being a satisfactory settlement; but, such as it was, it ought certainly to have been faithfully and honestly carried out. It has not, however, been so, and any professional man, any candid person, be he of what profession, or persuasion, he may, who compares its provisions with its practical working, and with the proceedings of those entrusted with the carrying of it into operation, will say, that it has not been so, and that both the spirit and the letter of the Law have been violated.

1. In the first place, one of the main objects of the Act 1853, as stated in its title, and provided by its enactments, was the separation of the University proper from University College, or any other affiliated College, and, in conformity with this its design, the Senate at first was composed of persons of eminence of various persuasions and professions, and comprised only one Professor of the University College, Toronto. Now, however, there are in the Senate, the governing body of the University, no less than four Professors of that College, and a number of their own Graduates, among the rest, the Principal of Upper Canada College. Four others are Ministers of the Free Church, and Independents, in Toronto, whose Students receive tuition in the undergraduate Classes free, besides Scholarships at University College, and who, therefore, on all occasions side with its Professors; and of the others, seven, or, eight, are non-resident, and cannot, if they would, attend the Meeting of the Senate. The result is, that, the quorum of the Senate being only five, the control of the whole affairs of the University is now in the hands of University College and its Professors. Instead, therefore, of the University being wholly separate and distinct, as was expressly designed by the Act, the University and University College are now virtually one and the same.

2. The Surplus Income was, by the University Act of 1853, to be reserved every year for the support of other Colleges. In the year immediately after the passing of that Act, a surplus of £6,400, as has been already mentioned, was set apart for that purpose, and had the funds been faithfully and economically managed, a still larger amount ought to have remained over every year from the yearly increasing Revenue. No surplus, however, with the exception of £500 additional, has since been permitted to accrue, out of an average Revenue of upwards of £15,000 a year, although supporting only a single Faculty of Arts, and, in order that no such surplus might accrue in University College, a system of the most lavish and unwarrantable Expenditure has been resorted to at the instigation of certain Professors of University College. Nay, more, these Professors have openly declared their purpose practically to disregard and defeat the intent of the 54th Section of the University Act altogether, as they have hitherto done. Although, therefore, the annual Income of the present University of Toronto,—reduced as it has been, and small as is the return from Fees of Students (\$226).—is now upwards of £13,500, and will certainly by the sale of the Lands yet unsold even after retaining fifty Acres round the present Buildings, ere long rise to £20,000 a year, and, in all probability, much more; there is every reason to believe that the result will be the same, so long as things remain as they are.

Without entering into details on this subject, which may be found in the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the University, in the Appendices to the Journals of the House of Assembly, and in the Report of the last University Commission, it may be sufficient to state one or two leading facts from which we may form some idea of the rest. Take, for example, the Bursar's Office. The expenses of that Office alone, for the collection and management of the University Funds, have been on an average as great as the whole Expenditure of Queen's College, with ten Professors,

and greater than that of either Trinity, or Victoria, College.* Take again the whole Annual Expenditure of the University Fund, by which a single Faculty in a single College of Toronto has hitherto been maintained, and it will be found nearly to equal all the Annual Expenditures put together of the other seven principal Chartered Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, most of them with their Faculties complete, giving as thorough an education, and with ten times more students. If the Preparatory Schools in connection with these different Institutions be taken into account, the expenses of the University of Toronto and its preparatory department will be found to be upwards of £2,000 a year more than those of all the others. This has been conclusively proved, and will be seen by any one who examines the statistics in the public returns.

3. The only authority given by the Act for expenditure for building purposes, is to the following effect: page 57, "The Governor in Council may authorize such permanent improvements and additions to the buildings (then in existence,) on the said property as may be necessary for the purposes of the said Institutions respectively, and may direct the cost thereof to be paid out of the Permanent Fund aforesaid, hereby made applicable to the support of the institution for the purposes of which the improvement or addition is made." This is the sole authority in the Act for any expenditure on buildings. The buildings here referred to were almost new, having been erected in 1843, a few years before, had cost £20,000, while the laying out of the grounds around them cost £10,000 more, and this clause of the Act expressly limits the expenditure from the permanent fund for building purposes to "additions" and "improvements" on these buildings then in existence. Yet, in defiance of this provision of the statute, these costly buildings have been altogether abandoned, new buildings have been erected on a totally different site at a further enormous expense of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Not only, therefore, has the annual income which was required by the Act to be devoted, first, to the economical defraying of "current expenses," and next to the formation of a surplus fund, been illegally squandered and frittered away, but the permanent capital has been illegally and deeply encroached upon, to the lasting injury of the higher educational interests of the Province, by this vast and unwarranted expenditure on totally new buildings.

The express design and provisions of the University Act of 1853, having been thus openly violated and defeated, the people of Canada, for whose benefit the public University Funds were set apart, are under the necessity of having recourse to the Provincial Parliament, in order that, a thorough investigation of the whole matter having been made, that Act may be reviewed and amended, of which the practical working has been, while it contemplates one University, altogether distinct from any one Collegiate Institution, to merge the University into the University College of Toronto, and, while it contemplates several Colleges, to foster one College alone.

Queen's, Victoria and Trinity Colleges, as they have already shewn, and the whole population of Upper Canada, with the exception of interested parties bent on the maintenance of the present system of things, (and who will make all the louder noise the smaller their numbers) will hail with satisfaction any plan of settlement, either with, or without, the incorporation of the different Colleges in one University of Upper Canada, which shall give for the support of secular education in each a just share of a Fund which was intended for all, and shall tend best to promote a fair and generous rivalry between them, and to diffuse more widely the benefits of Academic instruction throughout the Land.

For the cause, therefore, of a higher education, as well as in justice to similar Institutions, which, as yet comparatively unaided, have done much for the advancement of learning as the enormously endowed University College of Toronto, or more,—let all unite in applying by petition on the subject without delay to the present Ses-

*The subject of the Expenditure of the Bursar's Office was brought under the notice of the Government, and the Bursar in reply, states that he is allowed sole control of his office and of his subordinates. He will be able to reduce its expense.

sion of Parliament, assured, that unless a Legislative Enactment is to be nullified, and set at nought with impunity, the Legislature will take immediate and effectual measures for remedying the evils of which the people of Canada have just reason to complain, and for finally settling this important question in a wise and equitable manner.

LETTERS ON THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION TO DOCTOR RYERSON BY THE PRINCIPAL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY.

I. I have learned that the University of Toronto has recently recommended for affiliation with it of several Institutions. . . . What we aim at is a system of affiliated Colleges with equal means of Instruction. . . . Would you have the goodness to let me know the nature of the Institutions which have been recommended by the Senate for affiliation.* I have in the meantime written to the Attorney General asking delay, so that we may reconsider the matter. I have also written to him representing that as now the Affiliated Colleges are to take part in the management of the University, it is right that we should have more Members. It is unfair that Members from University College should so greatly preponderate.

The objection of Doctor McCaul to our Colleges being legally affiliated is, I am persuaded, not satisfactory. Affiliation is like the electoral franchise, or privilege, which we may take advantage of, or not, as we please. The University Act of 1853 has affiliated us,—that is, it has conferred upon our Students the privilege of graduating, if they please, in the University of Toronto, but the graduation implies two conditions altogether apart from affiliation. *First*, the Student must submit to examination. *Second*, he must provide Certificates that he has attended a certain Curriculum. But these are things quite distinct from affiliation, affiliation implies no engagement on the part of the Affiliated Bodies. When the University of London affiliated the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, these Colleges did not come under any obligation to teach any prescribed Course. It is important to have this fact established, as, if we are affiliated, then our Students are entitled to Scholarships, although they come under no obligation to graduate at University College. I have submitted the matter to the Honourable Alexander Campbell for his legal opinion. I have also asked his opinion as to the legality of Degrees without a course of Instruction in some Affiliated College.

If we can only carry our Resolution as to the number of continuous Sessions of the Senate, I think our way is clear to a thorough reform, and we may save the reputation of the higher education in Canada. Mr. McDonald seemed to be of the opinion that our actions in the Senate would greatly strengthen his hands in dealing with University College and its Revenues.

KINGSTON, 21st January, 1862.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

II. I have received yours of the 24th instant† and have succeeded in securing a Substitute for the Public Meeting at Montreal. I intend, therefore, to be at the Meeting here on the 30th.

I have received an Answer from the Attorney General, who says that the Government has the subject of an increase of the Senate Members under consideration.

I am glad that you take the view that we are, by the University Act of 1853, affiliated, although it is not very agreeable to have inferior Institutions put on the same level. Under a new Statute the matter, of course, would be put right, but, under the present Act, although they have no right to be represented in the Senate, they would urge their affiliation as a claim.

*By reference to the Report of the University Commissioners, it will be seen that the senate have recommended for affiliation with the University of Toronto "should be those which adopt a common Curriculum prescribed by a general University Board, which submit their Students for simultaneous examination by Examiners appointed by such Board, and should have an adequate staff of Professors for giving Instruction in the Curriculum."

†I have not been able to secure copies of Doctor Ryerson's Replies to Doctor Leitch's Letters, so that cannot insert them here.—*Editor*.

I find that the University Commissioners do not seem to have practically any policy; and, unless they have, they cannot make their Report of much value. A mass of Statutes without any definite purpose will not be of much value. The Reverend Doctor Fuller stated to me that £5,000 would, in his estimation, be enough for University College. I have written to Mr. Nelles and he is of the same opinion. This is quite enough if the fancy Professorships are abolished, only four or five retained to complete a curriculum of Arts. Five Professorships at £600 each would be £3,000, and two thousand would be sufficient to provide accommodation and all other expenses. I fear that if the present scale be kept there will be no surplus, our only hope apparently is the reduction of the Staff.

It is all important that your measure as to having only two Sessions should be carried. This is more important than the paying of expenses. I am to remain in Toronto till Saturday night, when I leave for Port Hope. If the Meeting be adjourned till Saturday, I hope it will be held in the forenoon, so that I may be able to attend.

27th January, 1862.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

III. In communicating with Provost Whitaker and Bishop Strachan, I learned that a modification of our plan of affiliation, suggested in the report of my speech at the Kingston University Meeting, would remove their objections to affiliation, and secure their support. It is simply to give a guarantee for a uniform standard of education, without giving up our University powers. This may be done by an affiliation of Universities, as in Scotland, where each retains its University powers; in this case, each University gives Degrees, but then there is a Board above the Universities, which requires that there shall be a sufficient staff of Professors and course of instruction, and also prescribes the mode of Examination and the appointing of Examiners. This Board is in fact like the University of Scotland, and, if such a Board was agreed upon here, it might be called the University of Upper Canada. The University of the State of New York is of the same nature. There would be still one University, and one uniform system. I told the Bishop that we were quite willing to accept the lower affiliation,—or the affiliation of all the Colleges in one University, but that the higher would be more in accordance with the wishes of our people, and he seemed ready to enter heartily into the scheme of affiliation were the above modifications conceded. I should like very much to know whether this modification might be conceded without injuring our position. The Bishop's hearty co-operation would be very valuable, but it is all important that those who have hitherto taken the most active part should act in concert. I would not think of urging this point if you thought the Methodist Church would not approve. Mr. Macdonald is not in favour of the lower affiliation. He leans strongly to each University retaining its own individuality and independence. In Scotland, it was attempted to affiliate the various Colleges to one University, but it was resisted by all of them, and the only alternative was to secure a uniform standard by a general Board, whose function was to test, not the Students, but the Colleges. If the plan of higher affiliation were carried out, University College would require to have University powers like other Colleges. It would be important that the Reverend Doctor Nelles and yourself coincided in our suggestions. As far as I can learn, there are no parties more indisposed to accept the lower affiliation than the Professors of University College. They would very gladly be let alone, and not disturbed by the interference of other Colleges. I feel, however, that I am groping in the dark, and need your larger experience to lead the way.

I am glad to say that all is satisfactorily arranged about our Grammar School here. A new Board has been elected and all have been arranged to meet our wishes. We are to connect the Common Schools and the Grammar Schools of the County with our College, by means of Scholarships to be competed for at the Public Examinations. Mr. Campbell and others have liberally come forward to found Scholarships. I have

not had an opportunity before of narrowly examining the School system of Canada—and I cannot but express my feelings of admiration of the whole system. We only require a right University system to put the top story on the structure.

KINGSTON, 11th February, 1862.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

IV. The following are the points of agreement with the Bishop:—

1. That there shall be a general University Board.
2. That each College, at present possessed of University powers, retain its power of conferring Degrees, but that Degrees shall be conferred only on such Students as shall pass an examination of Examiners appointed by the General University Board.
3. The Examination for Degrees to be at the seat of each College
4. That each College adopt a Curriculum sanctioned by the General University Board.
5. That Degrees be conferred on only such Students as pass through a regular course of attendance, to be prescribed by the General University Board.
6. That the Endowment of each College be fixed and permanent.
7. That the General University Board consist of the Heads of Colleges, the Chief Superintendent of Education, and three, or four, Members appointed by Government.
8. The Religious Instruction of each College not to be interfered with.

You will observe that the essential points for which we have contended are conceded.

KINGSTON, 17th February, 1862.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

V. I had written, suggesting that you might be disposed to draft a Bill to settle the University Question. . . . It has occurred to me, however, that your Draft Bill of 1860, with necessary alterations, might be of great service. Its principles were very similar to those which we now propose carrying out, and a few alterations might be all that would be necessary. We all feel that it would be desirable that the Bill should be brought in under Government auspices, and all that we want to do is merely to save time and leave no excuse to Government for delay. I write then merely to ask if your Draft Bill might be used as the basis of a new Bill, the suggestions of the Commissioners to be embodied in it. I understand that the Government will be very glad if we let them be for some time yet, but we all feel that it is a favourable conjunction that may never return.

I hope it may be in your power to go to Quebec and lend your powerful aid. We are very inexperienced in the matter, and unless you are present, some very grave blunder may be committed. If you carried through this matter it would be the top stone to the fabric to which you have devoted your valuable life, which I trust may yet be long spared.

I have a copy of your Draft Bill, of 1860, so that all that is necessary is your permission to use it.

KINGSTON, April 22nd, 1862.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

III. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, REPRESENTING TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRINITY COLLEGE COUNCIL.

February 18th, 1862. The Reverend W. B. Lauder, LL.B., was named by the Bishop Elect of the Diocese of Ontario, (and nominated by the Bishop of Toronto,) as one of the Members of the Council from that Diocese, who subscribed the usual declarations and took his seat.

The Provost moved that the thanks of the Corporation be sent to the Reverend Doctor Adam Townley, the Reverend J. Godfrey and the Honourable James Gordon, for Books; to the Reverend Doctor William McMurray also for Books. (Carried.)

With respect to the Rule as to Residence, it was,—

Resolved, That Professors of the College, who are Members of Council, together with the Honourable G. W. Allan and the Reverend Doctor T. B. Fuller, be a Committee to consider and Report upon the suggestion of the Provost on the subject of the non-residence of Scholars.

A Letter was read from Mr. Andrew Pettit, as to "Pettit Scholarship" when it was,—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Corporation be communicated to Mr. Andrew Pettit, the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mary Young Pettit, for the donation of Four Shares of Upper Canada Bank Stock, bequeathed by her to Trinity College.

Resolved, That the Corporate Seal be attached to a Release to the Honourable P. M. Vankoughnet of the Covenant in his Mortgage to Mr. Lount, assigned to Doctor Burnside, and by him assigned to the College, on his surrendering the Lands in Essa, therein mentioned. Also to a Release to Mr. J. L. Robinson of Lots Number 1 and part of Number 2 on his plan of the Land sold to him on the Garrison Reserve, in exchange for Lots 10 and 13 on said Plan from the effect of his Mortgage to the College.

Resolved, That the Deed of Mr. H. A. Joseph to the College of Lot Number 11 on the north side of Sydenham Street, Yorkville, be accepted, in lieu of his Bond to the College for £50.

Resolved, That the transfer of Mr. Salter Vankoughnet of 18 Shares of the Stock of the British American Insurance Company to Mr. G. P. Ridout on account of the debt due by the College to Messieurs Ridout, Bond and Company, producing \$263.25 be accepted as in full of Mr. Vankoughnet's debt to the College.

(NOTE. Here follow certain proceedings of the College Council, in regard to the doctrinal teachings of the Provost, which I do not insert.)

A Letter was read from Mr. J. L. Robinson, resigning his seat as a Member of the Council.

An Extract was read from the Will of the late Mr. John H. Pettit, giving certain Funds towards the Endowment of a Scholarship, to be called "The Pettit Scholarship."

Resolved, That the same be acknowledged to the Executors.

Resolved, That, in consideration of the illness of the Reverend Abraham Nelles' Son, which obliged him to leave College soon after the middle of his last Term, a reduction be made of one-half of the College Fees for that Term.

Resolved, That Fifteen dollars per annum be paid to Mr. George McPherson, Reeve of Enniskillen, for taking care of the College Lands in that Township.

May 21st, 1862. A Letter was read from Mr. J. W. G. Whitney, proposing to act as Agent in effecting sales of College Lands at a Commission of one and one-quarter per cent. on the amount of the sales.

Ordered, That his proposal be accepted.

The Land Committee reported on the matter of Mr. James L. Robinson's purchase from the College, when it was,—

Ordered, That the Report be adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to take into consideration the matter of the Prince of Wales' Prize be authorized to complete their scheme.

Several Letters in regard to the controversy between the Bishop of Huron and the Provost Whittaker in regard to the latter's alleged erroneous teaching in Trinity College, was laid before the Board.

July 1st, 1862. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the distribution and terms of Scholarships, and any changes that may be desirable in the Examination in Arts. The Committee to consist of the Provost, the Professors, Mr. Allan, the Reverends Doctor Fuller and Mr. Givins.

Resolved, That from, and after, October next, before any Student is admitted to residence, or Lecture, he must produce a Certificate from the Bursar's Office of his fees for the preceding term having been arranged with that Office.

Resolved, That a stringent Circular be addressed to the Parents, or Guardians, of all Students whose Dues are in arrears, urging the imperative necessity of immediate payment being made; and that they be, at the same time, notified of the Rules of the College with regard to the manner in which Dues should be paid.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider the means of reducing the Expenditure of the College; and that it consist of the following Members: The Provost, the Vice Provost, the Reverend Edwin Hatch, Doctor Fuller and Mr. Harman, to report at the next Meeting.

August 21st, 1862. The Bishop of Toronto nominated the Reverend J. G. Geddes as a Member of the Corporation from his Diocese, in the place of Mr. J. L. Robinson, resigned. Mr. Geddes subscribed the usual declaration and took his seat.

The Bursar read a Letter from Professor Hatch, resigning his Professorship in the College, when it was,—

Resolved, That the resignation of Professor Hatch be accepted,—such resignation to take effect from the date of his Letter, and not by the time named by him; the Corporation not recognizing his right to anticipate the period when his engagement with the College shall end.

Resolved, That a Memorial be prepared to the Governor-General-in-Council, under the seal of the Corporation, praying that this College may be included in the Estimates submitted to the Legislature during the next Session, for a sum equal to that granted to other Collegiate Institutions in Upper Canada, and that such Grant may be retrospective as to the year 1862; and that such Memorial be presented to the Governor-in-Council by any Members of the Council of this College, who may be at the seat of Government before, or at, the next Meeting of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Provost be authorized to make a provisional arrangement with the Reverend John Ambery for the delivery of Classical Lectures during the academical year, and that the remuneration for such Lectures shall be Four hundred dollars, provided that such arrangement be not inconsistent with the position at present occupied by Mr. Ambery.

Resolved, That the vacancy on the retrenchment Committee, caused by the resignation of Mr. Hatch, be filled by the appointment of the Honourable J. G. Spragge, as a Member of said Committee.

September 26th, 1862. A Letter from the Reverend Edwin Hatch was read, when it was,—

Resolved, That Mr. Hatch be informed that the Corporation adheres to the Resolution accepting his resignation, already communicated to him by the Bursar, and that the privileges attached to the Office he held have terminated with the acceptance of his resignation.

Resolved, That the Reverend John Ambery be requested to accept the office of Classical Examiner during the period for which he has been engaged as Lecturer.

Letter was read from the Bishop, intimating that he had appointed Mr. Thomas Street, the Reverend T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., the Reverend William McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., the Reverend Saltern Givins, the Reverend J. G. Geddes, M.A., to be Members of the College Council for the Diocese of Toronto.

Resolved, That it be entered on the Minutes that on Wednesday, the 24th instant, His Excellency Viscount Monck, Governor General of British America, visited Trinity College, and Addresses were presented to him by the Bishop of Toronto on behalf of the Corporation, and by the Reverend the Provost on behalf of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University. The Addresses and answer were as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor-General of British North America, etcetera.

May it please Your Excellency:

The Corporation of Trinity College, represented by its Members here present, gladly welcomes Your Excellency within the walls of this College, which Her Most Gracious Majesty has, by her Royal Letters Patent, invested with the powers and privileges of a University.

The College now founded for the purpose of securing to that large proportion of the Youth of this Province, who are Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, the benefit of an Education based upon the Religious principles of that Church, and hallowed by the observance of her Religious rites. In this seeking to discharge a duty which we recognize as most binding towards Members of our own Communion, we trust that we are not imposing, but rather enhancing, the value of our labours in respect of the Community at large. We are encumbered, and are still suffering under difficulties, inseparable in a new Country from any effort like that which we have made in establishing the College, but we trust that, by the good Providence of Almighty God, our endeavours to provide a permanent and efficient System of Academical Instruction for the Children of the Church of England may be crowned with ultimate success. We beg to convey to Your Excellency the expression of our earnest desire for the prosperity of your public Administration, and for your personal and domestic happiness.

His Excellency read the following Reply:—

To the Corporation of Trinity College, Gentlemen: I thank you heartily for your Address. Belonging to the Church of England myself, I naturally see with peculiar satisfaction the efforts you are successfully making to give to all her Children the benefits of a sound Religious Education, and I gladly recognize, in your allusion to the value of your labours to the whole People, that spirit of liberality and toleration towards other Religious Bodies which I rejoice to say appears to me to be a very remarkable characteristic of the Members of all Religious Communities in this Country.

In the absence of the Chancellor, Sir John Robinson, who was prevented from severe indisposition from attending, the Provost read the Address from the University. It was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor-General of British North America, etcetera.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, beg to offer to Your Excellency our most respectful congratulation on the occasion of your first visit to the former Metropolis of Upper Canada. It is our desire to be true to the traditions of the Religious Communion, to which it is our happiness to belong, by exhibiting a steady attachment to the Civil Government under which we live, and more especially by promoting, to the utmost of our power, the permanent connection of this Province with the Mother Country. With every sentiment of loyal regard for the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and of personal respect for Your Excellency, we pray that your Administration of the Province may be conducive alike to public benefit and to your individual happiness.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

To the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Gentlemen: I feel a special pleasure in receiving an Address, welcoming me to Toronto, from the University of Trinity College. That University, founded and fostered by an eminent Prelate, whose name is known and honoured in the Anglican Communion throughout the World, has powerfully contributed, by the learning and piety of her sons, to maintain the branch of the Catholic Church, of which it is my privilege and happiness to be a Member, in its present flourishing and Religious condition. I confidently trust, Gentlemen, that your labours will not cease to be as faithful as they have hitherto been, and that the University of Trinity College will continue to send forthwith into the World, year after year, a body of Christian Priests loyal to their Country and their Queen and faithful to their Church and to their God.

October 7th, 1862. A Report from the Land Committee was read.

Letters from the Reverend Edwin Hatch were read, when it was,—

Resolved, That Mr. Hatch be informed that, without recognizing his right to any portion of the Salary for the last quarter, the Corporation is willing to pay his Salary from 1st July to the 2nd of August, the date at which his resignation was accepted, without prejudice to the right of the Corporation to resist the claim even for that portion of the quarter, if this offer is not accepted.

Mr. S. B. Harman presented a Memorial from Mr. F. J. Joseph as to his obtaining a Degree in Law, when it was,—

Resolved, That the Memorial of Mr. Joseph be referred to a Committee, to be composed of the Provost, the Vice Provost, Mr. Allan, and Mr. Harman, to report not only on the individual case, but upon the general question of the admission of the Law Graduates of the University of Toronto to *ad eundem* Degrees in this University.

The Provost read a Communication from the Reverend J. G. Armstrong, of Hawkesbury, with reference to a Memorial Prize to be given annually from the proceeds of a foundation for the same, according to a bequest of the late Mrs. Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, when it was,—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Corporation be given, through the Reverend J. G. Armstrong, to the friends of the deceased Mrs. Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, for the handsome Endowment for the Memorial Prize which has been presented to Trinity College, and which is accepted on the terms submitted by the Provost.

The Committee appointed to receive the statement of the Bishop of Huron of objections made to the doctrines contained in the three Letters of the Provost, and also his answers thereto, reported that they had received such statement and answers, and laid the same on the Table.

With respect to Doctor McMurray proceeding to England it was,—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Corporation it is advisable that means should be adopted to make the financial position of this College known among the friends of the Church in the British Isles, and that the Reverend Doctor William McMurray be requested to proceed to England at an early day.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to be composed of the Provost, Doctor Fuller, and Messieurs Allan and Harman and Doctor Bovell, to prepare a statement of the affairs of the College, and a form of Circular, to be used by Doctor McMurray during his Mission.

October 21st, 1862. The Committee appointed to prepare Statement for the Reverend Doctor McMurray's visit to England, Reported, when it was,—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee appointed at the last Meeting to prepare a Circular to be used by Doctor McMurray in his Mission in England be accepted. And with respect to furnishing Funds for the expenses of Doctor McMurray, it was,—

Resolved, That arrangements be made by the Bursar with the Bank of Upper Canada for a Letter of Credit on their London Agents in favour of Doctor McMurray for the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds, towards the expenses of his Mission to England on behalf of Trinity College.

Mr. G. W. Allan brought up the account of Mr. Thomas Storm, Builder, amounting to \$5,303.65, with \$4,100.00 paid on it, leaving a balance of \$1,203.65, when it was,—

Resolved, That the balance due on account to Mr. Thomas Storm for work done at the College and the Provost's House be paid, when there are funds for the purpose, and that \$100 be now paid on the same.

November 11th, 1862. The Committee on Retrenchment reported, when the Report was read and adopted, and it was then,—

Resolved, That Mr. Allan, Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Givins be added to Committee.

Resolved, That it be an instruction to the Committee on Retrenchment, as increased in number, to bring in their Report at the Monthly Meeting in December, and also to prepare such a Resolution as it will be necessary to adopt to carry out the entire recommendations of the Committee, as included in both reports.

Resolved, That the Reverend H. J. Grasett and Mr. S. B. Harman be a Committee to select and arrange the various existing Documents, which are to form the doctrinal case, of the Provost's teachings, to be submitted to the Bishops, and to furnish a copy thereof for each Bishop.

December 2nd, 1862. Resolved, That the Corporation do hereby recommend Mr. James Alexander Henderson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario, to the Convocation of the University of Trinity College at its next Meeting, as a Candidate for the Honorary Degree of "D.C.L." and the Bursar be instructed to communicate this Resolution to Mr. Henderson.

The Committee, on the application of Mr. F. J. Joseph for a Degree, reported against the same.

The Committee on Retrenchment made their second Report, when it was,—

Resolved, That the same be received, and a copy sent to each of the Gentlemen, whose cases are alluded to in it. The said Report was as follows:—

The Committee on Retrenchment, as enlarged at the last Meeting of the Council, and desired to take into consideration the Salaries paid by the College,—with the utmost reluctance feel compelled to recommend a temporary reduction, to take effect from, and after, the 1st of July, 1863, to the extent of \$100 currency each in the case of the Reverend the Provost, and Professor Hind, and, with regard to the Reverend the Vice Provost, a similar reduction to take effect at the period when he will commence to receive the Salary of £400 sterling, a year, mentioned in the terms of his engagement. Your Committee trust that it will be seen that an imperative necessity alone compels a resort to so distasteful a recommendation, as your Committee feel that they are in duty bound to make,—and they further recommend, that the assurance be conveyed to the parties affected by it, that any reduction made in compliance with this Report will be again made up to them, as soon as the Income of the Institution will enable the same to be paid.

Resolved, In compliance with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, 1st. That, from the 1st of January next coal be supplied to Resident Students, by weight, at cost price, and that the Steward be required to keep a strict account of the Coal thus supplied.

2nd. That, from the above mentioned date, the College Laundry be discontinued, and arrangements made for the work being done out of the College, under Regulations to be approved by the College Authorities.

3rd. That, from the same date, the annual charge to resident Students be reduced, in consideration of these charges, by the sum of fifty dollars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANGLICAN SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO ON THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

At a Meeting of the Synod in June, 1862, The Reverend Doctor T. B. Fuller submitted the following Report on University Education.

The Committee, to whom was entrusted the important duty of watching the course of legislation with reference to University Education, beg leave to report—

That they had several meetings of such members of the Committee, as residing in Toronto, could conveniently attend them; at the first of which a Sub-committee was appointed, who reported at a subsequent meeting.

That at a large Meeting of leading Members of the Committee, they unanimously agreed to the following as a primary Report, to be submitted to the Bishop, under the direction of whom they were required by Resolution of Synod to act. "They are of opinion that it should be their endeavour to obtain the recognition of the following principles.

"1. That it is desirable that there should be one University for Upper Canada, which should embrace all the Bodies in the Province possessing Academical Powers, and that all Graduates of these Bodies should be entitled to the same standing in the Provincial University.

"2. That the separate Colleges to be incorporated into this Provincial University should be required to abstain from the exercise of their right to confer Degrees, except Degrees in Divinity, so long as they remain in connection with the University.

"3. That there should be two distinct Bodies for the administration of the affairs of the University, videlicet:

"(1). A General Board of Management, which should have the control of all financial matters.

"(2). An Executive Committee, or Senate, which should have entire control of the Educational System of the University, within the limits prescribed by the Charter; the said Executive Council, or Senate, to consist of Graduates of the University, Representatives of the separate Colleges.

"4. That there should be no interference on the part of the University in the internal administration of the Property, Education or Discipline of the separate Colleges."

To this preliminary Report, presented to the Bishop by two Members of the Committee, deputed for that purpose, he was pleased to make the following reply, in a Letter to the Chairman of the Committee:—

"I have received the Communication which you left with me some time ago, which would seem to be a Report of the Committee appointed in accordance with the Resolution passed at our last Synod, to watch the course of legislation with reference to University Education, and to endeavour, under the direction of the Bishop, and by conference with Members of the Legislature, or with the Government, so to guide and mould such legislation, as to make it consistent with the interests of the Church and the improvement of University Education."

"When this Resolution was under discussion before the Synod, I consented to its adoption merely as a Committee of inquiry and nothing more. With this limitation I thought it might be useful, should any measure be introduced by the Government on University Education, because it might carefully watch its progress through the Legislature, and apprise us of its provisions and bearing on Trinity College, and, should we find any improvements, how far we might be able to avail ourselves of them with safety, or modify them, so as to benefit our System of Education; or, if detrimental, to endeavour to get them corrected, or rescinded. I was of opinion also that the Committee should enquire as far as practicable, into the workings of the other Collegiate Institutions in the Province, because the information thus obtained might enable us to perfect our own Rules and Regulations, not only in regard to discipline, but also as respects our literary and ordinary arrangements.

"But I never contemplated any changes in the fundamental principles of our Charter, nor do I believe that it requires any.

"What we really need is pecuniary assistance, and nothing more. Our deficiency in this respect proceeds from two causes; first, from contingent losses of property, over which we had no control; secondly, from not exerting ourselves, as perhaps we might have done in disposing of our wild Lands.

"But it is not yet too late, if our strength be energetically put forth, to bring in a comfortable measure of relief. Our case, therefore, is by no means helpless, nor involved in greater difficulties, than have been overcome by a strict frugality and judicious expenditure.

"There is indeed already more than a transient hope of at least a partial diminution of this difficulty, by an application to Government. To this we have been indirectly invited, as appears from the public speeches of the Honourable John A. Macdonald, Attorney General of Canada West. And from his encouraging Reply to my application on the subject, in which he says that, if granted, 'I am sure that it will not be clogged by any conditions that would render it difficult, or impossible, to accept.'

"So much in explanation of the Resolution. But what do we find, in referring to the Report? Instead of a simple inquiry, giving us information respecting the state and working of Collegiate Institutions in the Province, and the particular objects and views of the Government, (if they can be ascertained,) in establishing and modifying a new University, we are called upon at once to receive the following principles. *First*. That it is desirable that there should be a University for Upper Canada, which should embrace all the Bodies in the Province possessing academic powers; and that all Graduates of these Bodies should be entitled to the same standing in the Provincial University. Now I do not consider such a colossal University desirable, or applicable to the wants of the Province. It is said to have failed in Australia; but, be that as it may, as it would be in a good degree without competition, it would either sink gradually in indolence or, in process of time, by its greater power and influence injure all other Institutions, and not only trench upon their

independence, but at length extinguish their vitality. The reason why the London University shows so much life is that it confines itself, as far as I can find from its Charter and Calendar, to public Examination and the conferring of Degrees. It admits of no teaching whatever in the common meaning of the word, and is rather felt as a kind protector than an arrogant master.

"2nd. That the separate Colleges to be incorporated into the Provincial University, should be required to abstain from the exercise of their right to confer Degrees, excepting Degrees in Divinity, so long as they remain in connection with the University.

"No such severe assumptions as these are exercised by the London University. All the Colleges and Institutions connected with it, so far as I can find from the Charter, etcetera., continue in all things free within themselves. Even in the conferring of Degrees matters are so arranged by the London University, as not to interfere with the arrangements of the Colleges and Educational Institutions. The Undergraduates of them all have the option of taking their Degree, if found qualified at their respective Colleges, or at the London University, with the simple provision that they must make their choice, as they cannot be taken at both. Hence in this respect there is no interference, or restraint imposed upon any of the Colleges by the London University itself. And here it may be remarked that the Board of Commissioners of Education in Scotland, corresponding to the University proposed here, confer no Degree but merely regulate the local Colleges and Institutions in the manner of giving them. The same practice is followed by the Medical Council of England. It gives no Degrees, but allows them to be conferred under its guidance by the local Institutions. It may be further noticed that the Board of Regents at Albany, as the Head of the various local Institutions, and which is called the University of the State of New York, confers no Degrees, but merely regulates the manner of conferring them, as do the Commissioners of Education in Scotland.

"Were the proposed University of Upper Canada to be formed truly on this model, there would be no sacrifice whatever; on the contrary, those who prefer to exercise their privilege in taking their Degrees at the Provincial University of Upper Canada, would, in many cases, so far enjoy a positive advantage in having the power of choice. Again it does not appear that the Colleges and Institutions in connection with the London University, scattered as they are throughout Britain, ever take any part in the management of the London University, or are ever called upon, or permitted, to share in its business arrangements. Were the connexion between the Collegiate Bodies no greater than is required by the London University and similar Institutions at Home, there might be no serious difficulty in according to it, but we are called upon to surrender all the portions of our Royal Charter which we chiefly value, and for which we have been so strenuously contending for many years. Moreover, our Charter is felt to be a sacred trust granted by the Queen, on our own Petition, and we have no power to suspend, alter, or surrender, any of its provisions.

"In the second principle, it is also required that all the separate Colleges be incorporated with the University. Now what is meant by incorporation, the extent of the power it confers; no such condition is imposed by the London University. Why, then, should it be imposed here?

"3. That there should be two distinct Bodies for the administration of the affairs of the University, *videlicet*, *First*, A General Board of Management to have the control of all financial matters.

"This provision required no other remark than that in operation it would be found inconvenient and unwieldy.

Second, An Executive Council of Senate, which should have 'entire control of the Educational System of the University, within the limits prescribed by the Charter. The said Executive Council or Senate to consist of Graduates of the University, Representatives of the separate Colleges.'

"This power appears too extensive, and, in its exercise, inconvenient, but until the terms of the Charter are proposed in more detail, it cannot be satisfactorily considered."

"*Third*. That there should be no interference on the part of the Ministry in the internal administration of the Property, Education, or discipline of the separate Colleges."

"This third provision appears full and reasonable, but requires some elucidation, when taken in connexion with the power conferred upon the Executive Council and Senate."

After the Meeting at which the foregoing Report was adopted, it was found impossible to secure the attendance of sufficient Members of the Committee to authorize those Members who did attend to take any further action as a Committee. The only thing left for those Members, who took a deep interest in the question, was by inter-

views and Correspondence with the Government, Members of Parliament, and others moving in the same Question, to secure such "a measure from the Legislature as would be consistent with the interests of the Church and the improvement of University Education." And your Committee have much pleasure in being able to report that their labours have not been entirely in vain, as the Senate of the University of Toronto have unanimously assented to a scheme of affiliation, which it is confidently believed will hold out inducements sufficient to cause the several Chartered Colleges to become connected with the University of Upper Canada. Your Committee have reason to believe that it was the intention of the late Government to introduce a measure into Parliament in accordance with this scheme; and from the well-known feeling of the Legislature on the subject, and the publicly expressed opinions of the present Premier in reference thereto, there is every reason to believe that the measure will be carried next session, when Trinity College will be able to benefit by a share in the public Endowment on fair and equitable terms, and to bear its part in raising the standard of University Education throughout the Country, without the slightest surrender of those highly cherished principles, on which it was so auspiciously established eleven years ago.

TORONTO, June, 1862.

T. B. FULLER, Chairman.

The Reverend Doctor Fuller, seconded by Mr. S. B. Harman, moved that the Report of the Committee on University Education be adopted and printed.

The Reverend Doctor Beaven moved in amendment—

"That the Report be recommitted, in order that it be amended, so as to state definitely the principles which the Church cannot concede on behalf of Trinity College, and to guard against misconception on the part of the Church at large, and that the same Committee be appointed to watch the course of legislation in concurrence with the Bishop and authorities of Trinity College."

Doctor Beaven said he was very jealous of anything which would interfere with the independence of Trinity College. He objected to the latter part of the Report that it would have a tendency to raise the idea in the minds of the community, that the authorities of Trinity College had been consulted with regard to the scheme alluded to, and that they had accepted it. This was not the case, and he should be sorry that the idea should go abroad that the authorities of Trinity College were committed to that part of the Report, or that they were disposed to surrender the power of granting Degrees. Trinity College could confer no Degree in Arts, except on those who had been examined in the principles of the Church, and to suspend the power of conferring Degrees, coupled with such qualifications, even for one year, was something they had no right to do.

Archdeacon A. N. Bethune said he was disposed to make some concession. At the same time they should not be hasty in any action they might adopt, and he thought they should suspend the publication of the Report, lest it might have a tendency to mislead the public mind, and to deepen those prejudices against Trinity College which now unfortunately existed in many quarters. It appeared, from all that was recommended by the Committee, that no other privilege would be withdrawn from the College, than the power of conferring Degrees, and that in all other respects its privileges would be left intact and inviolate. But even that, to suspend the power of conferring their own Degrees, was an immense concession to make, and he had not yet made up his mind whether it would be expedient, in view of the compensating advantages, first, that it would ensure to them the additional pecuniary assistance they so much required, and, secondly, that it would have a tendency to raise the standard of University Education throughout the Province.

The Bishop said he was not disposed, for any consideration, to suspend the power of Trinity College to grant Degrees. This was a sacred trust committed to them by the Royal Charter, which they ought not to surrender.

The Reverend Mr. Dewar said he was a Member of the Committee, and in view of the benefits which he believed would be conferred on Trinity College and the Country at large, with reference to University Education, had concurred in the suggestions. But he was sure that every Member of this Synod would be ready on this question and every other to defer to the Bishop's judgment, and he, therefore, moved in amendment, that the Report lie on the Table, and that the Committee be re-appointed to watch the future course of legislation on this subject.

The Reverend T. W. Allen seconded the amendment.

The Reverend Provost Whittaker said he could not agree to Mr. Dewar's amendment, because he did not think that this Report could strictly be regarded as the Report of the Committee. A preliminary Report had been agreed upon at a Meeting of the Committee, but he understood from several Members that their assent to it was contingent on the Bishop's approval. He having expressed in very strong, and, as he thought, very just terms, his disapproval of that Report, several Members of the Committee afterwards expressed to him (the Provost) their regret that they should have gone so far as to present it to the Bishop, and call forth his strong dissent. And since that time no Meeting of the Committee had been held for the purpose of adopting a final Report. He agreed also with Doctor Beaven that the publication of the Report would have the effect of holding out delusive expectations to the Country, founded on the closing portion of the Report. It spoke in general terms, which would convey to the public the impression that some plan had been proposed on the subject of amalgamation, or affiliation, and had been approved of by the Authorities of Trinity College. It was well known to the Bishop and other Members of the Corporation that no scheme whatever had been laid before the Corporation of Trinity College, and that the subject had not even been mooted at any of their Meetings. There were Members of that Corporation who were not Members of the Synod, including the Chancellor himself, who surely ought to be consulted before action was taken by this Synod. He agreed cordially with the Bishop, when he spoke of their Charter as a sacred trust which had been committed to them. He considered that that Charter was given to them, not merely by the grace of the Crown, but by the grace of God, and, as he had said before, the question was not one with which, as a Synod, they should primarily deal. He was quite willing that they should co-operate with other Denominations in promoting University Education. His Lordship was cognizant of Communications having passed between himself (the Provost) and the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Expenditure of the University. The Authorities of Trinity College signified through them to the Government the terms they were ready to make with them. They were willing to co-operate by sending their Students for common Examinations in Honours, in Mathematics, Classics, etcetera. It might be desirable, too, that they should co-operate by sending their Students to compete for Scholarships, provided public funds for Scholarships were open to Students from every University. They might send them also to compete for Prizes. As to Examinations for Degrees, the history of English Universities showed that competition in these, instead of being a benefit, would be a snare.

Mr. S. B. Harman said he should be very sorry, if any Member present, and especially the Bishop, imagined for a moment, that in any thing he had done as a Member of the Committee, he had intended to injure Trinity College. Every one who knew him knew that Trinity College was an Institution for which he had laboured from the first moment it was spoken of to the present time. In anything he had done on this Committee, his object had been, not to decrease, but to increase the great influence which he believed Trinity College would in due time exercise over this Province, in advancing not only the interests of Education, but the interests of the Church of Christ, the doctrines of which were faithfully taught to every one instructed within its walls. The feeling of the Committee had been that the great object to be gained by the recommendations which had been made, was to raise the

standard of University Education throughout the Province. He believed the Curriculum of Study in Trinity College was superior to the Curriculum of Study in any other College, and if this was shown by the result of the competitions that would be held, the College would increase in numbers and increase its reputation in the highest sense of the word. They felt that Trinity College was a self-supporting Institution, and that it was endeavouring in its Course of Study, to vie with a richly endowed University, which placed them in a very difficult position. That other University had a large Endowment, and we said,—take that Endowment and create with that Endowment a Provincial University, not for teaching, but for examining and granting Degrees. That was the great object the Committee had had in view. At the same time if any Gentleman thought the Report submitted was not the Report of the Committee, as the seconder of the motion for its adoption, he would have no objection to its standing over in order to be reconsidered by the Committee. The Report, however, was properly only a statement of facts, which the Committee had thought it their duty to lay before the Synod.

The Honourable James Patton, as a Member of the Committee, begged to say that there had been a good deal of, no doubt, unintentional misrepresentation, and a great lack of information with reference to what was proposed by the Report. It seemed, generally speaking, as if the Synod were not aware what they were asked at the present moment to express an opinion upon. It was true that the Report emanated from a Committee appointed for the purpose of watching any legislation with reference to University Reform. But the Committee, in their discretion, had thought proper to take a wider range, and place themselves in communication with the different parties capable of informing them as to what were the wishes and intentions of different Bodies in regard to University Reform. The latter part of this Report embodied clearly and distinctly what at the present time was the intention of the various Colleges in Upper Canada in reference to University Education. It said—

“Your Committee have much pleasure in being able to report that their labours have not been entirely in vain, as the Senate of the University of Toronto have unanimously assented to a Scheme of Affiliation, which, it is confidently believed, will hold out inducements sufficient to cause the several Chartered Colleges to become connected with the University of Upper Canada.”

That was the pith of the Report. The Committee stated that a Scheme of affiliation had been assented to unanimously by the Body most interested in it, the Senate of the University itself. And the Scheme assented to by the Senate was one which had not the approval of all the Chartered Colleges, if he might except Trinity College, in Upper Canada. From a full knowledge of the facts, both in his capacity as a Member of the Senate, and having been intimately connected with this Scheme of Affiliation as one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to enquire into the Expenditure of University College, he was able to state that this scheme had been assented to by Victoria College, by Regiopolis College, by Queen's College, and also by the University College in connection with the University of Toronto. In this Affiliation there was no departure from principle. It was not, as he had heard, and as he had seen it stated this morning, in one of the journals of this city, a scheme by which the National University was to be plundered, by which \$10,000 was to be handed over to each of the Colleges affiliated, something which, after all, was neither more nor less than a scheme on the part of the Chief Superintendent of Education to destroy the National University. He (Mr. Patton) would state deliberately to the Synod, that the thanks of this Synod and of the people of Western Canada, were due to the Chief Superintendent of Education for the part he had taken in endeavouring to bring about this System of Affiliation. He (Doctor Ryerson) had acted a noble and patriotic part in the course he had taken; he had not endeavoured to destroy the University or to strip it of its Endowment, but to bring about a System of Affiliation which would secure a uniform System of Educa-

tion, and that the Degrees conferred in Canada would have a value which they did not now possess. The scheme was not such as had been described by the Reverend the Provost, by Doctor Beaven, and other Speakers. It was simply that there should be an affiliation on the part of the different Colleges. They were not called upon to surrender their power of conferring Degrees. They were not called upon to give up any of their rights and privileges, except perhaps in this small particular, that they should admit the Examiners from the Central Board. It was proposed that a Central Board should be established, similar to the Bodies referred to in the Bishop's Letter to the Committee, the Regent's Board of the State of New York, the University Commissioners in Scotland, and the Medical Council in England; that this Central Board should have power to appoint Examiners to take part in the Examinations of the different Universities; that the Returns made by these Examiners to the Central Board should be reported on by them and sent back to the different Colleges; and that the Degrees should be conferred by the Colleges themselves. He asked, was there in this a surrender of any part of the power which Trinity College possessed? Were they called upon in any one way, or shape, to give up the powers they had under their separate Charter? He heard a voice saying, Yes, but he could not take that view. It was simply the power of Examining that was to be assumed by the Central Board, not the power of conferring Degrees. It had been the difficulty hitherto, that the proposition had been that the Colleges should give up the power of conferring Degrees, or hold it in abeyance. But the scheme which had just been assented to did not involve any proposition of that kind, but affirmed the right of the different Colleges to confer Degrees, and provided, moreover, that there should be a uniform standard, to be brought about by the appointment of Examiners by the Central Board. It might be said that the Central Board might be of such a character that would not be impartial, that it might have a leaning to this, or that College. But it was provided that the Board, not the present Board now existing, but the new Board to be established, should be composed of Representatives, equal in numbers, from each of the Affiliated Colleges. How then could there be anything in the shape of partiality? The Board would comprise the Heads of the different Colleges, and one, or more, Members appointed by the Corporations of these Colleges, and a certain number appointed by the Crown. All the Colleges would thus have an equal and fair representation on the Board, and would meet with impartial justice at its hands. He understood every one who had yet spoken on this question to say that what he desired was that there should be a higher standard of education. He cordially concurred in that sentiment, and it should be the desire and aim of every one connected with any of the Colleges in Upper Canada to co-operate heartily and cordially with a movement of this kind, which was intended to bring about something like uniformity in University Education, and by which the standard must be materially raised. He could not conceive what objection could be entertained to the scheme. If they were asked, by voting on the Report, to say that they were willing to surrender the powers of Trinity College, he could understand objections to that, but the case was entirely different when they were simply asked to co-operate in a movement by which the standard of University Education would be raised throughout Western Canada. They were asked, as one of the most influential Bodies in Western Canada, to lend their countenance to a scheme which had been taken in hand, he was sorry to say, by others before them. He was sorry they should not, as the Religious Body of greatest wealth and intelligence, be leading public opinion in this matter, instead of lagging behind, and having to be dragged into it. He believed, however, that the Clergy and the Laity of this Church, as a whole, would endorse the action taken by the other Bodies, and that they would not hold back and leave it to others to carry out what, he would say unhesitatingly, would, with, or without, the co-operation of this Synod, be carried into effect. It had been taken up by the other Bodies, there was justice and impartiality on the

face of it, and he thought it would be much better that they should go with a good grace into the arrangement which had been entered into by the others, and that they should adopt this Report.

The Reverend Provost Whittaker said that what had tied his hands, and he hoped would always tie them, and prevent his acting in this matter with a Committee, or any Body except the Corporation of Trinity College, was this, that he would not, and could not, suggest, or advise anything that would affect the Charter of the College, except in that Body to which it belonged to entertain those questions. After hearing the explanations of Mr. Patton, he must say that what was taken from them was the power, what was left them was the form of conferring Degrees; for it was proposed that a new Body should be established, exterior to the College, and that to that Body should be confided the power of prescribing the Examinations under which the Degrees should be conferred. The executive power also of appointing Examiners would be taken from the College and given to the Board, and the Chancellor, instead of being an Officer of Trinity College, would become really an Officer of the University of Upper Canada.

Doctor Bovell said he never had been prepared, and trusted he never would be prepared, to surrender one single principle on which Trinity College was founded, but, if they could improve the interests and the standing of the College, without the sacrifice of principle, it was their duty to do it. He thought that under the scheme as explained by the Honourable Mr. Patton, Trinity College would be left all its powers and privileges, as they stood at present. There was nothing in it that would interfere with the Regulation which allowed Degrees to be conferred only on those who had passed an examination by the Bishop. These were his opinions, but he should not give any vote which was directly opposed to the expressed wishes of the Bishop. He only wished to state freely his own opinion that it would be for the good of the Country if some such scheme as that explained by Mr. Patton were carried into effect.

The Reverend Doctor Beaven said that, in speaking formerly and alluding to the hint at the end of the Report, which had since been more fully explained by Mr. Patton, he necessarily spoke at a disadvantage. He was not a Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto and had only heard a portion of the Senate Report read over, and knew, only in very general terms, what the proposition was. And he would ask how much did this Synod still know of it? He thought that before the Synod agreed to a Report which more, or less, endorsed that proposition, they should know definitely what it was, instead of being satisfied merely with a summary of it given by a Member of this Body. He was rejoiced to hear that the University of Toronto proposed to reserve to all Colleges the power of conferring their own Degrees. That was a concession he had not looked for, but what conditions this might be clogged with he did not know. They might be such as would make it entirely unsuitable for the University of Trinity College to accept any boon on such terms.

The Reverend Mr. Dewar having been informed by Mr. Gamble that there was a rule of the Synod, requiring that every Motion to lay upon the Table should be decided without debate, begged to withdraw his amendment, so as not to stop the debate.

Colonel O'Brien spoke in favour of the Report being referred back to the Committee. He objected to any scheme about University Education being sent forth by this Synod, which did not have the Bishop's full concurrence.

Mr. Grover, Colborne, said he must oppose the adoption of the Report. He quite agreed with the remark in the Bishop's Letter to the Committee, when he justly said that the Committee had been appointed to report on one subject, but had reported on an entirely different subject. There seemed to be a disposition to bestow great praise on Doctor Ryerson for the great benefits he had bestowed on our

Country. He (Mr. Grover) acknowledged those benefits, but Doctor Ryerson had done many things with which he could not agree. He happened to know something about the University Question, as far as the Faculty of Victoria College was concerned, and he felt himself in a position to say that Doctor Ryerson, with all his kindness of heart, and with all that he had done for Education, had in this matter laid a trap for them. He was prepared by incontrovertible evidence to prove it, and he repeated that Doctor Ryerson had laid a trap into which the Senate of the University had completely fallen. And he was sorry to see that the Committee of this Synod had fallen into the same trap. Had it not been for the wisdom of the Bishop, there was no saying what evil consequences might have resulted. . . . He supposed the views of Professor Nelles of Victoria College might be taken as a sort of guide to what were Doctor Ryerson's sentiments. Well, he would show what they were. Last fall, when they undertook to broach this Question, they did not come to places like Toronto to hold their first Meetings, but they went into the rural districts, among others into the little Village where he (Mr. G.) resided. He went to the Meeting, because he heard that they were circulating it around that they were to make an effort to get part of the funds of the University or Toronto, and that the Bishop was with them, and he wished to contradict this on the part of the Bishop.

Mr. J. G. Hodgins,—I contradict it also on the part of Mr. Nelles. He never uttered such a statement.

Mr. Grover said that Mr. Poole, who was with him uttered those sentiments, and he would tell them too what Mr. Nelles uttered. At a Public Meeting held in the Methodist Chapel, he spoke against the character of the University of Toronto, and made its standard appear far below the standard of Victoria College. And they did not intimate that they had any disposition to affiliate with the University, but wished to see a large portion of its funds be given to the various Colleges throughout the Country. . . . More than two months ago they were circulating the report that they were to have all they wanted, though not precisely in the way they had formerly agitated—and that the Senate of Trinity College was with them, and that the Bishop was with them. Yesterday Gentlemen in this Synod were advocating Separate Schools; to-day they were advocating the union of Denominational Colleges. But they were consistent in this. Yesterday they were attacking the foundation of the School System; to-day they were attacking the cope-stone of the fabric. Doctor Ryerson's assent to Separate Schools was only a step in the same direction, and he hesitated not to say, without fear of contradiction, that, provided that Gentleman could only elevate Victoria College, he did not care although the whole fabric of our National System of Education came down together. This was the opinion he had formed after being at the Meeting he had referred to. Mr. Grover moved in amendment, "That the report on University Education be not now adopted."

Mr. Robert Baldwin seconded Mr. Grover's amendment, although he did not wish to be committed to all that that gentleman had said. He begged to ask Mr. Patton whether it was intended that any Moneys of the University should go to the Denominational Colleges, beyond what might go in the shape of Scholarships.

The Honourable Mr. Patton said that, as part of the Scheme of Affiliation, it was considered by all interested in the question, by the authorities of University College, by the Senate of the University, and by the other parties concerned, that the Act of 1853, under which the University of Toronto and University College were established should be carried out, as the Legislature intended it should be, when it was passed. That Act provided that, after University College and the University of Toronto should have received what was required for their peculiar purposes, the balance of the Income should be apportioned to such other Universities and Colleges as might affiliate with the University of Toronto. When he was asked, therefore,

whether the intention was to hand over a sum of money from the University or Toronto, he said it was in connection with the Act of 1853, by which the other Colleges of Western Canada were entitled to the Surplus over and above what might be required for the wants of those Institutions, provided they affiliated with the University of Toronto. That Act was still in force.

Mr. Robert Baldwin disapproved of all Denominational Colleges, except in so far as they were mere Divinity Schools, and was opposed to any Grant of the Public Money to Denominational Colleges. He would not object to Scholarships being given to their Students, after proper competition.

Mr. J. G. Hodgins spoke in vindication of Victoria College, of which he was a Graduate, and of its Principal, against the attack made upon them by Mr. Grover. He said he had reason to know that the Principal of Victoria College had always spoken of Trinity College in terms of the highest respect. The promoters of the Scheme of Affiliation did not ask for any portion of the University Endowment, but only such a portion of the Surplus, in terms of the Act of 1853, as should remain over, after paying the expenses of the University and University College.

The Reverend Professor Irving said, if the scheme to which reference had been made, were accepted, there could be no doubt that Trinity College would be giving up some of its privileges; it would not be able to confer a Degree upon any Person without the sanction of the University. He was in favour, however—and he said it with all deference to the Bishop and other Members who took a different view—of some scheme which would enable them to work together with other Colleges. He desired this, not so much with any view to pecuniary help, as with a view to securing a wider and healthier competition for their Students.

The Reverend Doctor Fuller spoke in reply to objections which had been taken to the Report. He said that, looking at the expense of education in Trinity College, as compared with University College, making many send their sons to the latter Institution although they preferred the former, he had considered it his duty to do all in his power to obtain for Trinity College a share in the Endowment.

Judge Boswell contended that it appeared from the Report itself that it was not the Report of the Committee, that they had never met to adopt it.

Doctor Fuller asked leave to withdraw the Report, which was granted, and the various Motions on the subject fell to the ground.

IV. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE CANADA FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1862.

June 11th, 1862. The Synod called for the Report of the College Board. The Reverend Doctor William Taylor, Chairman, pro tem, gave in the Report, which was read and received.

June 12th, 1862. The Synod resumed consideration of the Report of the Board of Management of Knox College. On motion of the Reverend John McTavish, seconded by the Reverend Doctor R. H. Thornton, the Synod agreed to remit it to the Finance Committee, to take such steps as it may deem best, to secure the regular payment of the Salaries of the Professors in the College. On motion of Mr. Alexander Drummond, the Synod agreed: 1. That the cordial thanks of the Synod be given to the Reverend Alexander Topp for his laborious efforts in divising and so far carrying out the scheme for liquidating the debt on the College Buildings. 2. That all proper means be used to secure that those Congregations that have and yet contributed to the College Building Fund do their part, so that, if possible, the entire debt may be liquidated this year. It was moved by the Reverend J. M. King, seconded by Doctor Thornton—That a Special Committee be appointed, to take into consideration the whole subject of the Preparatory and Theological Education of Candidates for the Ministry, to consult with the Senate, if they deem it necessary, and to report to the Meeting of Synod next June.

It was moved in amendment by the Reverend A. F. Kemp, seconded by the Reverend John Ross,—That a Committee be appointed to consider the following matters, and to report to the next Meeting of the Synod: 1. The propriety of abolishing the Literary Course of Knox College, and to recommend a suitable preparatory Curriculum of Study. 2. Arrangements for the examination of the Students in such manner and form as shall enable the Examiners to classify the Students according to merit, before entrance into the College, and during the course of the Curriculum. 3. The best manner of distributing the Studies of the Curriculum.

A vote being taken, the motion of the Reverend J. M. King was carried by a majority, and the Synod decided in terms thereof. The following Committee was then appointed, under Mr. King's Resolution:—The Moderator, (the Reverend Robert Ure), Doctor Thompson, Messieurs the Reverend William Caven, David Inglis, John Gillespie, John Scott, (of London), John J. A. Proudfoot, J. M. King; The Moderator to be Convener.

Position of Students in the Course.—On motion made and duly seconded, the Synod agreed,—That Presbyteries shall not send up Students to Knox College, in the Theological Course, out of the order prescribed in the Curriculum enjoined by the Synod.

Boarding House.—The Synod agreed to recommend to the Board of Management of the College, to take into earnest and careful consideration the rate of charges in the College Boarding House, with the view of having those charges, if possible, reduced.

Leave was granted to the Committee appointed to nominate Standing Committees, to retire from the Synod during this sitting, for the transaction of the business intrusted to them.

Toronto University. It was moved by the Reverend R. F. Burns, seconded by the Reverend Archibald Cross—That this Synod instruct the College Board to, watch the proceedings of the Legislature in the matter of the University of Toronto, and, if they see fit, to petition in name of the Synod, as well as in their own name, against any partition of the University Fund amongst other Denominational Colleges. They further recommend Presbyteries and Sessions to take similar action, in the event of circumstances emerging to render such action necessary.

June 12th, 1862. The Synod agreed to appoint the first Sabbath of October next, as a day of Special Prayer on behalf of Knox College.

The Synod resumed consideration of the University question. It was moved by the Reverend A. F. Kemp, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John Jennings in amendment to the motion of Mr. Burns,—That this Synod resolve to petition the Legislature and Governor-in-Council against any appropriation of the Funds of the University of Toronto, or further, the appropriation of the Public Funds, for the maintenance, or endowment, of Denominational Colleges in Canada West; it being the decided opinion of this Synod, that such appropriation would lead to the destruction of an unsectarian System of Education in this portion of the Province, and to be a grievous injustice to a large and influential portion of the Community, who cannot conscientiously participate in such Grants of Money;—appoint, also, a Special Committee to watch over any proposed legislation in regard to the above matters, and to use their utmost efforts, by petition, or otherwise, through the Presbyteries and Sessions of this Church, to prevent any such Legislative proceedings.

It was moved, in amendment, by the Reverend Doctor Robert Burns, seconded by the Reverend Principal Michael Willis,—That, in the present circumstances of the Province and of this Church, the Synod do not find it expedient to move in this matter. The Reverend R. F. Burns asked leave to withdraw the motion which he had submitted in the morning; and requested that the amendment of Mr. Kemp should stand as the original motion. Leave was granted to withdraw the motion; and the Synod ordered in accordance with the request.

A vote was then taken between the motion of Mr. Kemp and the amendment of Doctor Burns, when the motion was carried; and the Synod did, and do, so decide in terms of the motion. A Special Committee to carry out the Resolution of Mr. Kemp was then appointed.

Resignation of Principal Willis. The Reverend Principal Willis here rose, and said that he wished to tender the resignation of his position in the Synod, and his relation with Knox College. He wished to inform the Synod that the resolution had not been come to hastily; and although he had intended to delay until to-morrow before offering his resignation, yet, as there might not be a Meeting in the Morning, he thought it right to inform the Synod of his purpose to resign, now.

The Synod appointed a Committee to confer with Principal Willis on the subject of the tender of his resignation. The Committee appointed to confer with Principal Willis, gave in a Report of the tenor following:—

Principal Willis stated that, on the best estimate which he could form of his duty, and of the state of feeling towards him, on the part of individuals in the Synod, with whom, if he were acting, he would wish to act with good accord,—although ready to put usefulness in the Province and in this Church in the foremost ground,—yet, in view of all the circumstances of the Church, and of the financial state of the College, he considers it better thus to tender his resignation.

On the Committee deliberating with Principal Willis he expressed his willingness to take into consideration any circumstances, or expressions of opinion on the part of the Synod, or of individuals, which may tend to alter his views of duty. The Committee, therefore recommend that the Synod request Principal Willis to delay his final decision; and that the Synod remit the whole subject to a Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the Report was received and adopted; and the Committee, recommended therein, appointed, with instructions to continue their conference with Principal Willis; and, if the Committee find that Principal Willis adheres to his resignation, they shall request the Moderator to convene a Special Meeting of Synod as early as possible, for the purpose of taking necessary action in the matter.

Report of the Board of Management of Knox College. The Board of Management of Knox College have to report as follows, in regard to the various matters committed to their care:—

I. Students. The Senior Class in Theology consists of seven Students, the second of twelve, and the first, or Junior, of eleven—in all 30.

The Senior Preparatory Class included 8 Students, the seconded 14, and the first, or junior, 5—in all 27.

There were thus in training for the Ministry, at various stages of progress in their studies, 57 young men. This shows a considerable increase, as compared with last year. Indeed, such was expected from the enlargement of the Church by the Union of last year, and it is pleasing to find that the hopes of the Church in this respect have not been disappointed.

The report of the Senate, embodying the remarks of each of the Professors in his own Department, is herewith transmitted for the information of the Synod.

II. Funds. 1. *The Building Fund.*—At last Meeting of Synod it was resolved that an effort should be made to clear off the debt resting upon the College Building. The whole matter was remitted to the Board that they might take such steps as to them seemed proper for the accomplishment of the object. The Board have now the satisfaction of reporting that the greater part of the amount required has been raised and paid over to the parties who have held the Mortgage, and, if the Congregations which have hitherto remitted nothing to the Fund were only to send a moderate contribution, the whole debt could be wiped away, and thus the Church would have its College free from any pecuniary encumbrance. The Board entertain the confident hope that this will speedily be done.

2. *The Ordinary Fund.*—In regard to this Fund, it is matter of regret that still, as last year, there is considerable amount of arrears of stipend due to the Professors, videlicet: \$1,726.78, besides a further balance against the College Fund of a very considerable amount. This, as the Synod is aware, arises from the fact that the Collections are generally made so near the end of the financial year that they have not all, before that period, come into the hands of the Treasurer. At the same time, it is a state of matters which the Church should endeavour by all means to remedy. The special effort for the Building Fund has doubtless interfered to some extent with the Ordinary Fund; but now, so soon as the debt shall have been paid off and the stated Revenue shall have been relieved of the burden of interest on the debt, it is hoped that this annual deficit in connection with the necessary Expenditure will also disappear.

III. *The Bursaries.* The Prince of Wales' Prize was gained by Mr. James Mitchell, B.A., the John Knox Prize by Mr. W. T. Murdoch, the George Buchanan Bursary by Mr. A. B. Simpson, and the Gaelic Bursaries by Mr. John Morrison and Mr. Duncan Davidson.

IV.—*The Boarding House.* The Boarding department has been very satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Thomas Willing, as in former years. The greater number of the Students resided in the House.

The Board take the liberty of calling the attention of the Synod to the state of the question, as regards the changes sought for in the University of Toronto, that the Synod might take such measures as to its wisdom may seem meet in the circumstances.

The Board have only further to recommend that a day be appointed by the Synod for special and united Prayer in behalf of the College in all its interests. "For all this will I be enquired of by the House of Israel to do it for them."

All of wish is submitted on behalf of the Board.

TORONTO, June, 1862.

W. TAYLOR, D.D., Chairman, P.T.

V. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, REPRESENTING BYTOWN [OR OTTAWA] COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1860.*

The College of Bytown is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of Ottawa City.

It was originally founded by the present Venerable Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, the Right Reverend Doctor Guigues, with the view of affording to the youth of Central Canada, the faculties in the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in Colleges.

It was incorporated by Act of Parliament, on the 30th May, 1849 An. 12th Victoriae Reginae.

Course of Study. The System of Education embraces all the various Literary and Scientific branches: Greek, Latin, English and French Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Education, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

The facilities afforded here, for the acquisition of the English and French Languages, is surpassed by no Institution in Canada.

A Commercial Class, intrusted to the charge of experienced Professors, has been established for the accommodation of such Children as do not desire to enter on a course of Classical Studies. In this class are taught those branches preparative to each Student's intended avocation.

The Buildings are spacious and airy, and possess every quality desirable in an Educational Establishment; attached are Play-grounds, several acres in extent, and a commodious Hall, wherein the Pupils can enjoy their recreations during rainy, or inclement, weather.

*By an oversight the latter part of this Report was printed on page 229 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA COLLEGE, 1861.

The College of Ottawa was founded in 1848, by the Right Reverend Joseph Eugène Guigues, first Bishop of that See. At this time Ottawa was but a Village; its population was inconsiderable; but it was evident that the number of its inhabitants would rapidly increase. It was, therefore, necessary to furnish the rising generation with all the means proper to utilize and turn to advantage the resources which the Country offered. The zeal of the venerable Prelate swerved not from the attainment of the proposed end. No obstacle was sufficient to make him for a moment harbour the thought of abandoning the enterprise. Fourteen years have not yet passed away since the foundation of the College, and already, with a legitimate pride, can it contemplate the happy results which it has been instrumental in procuring towards the common good of the Country. Amongst the Students, who have gone forth from its halls might be mentioned thirty-six Priests at present employed in the Diocese of Ottawa, and who have received the whole, or a part of their education at the College.

Amongst the members of the Medical and Legal profession may be numbered respectively fifteen and ten, who have completed their Classical studies at the College of Ottawa. There are many amongst these young men, who, with energy develop the riches of the Ottawa Valley, by their industry and commerce, that retain pleasing reminiscences of the happy years they have spent in the College of Ottawa.

The establishment was, on the 30th of May, 1849, incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, (anno 12th. V. R. c, XII,) under the title of the College of Bytown. According to the provisions of this Act, the Revenue derived from the real estate of the Corporation may reach the sum of Eight thousand dollars. The President of the College is a Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

At present the total value of the Buildings and the Land, upon which the establishment is situated, is estimated at Seventy thousand dollars. During the Session of last year, 1861, Parliament has been pleased to change the title of incorporation from the College of Bytown, to that of Ottawa. The Course of Studies pursued in the College is thus arranged:

First. The Preparatory Course, which embraces the following branches, videlicet: English and French Grammars, Geography, Elements of Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Architectural Drawing, Practical Geometry, Elements of Physics and Natural History.

Second. The Classical Course, which embraces all the branches taught in the other Colleges of Upper Canada, with this amelioration, however, that the translation and compositions are simultaneously made in English and French by all the Students of the Course. This was imperiously demanded of the Directors of the Institution by the position they occupy in the midst of two countries, where the English and French populations are equally mixed. This plan presented, and still presents, considerable difficulties, which, however, are amply compensated for by the advantages accruing to the Students, the greater number of whom at the end of their Course, possess not only a theoretical, but also a practical, knowledge of the two languages.

Third. The Theological Course comprises Moral and Dogmatical Theology. The Students of this Course number annually about fifteen. Those of the other two Courses about one hundred. Masters attend three times a week to give Lessons in Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music. All the Students in the two first Courses receive Lessons in Fencing. The yearly pension is \$100.00.

Students, not Catholic, are not obliged to attend the Religious Exercises.

The Professors are twelve in number, with two Diciplinarians.

BALANCE ACCOUNT.

Dr.			Cr.
Moveable and Immoveable....	\$80,000 00	Sundries	\$35,000 00
Sundries	10,000 00	Stock	55,800 00
Cash	800 00		
	<u>\$90,800 00</u>		<u>\$90,800 00</u>

In behalf of the Corporation.

I. H. CABARET, Superior.

CHAPTER XIV.

DRAFT OF BILL DEALING WITH VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN CITIES AND TOWNS, AND CORRESPONDENCE THEREON, 1862.

Of late years, as the population of the Cities and Towns in Upper Canada had largely increased, the difficulty of dealing with a class of children, who, either from the carelessness of Parents, or from their generally neglected condition failed to attend the Free Schools, which had been so liberally provided for them by the Ratepayers in Cities and Towns.

Sections of the Ratepayers, however, especially those who were opposed to Free Schools, complained of the failure of these Schools, owing to the fact that numbers of children did not attend them, and were thus allowed to grow up in ignorance and vice. Even the friends and supporters of Free Schools were at first very much discouraged at the apparent result of the experiment, and attention was called to the fact by the Judges in their charges to the Juries. Various local schemes were devised, whereby it was hoped that the evil might be abated.

By reference to the 76th page of the Fourteenth Volume of this Documentary History, it will be seen that this subject was formally brought before the Toronto City Board of School Trustees, and effectual steps were taken to greatly lessen the evil, by enlarging "the powers of Teachers as to the admission of Pupils, to the regularity and punctuality of attendance, and to other details of discipline."

In 1854, a Bill was drafted by the Chief Superintendent, to authorize Municipalities "to pass By-laws, imposing pecuniary, or other penalties on parents, who neglected to send their children to School. It failed to pass the Legislature, as the Government was not prepared to sanction what was regarded as an interference with parental rights.

In 1860, the Chief Superintendent, however, brought the matter before the County School Conventions, at which Resolutions were passed heartily approving of legislation on the subject.* He, therefore, after maturely considering the subject, prepared the following Draft of Bill to provide for the Education of Vagrant and Neglected Children :—

*For Resolutions on this subject passed by the several County School Conventions in 1860, see pages 89-91 of the Sixteenth Volume of this Documentary History.

I. DRAFT OF BILL, RELATING TO VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN CITIES AND TOWNS, 1862.

1. WHEREAS there are large number of Children of School age not attending any School in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada, notwithstanding the Schools in several of said Cities and Towns are Free; and Whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to employ all practicable means to prevent such Children from growing up in ignorance and vice, by imparting to them the influences and advantages of a sound Christian Education; and

Whereas it is desirable to exhaust all the agencies and influence of voluntary exertion and Religious Benevolence, before resorting to the measure of coercion, in order to promote the education of the most needy and neglected, as well as of other, classes of population of such Cities and Towns.

2. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Benevolent Association, Society, or Congregation of any Religious Persuasion, or any two or more of such Congregations may unite, in any City or Town, to establish one or more Schools in such City or Town in Upper Canada; and any Premises and Houses acquired by such Association, Society, Congregation, or Congregations, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held in the same manner as are Premises and places for the ordinary purposes of such Association or Society, or as are Premises and places for Public Worship acquired and held by such Congregation, or Congregations.

3. Every such Association, Society, Congregation, or two, or more, Congregations united, establishing a School, or Schools, shall notify the same to the Chief Superintendent of Education and to the Clerk of their Municipality, on or before the first day of January, or the first day of July, next after their establishment, and shall, according to their usual mode of appointing their Association, Society or Church Officers, appoint, annually, three Persons for the management of each such School.

4. The Managers of each School established under the provisions of this Act shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, according to a form prepared by him, a correct statement of the number of Pupils attending such School, together with their average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall thereupon determine the proportion which the Managers of such School shall be entitled to receive of the school moneys aforesaid, and shall pay over the amount apportioned from the Legislative School Grant to the Managers of such School, and shall notify the Chamberlain, or Treasurer of the City, or Town, in which such School is situated of the proportion payable to it from school moneys provided by Local Assessment; whereupon such Chamberlain, or Treasurer, shall, upon receiving such notification, pay said proportion to the Managers of such School, or Schools established under the provisions of this Act.

5. Every such School established under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to assistance towards its support from the Common School moneys of the City, or Town, in which it is established, (not including School Fees, or moneys provided for the purchase of public school sites or the erection of public School Buildings, and their appurtenances), according to the average attendance of Pupils during each half year, as compared with the half-yearly average attendance of Pupils at the Common Schools of such City or Town.

6. The Managers and Teachers of every School established under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to all the Regulations and obligations which apply to Trustees and Teachers of Common Schools in Cities and Towns, shall keep a School Register, and make half-yearly Returns and Annual Reports in the form and manner and at the

times prescribed in regard to Common Schools; and shall be subject to the same penalties, to be collected in the same way, in case of false Returns, as are imposed by law upon Trustees and Teachers of Common Schools.

7. Any moneys which may be paid out of the Legislative School Grant under the provisions of this Act, shall be expended in the payment of the Salaries of Teachers and for no other purpose, and the Schools, with their Registers, established by the authority of this Act shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

II. MEMORANDUM ON THE DRAFT OF BILL FOR THE FURTHER PROMOTION OF EDUCATION IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF UPPER CANADA, IN REGARD TO VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. BY THE REVEREND DOCTOR RYERSON.

I have proposed the accompanying Draft of School Bill of seven clauses relative to Cities and Towns, as the result of my own observations and reflection, and without consulting any party; but since then I have conversed with the most intelligent Members of different Religious Denominations and parties, and have met with a cordial approval of the objects and provisions of this Bill.

2. The necessity of some further provision in order to secure school instruction to a large class of now neglected, and to a great extent, abandoned youth in Cities and Towns, is deeply felt and freely acknowledged. In the Towns and Cities there is a considerable proportion of the children of school age not returned as attending any School, whether the Public Common Schools are free, or not. The school population of Toronto, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, was, on January 1st, 1861, 11,595; the whole number of children attending Schools, (including Separate Schools,) during any part of the year 1860, was 8,518; the number of children between those ages returned as not attending any School was, therefore, 3,077. Making all due allowances for those who might be attending private Schools, or who were employed in some industrial occupation, it leaves a balance of not less than 2,500 children of school age, or about 25 per cent. of the school population of Toronto, not attending any School,—and that in the midst of Free Schools, of excellent School-houses, well furnished, and provided with good Teachers! It is this class of persons that swell the calendar of juvenile crime. Doctor W. Nelson, one of the Prison Inspectors, remarks that the current yearly expenses of each juvenile culprit in the Reformatory Prison is nearly One hundred dollars, and states it “a well established fact that each individual Thief causes, on an average, loss to the community of over Four hundred dollars a year, and this irrespective of the injury inflicted upon Persons and Property by assault, attempts at murder, and arson.”—(Parliamentary Sessional Papers for 1861, Number 24). The attention of the Toronto Press has been directed to this subject, as also that of the Board of School Trustees. In one Report the Chief of Police mentions the commitment of forty Boys for theft, and one hundred and seventeen for various offences and disorderly conduct. One of the Judges of the Superior Court, in a charge to a Toronto Jury, remarked:—

“The Streets of Toronto, like those of too many other Towns, still present the miserable spectacle of idle, untaught children, male and female,—a crop too rapidly ripening for the dram shop, and the prison, and that too under the shadow of spacious and admirably kept School Houses, into which all may enter free of cost. Most nobly does Toronto provide the means of free education. But year after year the great evil continues unabated, and those whose heavy responsibility it is to act as Judges, or Jurors in Criminal Courts, naturally ask if such things are always to be? It was the work of centuries to teach nations that their duties towards criminals extended beyond punishment. The labours and lives of great and good men and women, and a wider knowledge of social economy, but above all, a nobler appreciation of the spirit of that Gospel which proclaims deliverance to the prisoners and captives, have at last awakened us to the belief that the reformation of the offenders is at least as important to society as punishment.”

3. Systematic efforts for the "reformation of offenders" is a great improvement upon the former notions and system of Prison Discipline; but it is equally Christian, and much more humane and patriotic, to prevent crime, than to reform the criminals; to extinguish the fountain whence crime flows, than to reform its victims—to prevent the youth from going to prison, than to attempt his reformation there.

4. The giant evil of youthful demoralization is confessedly increasing in our Cities and Towns; and the importance of arresting it as far as possible cannot be over-estimated, in regard, either to these centres of population themselves, or in respect to the Country at large. In comparatively new Cities and Towns, and a young Country, the foundation of society should be deeply and broadly laid in Religion, virtue and knowledge, and, for that purpose, every possible Religious influence and benevolent effort should be developed and associated with the instruction of the masses in rearing the structure of society.

5. The chief and almost only remedy which has been proposed for the evils of youthful ignorance and crime in our Cities and Towns, is coercion,—compulsory attendance at School. Every member of society has undoubtedly a right to such an education as will fit him for his duties as a Christian citizen, as much as he has a right to food and clothes; and society has a right, and it is in duty bound to see that each of its members is fitted for his duties, and not trained to be a public pest and burden. I have frequently urged this view of the subject, and have suggested and prepared measures to give it practical effect as an element of our Public School System, especially in Cities and Towns. But I have found an utter unwillingness on the part of public men of different parties to do what seemed to intrench upon individual and parental rights. To render any such provision effectual in any City, or Town, it would be necessary to provide a Building and Officers for a Reformatory School, and Premises connected with it for cultivation, for learning Trades, with prison-like enclosures. Then provision must be made for the thorough Religious Instruction and training of the inmates. The expense and difficulties connected with the management of such an Establishment, are such as a Municipality will not incur, and such as the Government and Legislature are not likely to undertake in connection with each City and Town. To compel any class of children to attend the Public Schools has proved impracticable; and, as it has been truly urged, could that be done, secular instruction alone would not reach the seat of the moral evils to be corrected, of the moral and Religious feelings, on the influence and culture of which depend chiefly and essentially the results desired.

6. Under these circumstances, I propose to develop and encourage the exercise of a voluntary Religious and moral agency which has hitherto remained almost dormant in this Country, which is practically discouraged by our Free Public School System; but which has accomplished, and is accomplishing, immense good on behalf of the neglected and vicious poor in many Towns in England and Scotland, and which involves, in the economy of the Divine Government, and in the moral and intellectual constitution of man, the potent and supreme remedy for the World's vice and misery. I refer to that Religious and moral agency which has established Ragged Schools in London and Edinburgh, and which has produced such marvellous results upon a hitherto abandoned and almost helpless class of Town populations. I will not extend this paper by giving more than one illustration,—a part of the statement of the Reverend Doctor Guthrie, of Edinburgh, before The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in 1860. He says:—

"It is little more than a dozen years since, of every 100 criminals in our Prison there were five under fourteen years of age, and no less than 552 commitments of children between fourteen and sixteen years of age. The following Tables, which show how the prison grew empty as the Schools grew full, demonstrate that in them governments have the best cure for crime."

Doctor Guthrie then gives Tables which show that the per centage of Criminals in Edinburgh, before the establishment of Ragged ESchools in 1847, was 56, and in 1859, was reduced to 12; and that the number of Prisoners between 14 and 16 years of age, committed to Edinburgh Jail, had, in the same time, been gradually reduced from 552 to 130. He then proceeds as follows:—

“These Returns demonstrate the power and success of Ragged Schools; since, in the short space of four years, we reduced the commitments of juveniles to one-tenth of what they were before the Schools were opened; and what variation appears in these Tables proves the difficulties that hamper us, and the need of what we wish the State to lend us help,—a wider application of our system. But this does not exhaust our claims on the countenance of Government. From our educational Schools we have sent forth 1,000 children—who would have been curses,—to be blessings to the community. We have saved the State, I may say, a thousand criminals, and given her a thousand citizens. She would have punished the criminals at an expense of £300,000; the citizens that we have given her have not cost a tenth part of that sum. So that, sinking higher considerations—the value of immortal souls, the claims of brotherhood, the welfare and well-doing of our fellow creatures,—confining our attention to the low ground of economy, regarding the whole affair as one of pounds, shillings and pence,—I think that Government is bound to deal with Ragged Schools in a spirit, not indeed of wasteful profusion, but of the utmost liberality.”—(*Transactions*, etcetera, pages 499, 500).

If this needed confirmation, we have it in *The Sliding Scale*—a remarkable Work by Mr. McLevy, Deputy Chief of Police in Edinburgh,—where it is stated in substance that, in consequence of these philanthropical measures, juvenile crime and vagrancy are fast disappearing from the City.

7. But I am far from proposing the establishment of Ragged, or of any description of Pauper Schools in Upper Canada. Our whole School System is founded on the opposite principle—that of the mutual rights and obligations of the citizen and the State—not of the pauper and the donor. But I propose that our School System, which has not the vital power of Religious zeal and benevolence to bring into the Schools large numbers of the most needy and dangerous classes in Cities and Towns, shall be supplemented by developing and encouraging that Religious spirit of benevolence and zeal, which, under great disadvantages, has wrought out such beneficial results by the establishment and success of Ragged Schools, and which, in heathen lands, in connection with Christian Missions, has given large accessions of converted youth to Christendom itself.

8. I propose and provide in the accompanying Draft of Bill, that the Congregation of any Religious Persuasion in any City, or Town, or any two, or more, Congregations united, or any number of benevolent individuals, may establish one, or more, Schools in such City, or Town; and every School thus established, and the Managers and Teachers of which are subject to the obligations which apply to the Managers and Teachers of Public Schools, shall be entitled to aid from the School Moneys of such City or Town, (not including Moneys provided for the purchase of School Sites and the erection of School Houses and their appurtenances,) according to the average number of pupils taught each half year, as compared with the average number taught in Public Schools during the same period.

9. It will be seen by what is thus proposed, that the School System, as established in the Cities and Towns remains intact and inviolate; that no class of persons is exempted from paying School Rates; that no new Corporations to levy School Rates on any body are created; that the Municipal Corporations will be relieved from providing School accommodation for all the pupils of the Schools which may be established under the provisions of the accompanying Draft of Bill; that the Teachers employed in such Schools must be as duly qualified as those in the Public Schools; that there is no interference with the polity, or procedure, of any Religious Persuasion; that voluntary effort in providing School accommodation, and success in teaching children the subjects of Common School Education by a duly qualified Teacher, must precede a claim for any public aid, which is then given according to work done.

As a general rule, citizens will act as such; and it is not to be expected that those who are elected in their civil capacity to perform the duties of Public School Trustees, will act the part of Religious philanthropists to search out and collect Vagrant children for secular instruction, much less to provide clothing for those that are naked, and perhaps food in some instances. But, in a Religious Congregation, active men will be selected, with the Pastor, to establish and manage a School; active Religious Ladies will seek and bring neglected children to the School; a Society, or Committee will be formed to provide clothing for those who need it; each Religious Persuasion will emulously and anxiously seek to provide both Religious and secular instruction for its own poor; and, if any other than poor children should attend such School, so much more elevating the influence will be upon the children of the poor, and so much more saving will there be to the Municipality on the score of School accommodation. It is also proposed equally to recognize the efforts of any association of benevolent individuals who may unite to promote these objects.

Thus, in addition to the apparatus of the present School System, will be developed those Religious influences and exertions to which moral ameliorations, whether in Prisons, or in the lanes of poverty and crime, are wholly due; and without which there is no hope for the Criminal, the Vagrant, or the Pauper. Under the operation of such influences and exertions, I have no doubt that a considerable expense will soon be saved to Cities and Towns in regard to School taxation, and a much larger expense in regard to the arrest, imprisonment and punishment of criminals; many youths and families will be rescued from crime and wretchedness, and made useful members of society; and more will be done to improve the morals and education of the now neglected and vicious classes in Cities and Towns, than by any compulsory measures whatever; while the character of the Common Schools themselves may be improved.

I know of but one objection which can be urged against the measure proposed, and that is the bald and graceless one against what is called "sectarian instruction." In reply, I may ask, what Religious Instruction is there which is not given by some "Sect," or Denomination, and, therefore, "Sectarian" according to the Objector? The objection, therefore, is against all Religious Instruction, and can only be entertained by two kinds of individuals, (for there can hardly be classes of such monsters.) the one infidel, who objects to all Religious Instruction in itself; the other the shrivelled bigot, who objects to all Religious Instruction sooner than any should be given by any other party than his own. With the sentiments of neither of these characters, can there be any sympathy in the mind of an enlightened statesman, or philanthropist.

The class of youth and families referred to in this Memorandum never have been, and never can be reformed and elevated, except by assiduous Religious Instruction, and the voluntary sympathetic exertions of Christian piety and benevolence; and these we cannot expect except in connection with Schools in which Religious Instruction and Exercises constitute a predominant element in the daily life of the system. At a benevolent School Meeting on the 12th of last November, the Right Honourable B. Disraeli well said:—

"The most powerful principle which governs man is the Religious principle. It is eternal and indestructible, for it takes its origin in the human intelligence, which will never be content till it penetrates the origin of things, and ascertains its relations to the Creator,—a knowledge which all here present know that, unaided and alone, the human intelligence can never attain."

On a similar occasion, and on the 21st of the same month, the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone observed, with equal truth and beauty:—

"As the sap rises from the ground in the vegetable world, so it is in the structure of human society. With a stagnant lower class, no community can be well, no Country can be powerful, or secure."

TORONTO, March, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

III. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF VAGRANT CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TORONTO BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Board of School Trustees for this City have had under consideration the question of Compulsory Attendance of Vagrant Children at our Common Schools,—but, before coming to any conclusion upon the subject, it has been thought advisable to obtain more full and specific information respecting the data by which the action of the Board should be guided.

For this purpose, it has been resolved to procure, if found practicable, a Return, showing the number of Children who do not attend any School, with the causes of their non-attendance; and also the number of Children who attend the several Schools of every description in the City—provided the Board has authority to take such an Educational Census, under the provisions of the School Act.

And I have been instructed to request that the Department of Public Instruction would have the goodness to acquaint me, for the information and guidance of the Board of Trustees, whether the Board has the power to take such a Census, as that referred to.

Toronto, 17th December, 1861.

G. A. BARBER, Secretary.

IV. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER, BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of yesterday, that the blank Forms of Returns, which have been annually sent out from this Department to Boards of School Trustees, contain a Column for the returns of Children who attend no School, as well as a Column for the returns of those who attend either private and public Schools. The Twenty-third Section of the Consolidated Common School Act requires Trustees of School Sections to prepare and transmit to the Local School Superintendent a Report, according to a form prepared by the Chief Superintendent of Education, containing, among other things, “the whole number of children residing in such School Section, over the age of five and under the age of sixteen years; the number of Children and young persons taught in the Schools, etcetera.” The Seventeenth Clause of the Seventy-ninth Section of the same Act requires the Board of Trustees in each City and Town:

“To prepare and transmit annually, before the 15th of January, to the Chief Superintendent of Education, in the Form by him provided for that purpose, a Report, signed by a majority of them, containing all the information required in the reports of Common School Trustees, and any additional information which may be required.”

I herewith enclose you two blank Reports,—the one for School Sections, the other for Cities and Towns. In Columns fifty-six and fifty-seven, you will perceive that the very information is required that the Toronto Board of School Trustees desire to procure. My Annual Reports to the Governor-General contain returns from many places, one from Kingston, showing the number of Children not attending any School; but the Columns, under this head, are blank in the Returns from Toronto.

There can, therefore, be no doubt as to both the authority and duty of your Board of Trustees to procure, and make Returns of the number of Children that attend no School, and the cause of their non-attendance.

The Law may be considered defective in one respect, that no penalty is authorised to be imposed upon those Parents, or Householders, who refuse to answer the Questions which the Officer of the School Board may propose; but I have never heard of any complaint from any part of the Province on that account. The complaint has been the trouble and labour of procuring the information required.

I am glad that the Toronto Board of School Trustees are now resolved to obtain this information as far as possible, and for a specific and important purpose.

I have for some years, pressed this subject again and again upon the attention of the Government, with all the examples and authorities in its behalf I had been able to obtain, and, then, to remove the chief objection which had been urged against my recommendation, (namely popular opposition to it as interfering with Parental rights,) I brought the subject under the consideration of the various County and City School conventions held during my last Official Tour of the Province in 1860, at nearly all of which Resolutions were passed favourable to more efficient legal provisions in regard to Children attending no School. I herewith transmit a copy of the *Journal of Education*, containing these Resolutions and other information on the subject.*

My recommendations have not gone to the length of a general enactment, requiring the attendance at some School, (public, or private,) during at least six months of the year on the part of Children of certain ages; but I have confined them to what appeared to me the narrow and unobjectionable limits of simply empowering the Municipal Corporation of a City, Town, Village, or Township, to pass such By-laws as it might deem expedient to secure the attendance of Children from six to fifteen years of age, who are not employed in some useful labour, and who attend no School, by such fines, or penalties, on the Parents, or Guardians, of such Children, or of the Children themselves, as it might judge expedient.

The School Law, as it now stands, authorises the Board of Trustees to establish any kind, or description, of Schools, and, therefore, a Reformatory or other, School for Vagrant Children.

The legal provisions necessary to bring such Children under the influence of School instruction, I proposed to leave to the discretion of the local knowledge of each Municipality concerned.

Your Board of Trustees will aid in pressing upon the Government, and inducing the City Representatives to support some more effective legislation on this important subject. I have no doubt that great good will come, especially to very many Children in the Cities and Towns.

TORONTO, December 18th, 1861.

EGERTON RYERSON.

V. CIRCULAR TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES AND TOWNS ON THE EDUCATION OF VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

With a view to secure the coöperation of Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns to the proposed Legislation in regard to Vagrant and Neglected Children, the Chief Superintendent addressed the following Circular to these Boards on the subject:—

I beg to call your serious and earnest attention to the condition of those Children in Cities and Towns, who do not attend any School, public, or private.

I had hoped that, when the Public Schools should be made Free in our Cities and Towns, no Person in them would be found to refuse, or neglect, availing themselves of such a privilege, facility, and inducement to educate their Children. I confess the results of the trial have come short of my expectations. Very considerable numbers of Children in these centres of population are growing up with no other education than a training in idleness, vagrancy, and crime. The existence of such a class in any community, is a public loss and danger, and ominous of future evil.

It is perfectly clear, that, making good Schools Free to all, does not secure the education of all.

I have, at different times, submitted three propositions, or plans for the accomplishment of the object of Free Schools in Cities and Towns. *First*.—That, as the Property of all is taxed for the Common School Education of all, Parents should be compelled to allow their Children the means of such education, at either public, or private, Schools. Or, *Secondly*, that each Municipality should be empowered to deal

with the vagrancy of Children of School Age, or the neglect of their education, as a crime, subject to such penalties, and such measures for its prevention, as each Municipality, in its own discretion, might, from time to time, adopt. Or, *Thirdly*, that the aid of Religious benevolence should be invoked and encouraged to supplement the agency of our present School System.

Neither of the two former propositions having been entertained by the Government, to whom they were submitted, I last year proposed the third and last plan of meeting the case, in a Draft of Bill, accompanied by an explanatory Letter, which are sent to you herewith. The Members of the Government, before whom this Measure was laid, retired from Office before taking it into consideration, and I have not renewed it, by submitting it to the present Government. There is, therefore, now no proposition under the consideration of Government, in respect to Children, whose School education is wholly neglected.

I desire, therefore, to solicit your practical attention to the subject; and shall be happy to receive and consider any suggestions you may think proper to offer, before bringing the subject again under the consideration of the Government.

TORONTO, 22nd November, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

(NOTE. Numerous commendatory Letters were received by the Chief Superintendent, in reply to this Circular. Most of them contained the request, that, in the proposed Scheme, the rights of the School Boards would be duly conserved).

CHAPTER XV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANGLICAN SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO ON THE BILL RELATING TO VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, 1862.

I insert in this Volume the Proceedings of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, because it marked an Epoch in the history of Separate Schools in Upper Canada. It was the first time that the subject was debated at some length in a non-partisan spirit, and, on the whole, with Christian moderation.

The subject of the discussion,—that of providing for the Education of Vagrant and Neglected Children,—appealed to the sympathies and better feelings of the Members, while, at the same time, it afforded an opportunity to the advocates of Church of England Separate Schools to fully state their case.

The result, however, of the discussion was practically to end the usual practice by the Synod agreeing, *pro forma*, (in a certain sense,) to a Petition to the Legislature in favour of these Schools.

It is satisfactory to know that of later years the Government of the Province undertook to provide for the care of Neglected Children under the active Superintendence of Mr. J. J. Kelso.

At a Meeting of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, held in June, 1862, the following Report on the subject of Vagrant and Neglected Children was read:—

* The Resolutions on this Subject passed at the various County School Conventions are printed on pages 89-91 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

Your Committee beg to report that, having been in communication with the Chief Superintendent of Education, they learned that a Bill had been prepared by him for the amendment of the existing School Law, in which the just claims of the United Church of England and Ireland to the control of her own Schools in Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, had been recognized and provided for, as far as seemed practicable under existing circumstances.*

As the general provisions of the aforesaid Bill had been submitted to the Bishop, and had met with his approval, and further, had commended themselves to the judgment of those Members of your Committee who had the opportunity of considering them, and as, moreover, your Committee understood from the Chief Superintendent that he had reason to believe that the Bill would be brought in as a Government Measure, they felt, under the circumstances, that no further action on their part was required.

In consequence of the illness of the Chief Superintendent, and his inability to be present at Quebec to confer with the Government on the subject, his Draft of Bill had not been brought forward, and Mr. R. W. Scott, a Member of the House of Assembly, had introduced a private Measure intended to afford additional facilities for the extension of Roman Catholic Schools.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that Petitions on the subject, similar to those previously prepared by the Synod, be again presented to the several branches of the Legislature, and that the attention of the Members of our Communion in Parliament be earnestly drawn to the duty and necessity of endeavouring to secure for the Church of England and Ireland the same educational advantages as are accorded to the Church of Rome.

TORONTO, June, 1862.

W. S. DARLING, Chairman.

The Reverend W. S. Darling moved the adoption of the Report. He said that he had nothing to add to what appeared in the Report, further than to say that, when the fact was ascertained that the Government were unable to bring in the Bill referred to, the Committee appointed an Agent to proceed to Quebec, in connection with Mr. R. W. Scott's Bill, and to urge the claims of the Church of England. But, before any thing could be done, the Ministry went out of power.

The Reverend Doctor T. B. Fuller seconded the adoption of the Report.

Mr. J. G. Hodgins thought that some expressions in the Report were calculated, probably unintentionally, to mislead the Synod. The "just claims of the Church of England" were said to have been conceded by the Chief Superintendent of Education in the Bill, which he had prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Government. This, as a matter of fact, was not correct. He had in his hand a copy of the Bill, and the words "Church of England" did not occur in it at all. Even the words: "Separate Schools," had no place in it. But it was simply proposed in that Bill to meet a want, and to supply a deficiency which was felt in all the Cities and Towns. He had no doubt that the Bishop, from his long experience in those matters, and his long acquaintance with the Chief Superintendent of Education, must have arrived at this conclusion, that all of that Officer's amendments to the System of Public Instruction in this Country had been of a directly practical character. The Measure which Doctor Ryerson prepared last Winter, and submitted to the Bishop, and, he believed, the other Prelates of the Church in this Country, and which, he believed, received their sanction, was of this nature: We were all aware that, in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada, there was a large proportion of the juvenile population who never attend any School

* In the Draft of Bill, relating to the Education of Vagrant and Neglected Children, there is not the slightest reference to the action of any particular Church in the matter. The appeal in the Bill is of the widest and most general character, as under the Public School System, numbers of vagrant and neglected children abound in our Cities and Towns. As very properly explained by the Reverend W. S. Darling himself, it was an "Appeal to the Christian Philanthropy of all Christian men," and not to the Church of England as a Separate Body. Mr. J. W. Gamble further explained in his speech that "proposed Schools were not to be Separate Schools. Their Teachers were to undergo the same Examinations as other Teachers; the School were to be inspected by the same Inspectors, and they were, in fact, to be part and parcel of the present School System."

whatever, Separate, Common, or even Sunday, Schools. We were also aware that the agitation against the continuance of the Common School System in the Cities and Towns, on account of its great expense, had been repeatedly urged. A learned Gentleman on the Bench, (Mr. Justice Hagarty), had frequently, in his Charges, called attention to this growing evil in our midst. We all admitted the existence of the evil; but parties were divided as to how it should be remedied. He believed he might separate those who entertained different views on the subject into three parties. *First*, there were those who contended that the Common School System was unjust, that it taxed the people heavily to support the Public Schools, but that it failed in bringing within their influence all those classes of the population for whose benefit they were intended. Such Persons said, therefore, that the great expense to which the Cities and Towns were put on account of the Common Schools, was comparatively lost. . . . There was another part of the community, whose views the Chief Superintendent had endeavoured to meet, and which, after all their talk on Separate Schools, had probably the deepest hold on the hearts of every Gentleman present. The Chief Superintendent's object was to meet the Religious feelings and sentiments of the Country, not exclusively of the Church of England, but of every Christian man and of every Protestant Denomination in Upper Canada. His object was not to change, but to supplement, the Common School System, and to bring within the doors of some School-house the children now wandering about our streets; and being educated in the School of theft and vice.

Doctor Ryerson had for years revolved the subject over and over again in his mind, as to how he could meet this difficulty, whether by adopting the views he had just referred to, or the view of the very small minority, the third party, those who were anxious to have a law passed, called in other Countries a Truancy law, to compel all children, if Schools were provided for them, to attend those Schools, or else to give a good account of themselves.

Mr. Hodgins gave notice that he would move, as an Amendment to the Resolution to be moved by Doctor Bovell, and seconded by the Reverend W. S. Darling, the following:—

That, as Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese, we do not desire to seek any interference with the Common School System, as established by law, or to demand exclusive privileges not at present shared in equally by other Protestant Denominations in Upper Canada.

Doctor Bovell moved the following Resolution:—

That a respectful Memorial be again presented to the Legislature, setting forth the continued desire of the Church of England and Ireland in Canada, to have Separate Schools in Cities and Towns;

And, further, to respectfully remind the Government that they seek not any improper interference with the Common School System, as established by law, but claim to be entitled to the same privileges, and to have a similar measure of justice meted out to them as Members of the said Church, as have been accorded to their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

He said he felt a very great responsibility in bringing this question before the Synod, because he was aware his intentions might be misinterpreted, and it might be considered that he was dealing with a question which was of a party and political character. This was not the case. He viewed education as a great moral and social necessity, and treated the question as referring entirely to the moral and social state of the Country. He, and those who acted with him, had no intention to do anything to destroy, or improperly to interfere with, the System of Education as established in Upper Canada. But as Churchmen and free-born Englishmen, they had a right to express their opinion on what they considered the defects existing in the System. He thought it unwise for a Government to force upon any large number of the people a System either of Instruction, or anything else, which was distasteful or prejudicial.

to the interests of that class. . . . If they believed in the leavening principle of Christianity, could they doubt that, before a generation passed away, they would save even pecuniarily by the introduction of such a System, in the diminished expense of our Gaols and the administration of justice. He admired the efficiency with which our present School System was conducted, but he could not pretend to be an admirer of the principle on which it was based. He could not commit himself to a principle which ignored the grand foundation of God's blessed Word.

The Reverend W. S. Darling seconded the Resolution. He said it was now universally acknowledged that the present System of Common School Education in Towns and Cities was a failure, in a certain respect, inasmuch as it did not reach the class for whom the System of Free Education was primarily intended. The numbers of ragged and filthy children, the Arabs of the streets, whom we met going through the City, showed that that class was not reached. The Chief Superintendent was entitled to every imaginable credit for his anxiety to make a System of Education in every way effective, and, in proposing to provide education for these poor children, he admired the Chief Superintendent's Christian spirit, which said "No" to the people who asked for a compulsory law, and preferred to call in the influence of Christian principle. In the proposition of the Chief Superintendent, no distinctive recognition was given to the Church of England, as a separate body, but an appeal was made to the Christian philanthropy of all Christian men. He (Mr. D.) was not altogether content with that Measure. He did not see why they should receive assistance, only to provide education for paupers, and not for the middle class and those who used the Grammar Schools. But he would not enter on that point. He was rather disposed, cheerfully to accept any concession; first, for the sake of the poor children themselves; and then because of the impetus it would give to the benevolent spirit of the best of their own people. What they wanted to show was that their Christianity was a practical thing. An opportunity would be given to benevolent people to come forward and assist such Schools, and to establish in connection with them clothing societies, shoe clubs, and all that sort of thing, to put the children in a position that they could attend the Schools.

The Reverend Doctor O'Meara seconded Mr. Hodgins' Amendment. He himself had always dissented from any interference on the part of the Synod with the System of Common Schools in this Province. The Reverend Gentleman gave his experience as a School Superintendent, showing that Religious Instruction was given in the Common Schools. He had frequently had to examine Bible Classes in the discharge of his duties as a Common School Superintendent. He was thoroughly in favour of united education. He considered it was a great thing that their children should be trained from their earliest years to mix with those of other Persuasions; they would thereby be better qualified, in the battle of life, to stand by those Religious principles which they had been taught at home, and in their Churches and Sunday Schools.

Mr. S. B. Harman said that he was entirely opposed to Mr. Hodgins' Amendment. He was prepared openly and fearlessly to say that he would interfere with the Common School System, because it was a System,—ignoring, as it did, that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation. Nor could he accept Doctor Shortt's amendment, which asked them to say that they were very much obliged to the Chief Superintendent, because he had been pleased to draw up a Bill, which gave them a few privileges, and were thankful to take them, although they were privileges which the Church of Rome had got, no thanks to the Chief Superintendent, but because they had demanded them from the Legislature. It was the Legislature they should go to, and not to Doctor Ryerson; and, if they had insisted on their claims before the Legislature with sufficient force, they would have been carried before now.

Mr. Grover, Colborne, said the amendments hitherto proposed did not go far enough, and, if in order, he would like to propose another. He hoped no one, opposed to Separate Schools, would vote for Doctor Shortt's amendment. He would rather see

the original Resolutions carried. But he asked the Clergy to pause before they forced on the people a measure which was not required by the Laity. He declared that the laity were ten to one against any such measure, and he spoke advisedly when he said so. He was opposed to the adoption of the Report. .

The Reverend Doctor Beavan contended that the Church of England ought to receive facilities for the establishment of Parochial Schools. He did not take this ground, he said, in opposition to Common Schools. He thought the Country was greatly indebted to the Legislature which established them. So far as the Common School System went, it did a great deal of good. But he did not think it a perfect System, and he considered it ought to be supplemented by something higher, before they fulfilled their duties as Christian Churchmen. If the Chief Superintendent was to endeavour, to carry that measure through Parliament, they would strengthen his hands by petitioning. . .

The Reverend Doctor Shortt asked and obtained leave to withdraw his amendment.

The Reverend Doctor T. B. Fuller supported Doctor Bovell's Resolution. He asked who had induced the Chief Superintendent to make these amendments? It was this Synod. Who induced the Board of Public Instruction to admit the Bible into the Common Schools? It was this Synod. Where else had a voice been raised on this question but in this Synod? Who had introduced Religious Instruction into these Schools? Who, but this Synod. And were they, when, after years of labour, they had raised the stone to the top of the mountain, and almost placed it there,—were they now to go back? No; they should go on, and attain the end for which they had laboured.

Mr. Holgate, Milton, would have preferred Doctor Shortt's Amendment, but, that having been withdrawn, he had to decide between the original Resolution and Mr. Hodgins' Amendment. The question, he thought, resolved itself into one of principle against expediency, and he should therefore support Doctor Bovell's Resolutions.

The Reverend T. W. Allen regretted the withdrawal of Doctor Shortt's compromise measure, but, since he had to choose between the Resolutions and the Amendment, he must prefer the former. At the same time he must say that he was not antagonistic to the present System of Education. He admired that System, but thought it was necessary that it should be supplemented.

Mr. F. J. Joseph and Mr. Kivas Tully gave their experience as School Trustees in Toronto. They regarded the School System as a failure so far as regarded the class of the population, for whose benefit they were primarily intended.

The Reverend Doctor Shortt said he was disposed to try what could be got from the Chief Superintendent and from Parliament, before passing any Resolutions of their own. He would move the following amendment:—

"That, whereas the Chief Superintendent of Education has introduced into a Bill, to be brought before the Legislature, certain clauses which meet the objection, which many Members of the Church of England have to the Common School System, this Synod thankfully acquiesce in the proposed Amendments, and suspend for the present further action in the matter."

The Reverend John Hilton seconded Doctor Shortt's amendment.

Mr. J. W. Gamble did not believe that the children of Toronto were one half so bad as the reverend Gentleman had made them appear. Nor, amid all the eloquence to which he had listened, had he heard one satisfactory argument adduced against the Common School System. It was admitted that the Scriptures were read, and yet it was declared that no Religious Instruction was given. Now he had been taught, and taught by the Bishop, that where the Scriptures were read with devout and prayerful minds, the Spirit of God would bring them home to the hearts of those who

read them. He thought if the Church of England clergy were to take up the work of superintendence in their several localities, the best results as to the Religious influence exerted on the minds of the children, would follow. As to the particular question, however, before the Synod, seeing that large School Houses were erected and attached to almost every one of their Churches in this city, he did not see why the boon held out by the Chief Superintendent of Education should not be accepted, provided that they coupled their acceptance of it with some such Resolution as that of Mr. Hodgins, declaring that they did not desire any extension of the Separate School System, or to trench in any way on the System of Common Schools.

The Reverend Arthur Palmer said the position of the question before the Synod was a very simple one. Mr. Hodgins, on the part of the Chief Superintendent, had indicated his willingness to make certain concessions, and the Synod was willing to accept them.

Mr. Hodgins.—I have not, on the part of the Chief Superintendent, made any concession.

The Reverend Mr. Palmer.—You read the Bill he had prepared.

Mr. Hodgins.—I simply read the Bill, because it was referred to in the Report submitted to the Synod.

The Reverend Mr. Palmer.—You read a Bill, on behalf of the Chief Superintendent, conceding to all Denominations, the right to establish a certain class of schools in Cities.

Mr. Hodgins.—Certainly.

The Reverend Palmer said this was just what he had stated. The clauses of the Bill which had been read gave to this Church all they asked. . . .

Mr. Green, Brampton, said he did not see how these children were to be got out of the hovels of vice and dens of misery that were spoken of, without a compulsory measure. There was no reason to suppose that, even if the proposed Schools were established, those children would come to them, unless the measure were compulsory. He objected to Doctor Ryerson's scheme that it proposed to enable the Church to do by state patronage, what they could and ought to do by their own voluntary efforts.

The Reverend Mr. Darling moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee, which, although it had been referred to the Committee for modification, came back without any alteration.

Mr. Grover, Colborne, seconded by Mr. Grierson, moved in amendment—

“That while the Synod contends that the Church of England and Ireland in this Province has as good a right to claim Separate Schools as the Roman Catholics, it deems it inexpedient as a Church, and detrimental to the interests of general education, to commit itself to a principle which, if once acted upon by the Sects so abundant in Canada, would destroy our Common School System.”

Mr. J. W. Gamble supported the amendment, and expressed his regret that, by adopting Doctor Bovell's Resolutions, the Synod had treated the proposition of the Chief Superintendent with discourtesy. He (Mr. Gamble) had always opposed Separate Schools, but the Schools proposed to be established by Doctor Ryerson's Bill were not Separate Schools. Their Teachers were to undergo the same examinations; they were to be inspected by the same Government Inspectors; and were, in fact, to be part and parcel of the present School System.

The Reverend Mr. Darling denied that the Synod had treated the proposal of the Chief Superintendent with discourtesy, in agreeing to petition the Legislature. Doctor Ryerson had recommended that they should do so.

Mr. Hodgins.—Did he recommend you to petition for separate schools?

The Reverend Mr. Darling.—He recommended us to petition Parliament to grant us our just claims.

Mr. Robert Baldwin supported Mr. Hodgins' Amendment. He said he did so, not as a matter of expediency but of principle; for on principle he went against Separate Schools in any shape.

Mr. J. G. Hodgins would appeal to every Gentleman present who heard the Report, and who was not cognizant of the facts, whether the impression left on his mind was not this, that the Chief Superintendent proposed to meet the advocates of Separate Schools half way, and so far to meet their views. He denied that that was the fact. The Chief Superintendent had done nothing of the sort. He would read two clauses of the bill. He had asked Doctor Ryerson's permission to do so, if necessary. He would not otherwise have done so, as he had considered the matter hitherto to some extent confidential between Doctor Ryerson and the Government. He had regarded this Document, until it was brought up yesterday, as confidential. It could no longer be considered so, when the purport of it was said to be embodied in the Report, the adoption of which was now moved. He had obtained the permission of the Chief Superintendent to read certain extracts from it.

It would be seen that what were called "the just claims of the Church of England," if that meant those which were advocated in this Synod from year to year, were not met by this Bill. He denied that the Bill could bear that interpretation, in the aspect in which the matter was put in the Report, and it was on this account, from his peculiar relations to the Chief Superintendent, that he had asked his permission, if the opportunity offered, to address a few remarks on the subject to the Synod. This he now did, as the Report did not correctly represent the Chief Superintendent as to the views he had embodied in the Bill.

He quite agreed that our System of Public Instruction should be based on Christianity. Provision was therefore made for the Schools being opened with Prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. In 2,500 of the 4,000 Common Schools, the daily work was opened and closed with Prayer; in 2,800 the Scriptures were read daily. But the Church of England claimed further, that Religious Instruction should be given according to her standards. Provision also had been made for this, by the Regulations issued two, or three, years ago, allowing Clergymen to come to the Schools and give Religious Instruction to the children of their own Persuasion for one hour a week,

Doctor Bovell had referred to the disobedience of children in this Country. Was this the fault of the Common Schools? He asked Gentlemen to look at that card over the door of this Room, emanating from the Department of Public Instruction, the first thing which children saw when they entered School was, as shown on this card: "Honour thy Father and thy Mother." When they turned round, they saw that other precept: "Fear God and Honour the King." Of the Common School Teachers, 800 were Members of the Church of England; 1,250 were Presbyterians; 1,250 Methodists; 230 Baptists; and 85 Congregationalists. All Clergymen, too, were Visitors of the Common Schools.

The Reverend Doctor Fuller said it appeared to him that by the Bill in question they were to get what they desired, although covered up under other terms. They would not quarrel about the terms if they got really what they wanted. The Chief Superintendent had very kindly shown to him (Doctor Fuller) the Bill or Draft of a Bill which Mr. Hodgins had read, and, on reading it to him, Doctor Ryerson remarked that he expected the very best results from the measure.

Mr. Grover strongly disapproved of their seeking facilities for the establishment of Separate Schools in connection with the Church of England, and urging that the fostering of Sunday Schools was a much better mode of securing the Religious Education of their children.

The Bishop, before putting the question to the vote, wished to make a few remarks. Last year, on this question, he said they had a right to Separate Schools, and that they ought not to appear before the Legislature as mere suppliants. If 50,000

persons were required to petition the Legislature for the rights of the Church of England, they could be got, and they ought to continue to demand them until they were granted. He could not, therefore, agree to the Amendment, although he admitted it had been introduced by Mr. Hodgins with great moderation and great talent.

Mr. Hodgins' Amendment to Doctor Bevell's motion to the effect "that, as Members of the Church of England in this Diocese, we do not desire to seek any interference with the Common School System as established by (do, or to demand exclusive privileges not at present shared in equally by) other Protestant Denominations in Upper Canada," was then put, and negatived. Yeas—Clergy, 9; parishes, 12; total, 21. Nays—Clergy, 45; parishes, 29; total, 74.

Mr. Darling's Motion for the adoption of the Report of the Committee was carried by the same Vote.

DISCUSSION IN THE SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD, OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, ON THE BILL DEALING WITH VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

As the City Newspapers, in reporting the proceedings of the Synod on this Bill, seemed to have misunderstood, and so reported, a certain part of these proceedings, I prepared and published the following Letter at the time on the subject:—

"On the Second day of the Synod, when the Subject of the Bill relating to Schools for Vagrant and Neglected Children was brought up, I strongly objected to its adoption by the Synod, not only on the ground of my objection to Church of England Separate Schools, but also because the Report itself did not contain a correct representation of the facts which it professed to detail. I felt it my duty to correct this misrepresentation, and moved that the Report be referred back to the Committee, in order to amend it. This Motion was concurred in; but, as I failed to carry my proposed change in the Report it came back as it was first presented. I arranged, therefore, with Mr. Grover that he should resist its adoption by an Amendment, while I would, by another Amendment, resist the adoption of the series of Resolutions which affirmed the principle of Church of England Separate Schools, and declared that it was expedient to petition Parliament in their favour. By this arrangement the Minority in the Synod opposed to Separate Schools were enabled to concentrate their vote both against the Resolutions in favour of these Schools, and against the Report as each came up for adoption. Mr. Grover supported my Amendment and voted for it, although he wished it were made much stronger, while I, in turn, having failed to carry my Amendment to the series of Resolutions, voted for his Amendment against the adoption of the Report.

The Reverend Doctor Shortt moved an Amendment to my Amendment, but, as it met with little favour, it was withdrawn, and Doctor Shortt also voted with me.

My Resolution was as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That as Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in this Diocese, we do not desire to seek any interference with the Common School System as established by law; or to demand exclusive privileges not at present shared in equally by other Protestant Denominations in Upper Canada."

This Resolution makes no concession to the principle of Separate Schools, either present, or prospective. It simply affirms adherence to the School System in its integrity, and as at present equally enjoyed by all Protestant Denominations in Upper Canada—

Among those who have acted with me in this matter in the Synod, it was felt that, although defeated, the minority virtually achieved a triumph, as they have, for the first time, been enabled by a respectable vote to record their protest against the principle of Church of England Separate Schools on the Journals of the Synod, and, by the discussion raised, have forced public attention to the subject, which, in the end will defeat the object of the majority.

It is well known, and has long been a fact that, year after year, the Synod has gone apparently as a United Body to the Legislature, to demand Separate Schools as a right, equally with the Roman Catholic Church. This is a fact no longer; and the vote of the minority has plainly intimated to the Synod that it is only the commencement of a systematic resistance on the part of the minority to the plans and policy of the majority, so far as they conflict with what the minority consider to be just and right.

TORONTO, June, 1862.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

(NOTE. The apparent effect of this discussion in the Synod was that, although motions were made on the subject in 1863, 1864 and 1865, no further Petitions to the Legislature were either proposed, or adopted. In 1866, a Petition on the subject of Vagrant Children was agreed to. In 1867 the subject was not brought up. In 1868 a Committee was appointed "to consider the condition of the Young Vagrant population of the Province," but it never met. In 1869, 1870 and 1871 nothing was done. In 1872, the Bishop, in his Address to the Synod referred to the subject of Religious Instruction in the Schools, and expressed a hope that "a way may be devised, by which such essential instruction shall be imported, and the terrible evils we deplore to some extent corrected." Practically, the Synod of 1862 witnessed the last of the Petitions of that Body to the Legislature, for "Church of England Separate Schools." *Editor*).

ADDITIONAL REASONS GIVEN BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE BILL
RELATING TO VAGRANT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN TO THOSE ON PAGES
177-180.

After pointing out the facilities provided in the School Law for the giving of Religious Instruction in the Schools once a week by Ministers of the different Religious Persuasions, Doctor Ryerson, in a Letter to a Toronto Newspaper, gave the following reasons why he proposed to enlist the Religious benevolent feelings of the Community in favour of an effort to reach a class of children, who do not attend any School, public, or private. He says:—

There is one class, and unfortunately an increasing class, of the population of Cities and Towns, which is without the sphere of any influence, secular, or religious, which has yet been exercised for the education of their children. These are the children, (and not the children of Common Schools,) that swell the calendars of juvenile crime in Cities and Towns. The problem is, What means can be employed to dry up this fountain of idleness and crime, and make these now poor and neglected youth useful members of Society? The influence of even our excellent Common Free Schools has not reached them. Nay, in the presence of these noble Schools the number of unschooled vagrant children increase,—at least in the City of Toronto. In 1860, during an Official Tour of Upper Canada, I submitted the question in various Counties for public consideration, as to whether the Municipalities should not be invested with power to make Regulations for educational purposes in regard to vagrant children, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, not attending any School, and not engaged in any lawful employment. . . .

It is admitted on all sides, that some agency is necessary, in addition to that now employed, to meet the case of vagrant children in Cities and Towns. I have proposed to supplement and combine with our Common School agency the additional agency of voluntary religious and benevolent effort,—an agency which has reached the cases of more degraded classes of parents in London and Edinburgh, than any which exist in the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada. . . .

In the measure which I proposed and submitted to the consideration of Government on this subject, I adopted the course which I had invariably pursued in regard

to every measure I ever submitted to Government for the improvement of our School System. I prepared the first Draft of it without consultation with any one; and then consulted all parties acquainted and interested in the subjects, as far as I had opportunity. . . .

In the present case, the first Person with whom I conferred was a distinguished Minister of the then United Presbyterian Church,—a man of large experience in our School System, and deeply interested in the amelioration of the neglected classes of youth in Cities and Towns. Afterwards, when I conferred with the venerable Bishop of Toronto, (as I had done in regard to every School Bill I ever proposed,) and such of the Clergy of the Church of England, (as well as of other Churches,) who happened to call upon me, I was gratified to find that they were willing to accept of my proposed measure for supplementing the Common Schools of the Cities and Towns in order to reach, if possible, the cases of the neglected and vicious poor, in place of what some of them had advocated in regard to Separate Schools. This I regarded as so much gained to the unity of our Common School System. Some of these Gentlemen, afterwards, (in Synod of the Church of England of Toronto,) made an unauthorized and unwarrantable use of my name, and ascribed to me objects and views with which I had no sympathy. Mr. Hodgins, (Deputy Superintendent of Education, and acquainted with my views and proceedings from the beginning,) who was a Member of the Synod, corrected the representations which were there made of my views. . . .

The parties referred to have advocated Separate School Corporations, with power of taxing Separate School supporters, and their exemption from the payment of Common School rates—not one of which things is admitted in the Measure which I proposed. . . .

TORONTO, June, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XVI.

DRAFT OF BILL TO RESTORE CERTAIN RIGHTS TO PARTIES IN RESPECT TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS, 1862.

Early in the year 1862, Doctor Ryerson sought to meet the reasonable objections which had been urged against the Taché Separate School Act of 1855, in that it contained no provision authorizing the establishment of a Roman Catholic Separate School in an Incorporated Village. They could be established in a rural School Section, and in the Ward of a City, or Town, but not in an Incorporated Village. Doctor Ryerson, therefore, submitted the following Draft of Bill to the Government in the early part of March, 1862, being—

AN ACT TO RESTORE CERTAIN RIGHTS TO THE PARTIES THEREIN MENTIONED IN RESPECT TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Whereas it is expedient to restore to the parties therein mentioned certain rights of which they were deprived by the Act (of 1855) 22nd Victoria, Chapter 65, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada: Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The words, “any Incorporated Village, or Town,” shall be inserted between the words, “within” and “any,” in the third line of the Eighteenth Section of said Act.

2. So much of the Thirty-fourth Section of said Act as requires Trustees to make their Returns, or Reports, under oath is hereby repealed.

3. It shall be lawful for the majority of the Ratepaying supporters of the Separate School, in each School Section, (in two or more School Sections,) whether in the same, or adjoining, Municipalities, at Public Meetings duly called by the Separate School

Trustees of each such Section, to form such Section into a Separate School Union Section, of which union of Sections the Trustees shall give notice within fifteen days to the Clerk, or Clerks, of the Municipality, or Municipalities, and to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and each such Separate School Union Section thus formed shall be deemed one School Section for all Roman Catholic Separate School purposes.

4. The Twenty-ninth Section of said Act, 22nd Victoria, Chapter 65, shall be amended as follows:

After the first notice required to be given to the Clerk of the Municipality by the supporters of a Separate School Section, each subsequent annual notice required by Law to be given, of the names and residences of the supporters of a Separate School in any rural School Section, City, Town, or Incorporated Village, shall be given in writing by the Trustees of such Separate School; but subject, in case of incorrect Returns, to the penalties imposed by law on School Trustees in case of other false Returns.

5. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools, (with their Registers,) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed, from time to time, by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

Doctor Ryerson accompanied this Draft of Bill with the following explanatory Memorandum. He said:—

No new principle is introduced into this Draft of Bill, nor does it contain any provision, (except those of the last Section,) which was not embraced in the Common School Acts of 1850 and 1853.

The framers of the Roman Catholic School Act of 1855 aimed to assimilate the Separate School Law of Upper Canada, with the Dissentient School Law of Lower Canada, but they were ignorant of the effect of some of the provisions of their Act, arising from the Municipal System of Upper Canada, in connection with School Sections, Assessments, etcetera.

The provisions of the accompanying Draft of Bill only restore to the parties concerned Rights, of which they were deprived by the Taché Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855.

I will now advert to the specific provisions of the accompanying Draft of Bill.

1. The supporters of a Separate School cannot establish a Separate School in an Incorporated Village, nor in a Town as such, although they may establish a Separate School in any School Section, or any Village not incorporated, and in any Ward of a (City, or) Town. Such anomalies should, of course, be corrected, as the first Clause of the Bill proposes.

2. Since 1856, the Managers of Dissentient Schools in Lower Canada have not been required to make their Returns and Reports on oath; there is not any reason why the Trustees of Separate Schools in Upper Canada should be required to do so, especially as the penalties are the same for making a false Return, or Report, whether made on oath, or not, as the ordinary Trustees are not required to make their Reports, or Returns, on oath, and Separate School Trustees were not required to do so before they were required to do so by the Taché Bill of 1855. The second Section of the Bill provides to abolish this invidious and needless anomaly.

3. Two, or more, Common School Sections can be united into one; nor is there any just reason why Separate School Sections should not be allowed to do the same, as is provided by the third Section of the Bill.

4. The requiring each individual supporter of the Separate School to go and notify the Clerk of the Municipality annually, imposes a needless trouble and burden, after the first such notice; and when the School is once organized, the annual notice of the names and residences of the Supporters of the Separate School is quite sufficient, as the only object of such notice is to give the Municipal Council such authentic informa-

tion as to the parties and properties to be exempted from Common School Taxes, and as the Trustees are liable to a penalty if they insert any name in their notice, without the authority of the bearer of it.

5. The fifth Section has been prepared with the consent of the Heads of the parties concerned, upon the principle that Schools thus receiving public aid upon definite and periodical Returns, should be subject to such examination. from time to time, as may enable the Department paying the money to ascertain whether the conditions of its payment have been fulfilled.

TORONTO, March, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

THE BISHOP LYNCH APPOINTMENT EPISODE IN 1862.

In order to emphasize his desire to secure the continued co-operation of the Representative of the Roman Catholic Church in Toronto on the Provincial Council of Public Instruction, Doctor Ryerson wrote the following Letter to the Provincial Secretary on the subject, and Doctor Lynch was appointed:—

I have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of the Governor-General-in-Council, the appointment of the Right Reverend Doctor Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, as a Member of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, in place of the Right Reverend Doctor de Charbonnel, who has removed from the Country.

I am happy to be able to add, that Bishop Lynch has authorized me to present his name for this appointment; and that between his Lordship and myself an entire agreement has been come to on the Separate School provisions of the Law.

TORONTO, 15th of March, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

When it was known that this appointment of Bishop Lynch had been suggested to the Government by Doctor Ryerson, he was charged by a leading newspaper in Toronto with having called on the Bishop to secure his influence in favour of the Government Parliamentary Candidate in Toronto.

To this charge Doctor Ryerson replied, through *The Leader* newspaper, on the 29th of April, 1862, as follows:—

I never called upon Bishop Lynch in behalf of the Government, or its Parliamentary Candidate, much less did it submit a School Bill to him. . . .

In respect to what occurred between Bishop Lynch and myself, it may be proper for me to remark, that my first conversation with Bishop Lynch was to ascertain how far we were agreed, or could agree, as to the correction of acknowledged anomalies and inequalities in certain provisions of the Separate School Law, as it now exists. The Bishop had already reduced his views to writing, and on comparing his notes with mine, there was found to be little difference. It was then proposed that he should, on an appointed day of the following week, call at the Education Office, when I would have the proposed Measure prepared in the form of a Bill. On the appointed day, the Bishop, with the Very Reverend Angus Macdonell, Vicar-General, of Kingston, called at the Education Office, when we considered the whole question, and agreed in our views respecting it.—not involving the introduction of any new principle, but the restoration of rights and privileges which were actually enjoyed by Roman Catholics under the School Acts of 1850 and 1853, but which were taken away by the Taché Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855. prepared, though it was, by the Honourable L. H. Drummond, (a Lower Canada Member,) and under the auspices of certain Roman Catholic Bishops, but in ignorance of the working and effect of some of its provisions, arising from the nature of our Upper Canada Municipal Institutions.

It is but just for me to remark, that I found the views of Bishop Lynch, as also those of another Roman Catholic Bishop, [Horan, of Kingston, see his Letter, page 196,] with whom I have had communication on the subject, moderate and constitutional, appreciating the rights of citizens and the Institutions of our Country, as well as the interests and Institutions of their own Church. In these high quarters, I must say that I heard no such pretensions, or assumptions, as those involved in some of the provisions of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill now before the Legislative Assembly, and introduced by Mr. Scott, of the City of Ottawa, who seems to have become the organ of an ultra party in the Church of Rome, that has caused much trouble on the Separate School question in Upper Canada. Mr. Scott's present Bill is very different from the moderate and reasonable one which he introduced two years ago. Some of the provisions of Mr. Scott's present Bill are unobjectionable; others are impracticable, and must cause endless disputes; others are inconsistent with the rights of Municipalities and citizens, and such as, I think, no Member of the Legislature can constitutionally consent to. If Mr. Scott's Bill be pressed, I hope, for the honour and character of Upper Canada, it will be rejected by the united vote of both parties of Upper Canadian Representatives.

Doctor Ryerson then proceeds to give a patriotic reason why the wishes of moderate and reasonable Roman Catholics should be met, in removing anomalies and impracticable provisions in the Separate School Act. He said:-

I feel that I am not second to Mr. Scott himself in my desire to see every needless impediment removed to the easiest possible working of the Separate School Law.

Some months since I took the liberty to suggest to a Member of the Government, that, as this was the first Session of a new Parliament, and, as the Roman Catholics had shown as much loyal feeling and British enthusiasm as any other class of citizens, in the late apprehended collision between Great Britain and the United States, [in regard to the Mason and Slidell "Trent affair,"] the Government and Parliament could very appropriately and gracefully respond to such a spontaneous manifestation of national loyalty and patriotism, by removing all that is justly objectionable in the Roman Catholic Separate School Law; but the accomplishment of so just and legitimate an object is very different from perpetrating so great an act of injustice to Upper Canada as the passing of Mr. Scott's present Separate School Bill.

TORONTO, 29th of April, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

When this Letter reached Ottawa, on the 30th of April, Mr. Scott took occasion, on the next day, to raise the "question of privilege," in regard to it. To the question which he thus raised, the Honourable John A. Macdonald replied as follows:—

He thought it scarcely fair to a Functionary holding the high important position of Doctor Ryerson, for the Member for Ottawa to refer to him as he had done. It was a very proper wish for him to desire to set himself right, and he ought not to have taken the opportunity of attacking the Chief Superintendent as he had done. If he thought that Doctor Ryerson had behaved as he ought not to have done, it was nothing but reasonable that the attention of the House should be called to the act of wrong-doing. But this course should not have been taken without due notice being previously given, in order that a full opportunity might be allowed to such Functionaries to defend themselves.

LETTER FROM BISHOP HORAN, OF KINGSTON, ON DOCTOR RYERSON'S BILL.

After the conference at the Education Office with Bishop Lynch and Vicar-General Macdonell, as mentioned in the preceding Letter, Doctor Ryerson sent a copy of his Bill, "to Restore certain Rights," etcetera, and the accompanying Memorandum, to the Right Reverend Doctor E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, for his information. In reply, Bishop Horan said:—

I have read with attention the proposed Amendments to the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, which you were so kind as to send to the Vicar-General (Macdonell) for his perusal and mine. I thank you for this mark of courtesy, and shall always endeavour to make myself deserving of it.

I fear that your proposed Amendments are not sufficient, and that they would not do away with the principal difficulties we met with in establishing and maintaining our Schools.

If there is to be any legislation on this matter, as I hope there will be, it should be of a kind to set this long-vexed question at rest, by dealing with the true grievances of which Roman Catholics complain, and granting them those Rights to which they have an unquestionable claim.

I have made out a draft of the points, which I send to you, and which I consider should be embraced in any amendments to the present Law. I am aware that all is not contained in what I propose; but still, I believe, an Act containing these points would give very general satisfaction.

I should feel most happy, Reverend Sir, if your views and mine on this subject could coincide, as I then could hope, with the help of your powerful influences, to obtain for my co-religionists a boon they have so long desired.

KINGSTON, 22nd of March, 1862.

+ E. J. HORAN, Bp. of Kingston.*

ENCLOSURE, PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO DOCTOR RYERSON'S ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862 BY BISHOP HORAN.

(NOTE. It will be seen, from these proposed Amendments of the Bishop, that Sections 3-8 are practically new ones in substance, and differ more, or less, from those in Doctor Ryerson's original Draft, which he had sent to Bishop Horan. Some of them were incorporated in the Scott Separate School Bill of this year.)

1. The words: "any Incorporated Village, or Town," to be inserted between the words: "within" and "any" in the third line of the Eighteenth Section of said Act.

2. So much of the Thirty-fourth Section of this Act as requires Trustees "to make their Reports, or Returns, under oath, is hereby repealed."

3. For each Ward, into which any City, Town, or Incorporated Village, is divided, in which City, Town, or Incorporated Village, a Separate School is established, under the Act respecting Separate Schools, there shall be only two Separate School Trustees, who shall continue in office for the same period, and be elected in the same manner as are the Trustees of Common Schools.

*I knew Bishop Horan when he was President of the Laval Normal School. He was a most interesting man to meet and converse with. He was consecrated Bishop of Kingston, in succession to Bishop Phelan, on the 1st of May, 1858, and died on the 15th of February, 1875.—*Editor.*

4. After the first election of the Trustees of a Roman Catholic Separate School in a Municipality, not being a City, Town, or Incorporated Village, the Trustees of such Separate School shall thereafter be elected to, and continue in office for the same period, and, in like manner, as the Trustees of Common Schools in such Municipality.

5. It shall be lawful for the majority of Roman Catholic Ratepayers in any two, or more, Wards of Cities, Towns, or Incorporated Villages, or in two, or more, School Sections in any Municipality, or adjoining Municipalities, at a Meeting, to be duly called, to unite together for the purpose of establishing a Separate School, or Schools, within the limits of two, or more, such Wards, or School Sections, and, at said Meeting, to elect Separate School Trustees, who shall be Trustees for such Separate School, or Schools, that the said Trustees shall, within fifteen days after their election, give to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and to the Clerk of the Municipality, or Municipalities, notice of their intention to establish a Separate School, or Schools, within the limits of the said Wards, or Common School Sections, in which such Roman Catholic Ratepayers are rated; and the said School Section, so united, shall form a Separate School Section for the purposes aforesaid.

6. Every Roman Catholic paying Rates, whether as Proprietor, or Tenant, in a Ward of a City, Town, or Incorporated Village, or in a School Section, in which a Roman Catholic Separate School is established, or in two, or more, Wards of a City, Town, or Incorporated Village, or a School Section, united for Roman Catholic Separate School purposes, after having once given notice, written by himself, or by the Separate School Trustees, to the Municipality or to the Clerk thereof, that he is a Supporter of Separate Schools, shall be considered as a Supporter of such Separate Schools, so long as he shall not have given notice to the contrary, and shall be exempt from giving yearly notice of his being a Supporter of Roman Catholic Separate School, or Schools, he shall be liable to be rated for the support and maintenance of such Separate School, or Schools, by the Trustees thereof, who shall have the same power to enforce, levy and collect such Taxes as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess for School purposes, under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

7. Every such Supporter of Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall be exempt from the payment of all Rates imposed for the Support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, within such Ward, Section, Wards, or Sections, united for the purpose aforesaid.

8. The provisions of the said Act repealing Separate Schools in the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, Chapter Sixty-five, and the provisions of any other Act, inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed, so far as they severally relate to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada and their Separate Schools.

AMENDMENTS TO BE PROPOSED BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON TO MR. SCOTT'S BILL IN RELATION TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

1. Add to Section 12 the word "only."

2. Strike out Section 13, and insert instead thereof: "It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such persons as they may think fit, in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant Certificates of Qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools; and no one shall be employed as a Teacher of a Separate School unless and until he has obtained such Certificate."

3. Strike out, in Section 14, the word "contiguous," and insert "adjoining"; and also after the word "thereto," in sixth line of the said Section, insert "and is resident within three miles of the School House of the Separate School of which he is a Supporter."

4. Strike out, in Section 18, "for the support of Separate Schools, or Separate School Libraries, or."

5. Insert in Clause 19, "of the School House."

6. Strike out, in Section 20, from the word "Authorities," and insert: "Provided always, that the amount of the Legislative Grant to any Separate School, in any one year, shall not exceed the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise, by the Supporters of such Separate School in the said year."

7. Strike out, in Section 26, the word "exceed," and insert "be less than."

8. Add the following Sections to the Bill:—

"This Act shall be extended to the Separate Schools of any Denomination of Protestants, who shall desire within Cities and Towns to have Separate Schools, and shall have erected, or shall erect, School Houses within such Cities and Towns, at the expense of any such Denomination; which School Houses shall be accepted by the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada as sufficient for School purposes for such Denomination."

"With regard to Separate Schools of any Protestant Denomination, the several Sections and provisions in this Act shall be read and construed as to such Protestant Schools, as if the word 'Protestant' were used in such Section and provision of the Act, wherever the words 'Roman Catholic' occur."

CHAPTER XVII.

MR. R. W. SCOTT'S THIRD SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862.

The Honourable R. W. Scott did not succeed in having either of his Separate School Bills of 1860, or 1861, adopted by the Legislature. He, therefore, made a third attempt in 1862.* The measure which he submitted to the House of Assembly in that year was considered by Doctor Ryerson as more objectionable than those previously laid before the House. In a Letter, (on the subject of the Bill), which Mr. Scott wrote to the Chief Superintendent of Education, he said:—

Enclosed is a copy of the Separate School Bill, which, I trust, will meet with your approbation. Instead of substituting new clauses for old ones, I thought the Bill would be plainer and simpler to repeal the whole, and then re-enact all clauses desirable to retain. I want the Bill to be a finality.

QUEBEC, 26th April, 1862.

R. W. SCOTT.

Three days after writing this Letter, Mr. Scott, (on the 29th), moved the Second Reading of his Bill. Having passed this Second Reading, it was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Assembly. After having been revised by this Committee, and altered in many respects, as suggested by Doctor Ryerson, the Bill was reported to the House of Assembly. As originally introduced by Mr. Scott,—as revised by the Select Committee, and as amended, at the suggestion of Doctor Ryerson, the Bill is re-printed, in this three-fold form, (with a copy of the Taché Act of 1855,) on the next pages of this Volume.

*The successive Roman Catholic Separate School Bills introduced by Mr. Scott into the House of Assembly, are as follows: Bill Number 69, Received and Read, 16th of March, 1860; Bill Number 11, Received and Read, 23rd of March, 1861; Bill Number 2, Received and Read, 7th of April, 1862.

THE TACHE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT OF 1885,
AS IT PASSED THE LEGISLATURE IN THAT
YEAR.

I. The Nineteenth Section of "*the Upper Canada School Act of 1850*," and the Fourth Section of "*the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853*," and all other provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, so far only as they severally relate to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

Her Majesty, etcetera, enacts as follows:—

Five Heads of Families may call a Meeting.

II. Any number of persons not less than five Heads of families, being freeholders, or householders resident within any School Section of any Township, or within any Ward of any City, or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public Meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics in such School Section, or Ward for the election of Trustees for the management thereof.

Meeting of ten persons may elect three Trustees.

III. A majority of the persons present, not less than ten in number, being freeholders, or householders, and being Roman Catholics, may at any such Meeting elect three Persons, resident within such Section, to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any Person, being a British subject, may be elected as a Trustee, whether he be a freeholder, or householder, or not.

Written notice of establishment to be sent to certain Officers.

IV. A notice in writing addressed to the Reeve, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, City or Town, in which such Section is situate, may be given by all persons whether they were present at such Meeting, or not, who are freeholders, or householders, residents within such Section, and Roman Cath-

NUMBER ONE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862 AS ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, AND ENTITLED:

AN ACT TO AMEND "AN ACT RESPECTING SEPARATE SCHOOLS" IN UPPER CANADA, IN SO FAR AS THE SAME RELATES TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Her Majesty, etcetera, enacts as follows:

1. Sections Eighteen to Thirty-six, both inclusive, of Chapter Sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intitled "An Act respecting Separate Schools," are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and be deemed to form part of the said Act.

Five Heads of families may call Meeting.

2. Any number of persons, not less than five, being Heads of families, and freeholders, or householders, resident within any School Section of any Township, Village, or Town, or within any Ward of any City, or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public Meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section, or Ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same.

Election of Three Trustees.

3. A majority of the Persons present, being freeholders, or householders, and being Roman Catholics, may, at any such meeting, elect three persons, resident within such Section, or adjoining Section to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any Person, being a British subject, may be elected as a Trustee whether he be a freeholder, or householder, or not.

Written notice to certain Officer.—Trustees' corporate name.

4. Notice of the holding of such Meeting, and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Reeve, or Head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, Village, Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names,

olices, and favourable to the establishment of such Separate School, declaring that they desire to establish a Separate School in such School Section, and designating by their names, professions, and places of abode, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid as Trustees for the management thereof.

professions, and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such notice shall be delivered to the proper Officer by one of the Trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the Officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and from the day of such delivery the Trustees therein named shall be a Body Corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number _____, in the Township of _____, or for the Ward of _____ in the City, or Town (as the case may be) or for the Village of _____ in the County of _____."

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.*

Her Majesty, etcetera, enacts as follows:

1. Sections Eighteen to Thirty-six, both inclusive, of Chapter Sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting arate Schools," are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and he deemed to form a part of the said Act.

Five Heads of Families may call Meeting.

2. Any number of Persons, not less than five, being Heads of families, and freeholders, or householders, resident within any School Section of any Township, [incorporated] Village, or Town, or within any Ward of any City, or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public Meeting of Persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section, or Ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same.

Election of Three Trustees.

3. A majority of the Persons present, being freeholders, or householders, and being Roman Catholics, [and not candidates for election as Trustees] may, at any such Meeting, elect three Persons resident within such Section, or adjoining Section to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any Person, being a British subject, [not less than 21 years of age,] may be elected as a Trustee, whether he be a freeholder, or householder, or not.

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.*

Her Majesty, etcetera, enacts as follows:

1. Sections Eighteen to Thirty-six both inclusive, of Chapter Sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, Intituled: "An Act respecting Separate Schools," are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and be deemed to form part of the said Act.

Five Heads of Families may call Meeting.

2. Any number of Persons, not less than five, being Heads of families, and freeholders, or householders, resident within any School Section of any Township, incorporated Village, or Town, or within any Ward of any City, or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public Meeting of Persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section, or Ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same.

Election of Three Trustees.

3. A majority of the persons present, being freeholders, or house holders, and being Roman Catholics, and not candidates for election as trustees may, at any such Meeting, elect three persons resident within such Section, or adjoining Section to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any Person, being a British subject, not less than 21 years of age, may be elected as Trustee whether he be a freeholder, or householder, or not.

*The chief verbal alterations made in the sections of each amended Bill are inserted in brackets.

Written notice to certain Officers.—Trustees' Corporate name.

4. Notice [in writing that] such Meeting has been held and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Reeve, or Head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, Village, [incorporated] Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such notice shall be delivered to the proper Officer by one of the Trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the Officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, [and to deliver a copy of the same so endorsed and duly certified by him to such Trustee,] and from the day of the delivery [and receipt of every such notice, or in the event of neglect, or refusal of such Officer to deliver a copy so endorsed and certified, then from the day of the delivery of such notice,] the Trustees therein named shall be a Body Corporate, under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number—, in the Township of—, or for the Ward of—, in the City, or Town (as the case may be) or for the Village of—, in the County of—."

THE TACHE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT OF 1855.

Endorsement to be made on such Notice.

V. Every such notice shall be delivered to the proper Officer by one of the Trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the Officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same, so endorsed and duly certified by him to such Trustees.

Written notice to certain Officers.—Trustees' Corporate name.

4. Notice in writing that such Meeting has been held and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by [the parties present at such meeting] to the Reeve, or Head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, [incorporated] Village, Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residences, the Persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such notice shall be delivered to the proper Officer by one of the Trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the Officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same so endorsed and duly certified by him to such Trustee, and from the day of the delivery and receipt of every such notice, or in the event of the neglect, or refusal, of such Officer to deliver a copy so endorsed and certified, then from the day of the delivery of such notice, the Trustees therein named shall be a Body Corporate, under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number—, in the Township of—, or for the Ward of—, in the City, or Town (as the case may be) or for the Village of— in the County of—."

NUMBER ONE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL, AS ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED:—

Unions of Wards and Sections, how formed.

5. Where such notice has been given of the election of Trustees in more than one Ward of any City, or Town, or in more than one School Section in any Municipality, or Municipalities, adjoining; or contiguous to each other, the Trustees thereof may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of Separate Schools in such parts of the said Cities or Town or in such Section of the Municipality, or Municipalities, as they think fit; and from the day on which the notice announcing such union shall be published in any public Newspaper, issued in such City, Town, Village, or Municipality, or in the City, Town, Village, or Municipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of the several Wards in such City, or Town, and the Trustees of such Sections in any Municipality, or Municipalities, shall form a Body Corporate under the title of "The Board of Trus-

tees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools, for the City, (or Town) of _____, or "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections Numbers _____ (as the case may be,) in the Township, or Townships, of _____, and Village, or Villages of _____, the Township, or Townships of _____, (as the case may be.)

Thereafter, Trustees to be a Corporation.

VI. From the day of the delivery and receipt of every such notice, the Trustees therein named shall be a Body Corporate, under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number _____, in the Township (City, or Town, as the case may be,) in the County of _____."

Union of Separate Schools in Towns and Cities.

VII. When such Separate Schools are established in more than one Ward of any City or Town, the Trustees of such Separate Schools may, if they think fit, form a union of such Separate Schools, and, from the day of the notice in any public Newspaper published in such City, or Town, announcing such union, the Trustees of the several Wards shall together form a body Corporate under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the City, (or Town) of _____ in the County of _____."

Separate School Trustees to have the same powers as Common School Trustees.

VIII. The Trustees of such Separate Schools, forming a body Corporate under this Act, shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect School Rates, or Subscriptions, upon and from Persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such Schools, and all other powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

Trustees and Teachers to be subject to same Penalties.

IX. The Trustees of such Separate School shall perform the same duties, and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools; and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

Powers of Trustees of Separate Schools.

6. The Trustees of each Separate School forming a Body Corporate under this Act, shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect School Rates, or Subscriptions, upon and from Persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such Schools, and all other powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

Rules and Penalties.

7. The Trustees of such Separate School shall perform the same duties and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools; and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

Election and term of office of Trustees.

8. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in every year a Meeting shall be held in each such Section, or Ward, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon for the election of three Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustees shall be re-elected at any such Meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office: Provided always that whenever in any City, or Town divided into Wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, two Trustees only for each Ward shall be elected to represent such Ward at the united Board of Trustees, at the then next and all such subsequent election of the School Trustees, on the second Wednesday in January.

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Union of Wards, how formed.

5. Where such notice has been given of the election of Trustees in more than one Ward of any City, or Town, or in more than one School Section in any Municipality, or Municipalities, adjoining, or contiguous to, each other, the Trustees thereof may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of Separate Schools in such parts of the said Cities, or Towns, or in such Sections [contiguous to each other] of the Municipality, or Municipalities, as they think fit; and from the day on which the notice announcing such union shall be published in any public Newspaper, issued in such City, Town, Village, or Municipality, or in the City, Town, Village, or Municipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of the several Wards in such City, or Town, and the Trustees of such Sections in any Municipality, or Municipalities shall [respectively] form a Body Corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the City, or Town of——," or "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections Numbers——(as the case may be,) in the Township, or Townships of——, and Village, or Villages of——, in the County, or Counties of——," (as the case may be.)

Powers of Trustees of Separate Schools.

6. The Trustees of such Separate Schools forming a Body Corporate under this Act, shall have the power to impose, levy and collect School Rates, or Subscriptions, upon and from Persons, sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such Schools, and shall have all the powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Union of Wards, how formed.

5. [When such Separate Schools are established] in more than one Ward of any City, or Town, the Trustees of such Separate School may, if they think fit, form a union of such Schools, and from the day of the notice in any public Newspaper published in such City, or Town, announcing such union, the Trustees of the several Wards shall together form a Body Corporate, under the title of the Board of Trustees of "The Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the City, (or Town) of——in the County of——."

It shall be lawful [for the majority of the rate-paying supporters] of the Separate School, in each School Section, whether in the same or adjoining Municipalities, [at public Meetings duly called by the Separate School Trustees of each such Section,] to form such Sections into a Separate School Union Section, [of which union of Sections the Trustees shall give notice within fifteen days to the Clerk, or Clerks, of the Municipality, or Municipalities, and to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and each such Separate School Union Section thus formed, shall be deemed one School Section for all Roman Catholic Separate School purposes, and shall every year thereafter be represented by three Trustees, to be elected as in Common School Sections.]

School Section Corporations formed.

[3] And the said Trustees shall form a Body Corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections Numbers——(as the case may be,) in the——(as the case may be.)

Powers of Trustees of Separate Schools.

6. The Trustees of such Separate Schools forming a Body Corporate under this Act, shall have the power to impose, levy and collect School Rates, or Subscriptions, upon and from Persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such Schools, and shall have all the powers in respect of Separate Schools, that the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

*Access to Roll to be free to Trustees
(New Section.)*

7. The Clerk or other Officer of a Municipality within, or adjoining which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessor's, or Collector's Roll of the said Municipality shall allow any one of the said Trustees, or their authorised Collector to make a copy of such Roll in so far as it relates to the Persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

Declaration of office by Trustees (A New Section.)

8. The Trustees of such Separate School shall [take and subscribe the following Declaration before any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, or Chairman of the Board of Common Schools: "I,———, will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee to which I have been elected, and shall] perform the same duties and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools:"—and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

Access to Roll to be free to Trustees (New Section.)

7. The Clerk or other Officer of a Municipality within, or adjoining which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessor's, or Collector's Roll of the said Municipality shall allow any one of the said Trustees, or their authorised Collector to make a copy of such Roll, in so far as it relates to the Persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

Declaration of office by Trustees.

8. The Trustees of such Separate School shall take and subscribe the following Declaration before any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, or Chairman of the Board of Common Schools: "I,———, will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability discharge the duties of the office of School Trustees, to which I have been elected, and shall perform the same duties and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools:"—and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same [obligations and] penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

THE TACHE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT OF 1855.

All Separate School Trustees to be elected annually.

X. The Trustees of such Separate School shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in each year a Meeting shall be held in each such Section, or Ward, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of three Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such Meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time when he went out of office.

Roman Catholic children from other Sections may attend.

XI. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall allow children from other School Sections, whose Parents, or lawful Guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such Parents, or Guardians; and no children

NUMBER ONE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL, AS ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED:

Children from other School Sections may attend.

9. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall allow children from other School Sections, whose Parents, or lawful Guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such Parents, or Guardians; and no children attending such School shall be included in the Return, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

Certificates to Teachers.

10. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any City, Town, Township, or Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a union under this Act, shall have power to grant Certificates of Qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools under their management, and to

attending such School shall be included in the Return, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

Certificates of Teachers.—Disposal of School Monies.

XII. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any Township, or Village, or of the Board of Trustees in any Town, or Village, shall have power to grant Certificates of Qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools under their management, and to dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for School purposes.

Condition of Municipal Exemption from Common School Rates.

XIII. Every person paying Rates, whether as proprietor, or tenant, who, on, or before, the first day of February of any year, gives to the Clerk of the Municipality in which any Separate School is situated, notice that he is a Roman Catholic and a Supporter of such Separate School, shall be exempted from the payment of all Rates imposed for the year then next following for the support of Common Schools and of Common School Libraries, within the Ward, or School Section, wherein such Separate School is established.

Certificate of exemption to be given by Municipal Clerk.

XIV. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a Certificate to the Person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date of such notice.

dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

Exemption from Common School Rates.

11. Every Person paying Rates, whether as proprietor, or tenant, who, by himself, or his Agent, on, or before, the first day of March in any year, gives, or who on, or before, the first day of March of the present year, has given, to the Clerk of the Municipality, notice that he is a Roman Catholic, and a Supporter of a Separate School situated in the said Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all Rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of Land, or erection of Buildings for Common School purposes, within the Municipality, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a Supporter of a Separate School. —And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality, or Clerks of Municipalities, (as the case may be), on, or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management.

Certificate of Exemption to be given by Municipal Clerk.

12. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a Certificate to the Person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date of such notice.

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Election and Term of Office of Trustees.

9. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in every year a Meeting shall be held in every such Section, or Ward.

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Election and Term of Office of Trustees.

9. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in every year a Meeting shall be held in every such Section, or Ward.

commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such Meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office: Provided always, that, whenever in any City, or Town divided into Wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, there shall be for every Ward two Trustees, [each of whom, after the first election of Trustees, shall continue in office two years and until his Successor has been elected, and one of such Trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation.]

Trustees hold office the same as Common Schools Trustees. (A New Section.)

10. After the establishment of any Separate School, the Trustees thereof shall hold office for the same period, and be elected at the same time in each year that the Trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of election, term of office, and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

Children from other School Sections.

11. The Trustees of such Separate Schools [may] allow children from other school sections whose Parents, or lawful Guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such Parents, or Guardians; and no children attending such school shall be included in the Return, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

Powers of Trustees.

12. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any City, Town, Township, or incorporated Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a union under this Act, shall have power to dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

Certificates to Teachers. (A New Section.)

13. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such persons as they think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant Certificates of Qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools, and no one shall be employed as a Teacher unless he first obtains such Certificate.

commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon for the election of Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such Meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office: Provided always, that whenever in any City, or Town divided into Wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, there shall be for every Ward two Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees, shall continue in office two years and until his Successor has been elected, and one of such Trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation.

Trustees hold office same as Common School Trustees. . . .

10. After the establishment of any Separate School the Trustee thereof shall hold office for the same period and be elected at the same time in each year that the Trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of election, term of office and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

Children from other School Sections.

11. The Trustees of such Separate Schools may allow children from other School Sections, whose Parents, or lawful Guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management.

Certificates to Teachers, Disposal of Moneys.

12. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any City, Town, Township, or incorporated Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a union under this Act, shall have power to [grant Certificates of Qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools under their management, and to] dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

THE TACHE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT OF 1855.

Penalty for fraudulent notice.

XV. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from Rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty dollars, recoverable, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

Exception as to Present Rates imposed before Separate School established.

XVI. Nothing in the last three preceding Sections contained shall exempt any person from paying any Rate for the support of Common Schools or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House, or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

Conditions of sharing in the Legislative School Grant.

XVII. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the Fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such School during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending School in the same City, Town, Village, or Township.

Average attendance of Pupils must be Fifteen.

1. But no such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such Fund unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen, or more, (periods of epidemic, or contagious diseases excepted);

Separate Schools not to share in Municipal Assessment.

2. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Village, or Township, to any part or portion of School Monies arising, or accruing, from local Assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village or Township, or the County, or Union of Counties, within which the City, Town, Village or Township is situate.

NUMBER ONE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL, AS ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED.

Penalty for Fraudulent Notice.

13. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from Rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty dollars, recoverable, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

Exceptions as to Present Rates.

14. Nothing in the last three preceding Sections contained shall exempt any Person from paying any Rate for the support of Common Schools, or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House, or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

Separate Schools entitled to a share of the Separate School Grant.

15. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the Fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other Public Grants and allotments for Common School purposes made by the Municipal Authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending School during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village, or Township.

Restriction—Separate Schools not to share in Local Assessment.

16. But no such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such Fund, unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen, or more, (periods of epidemic, or contagious disease excepted.)

Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Village or Township, to any part, or portion, of School Moneys arising, or accruing, from local assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village, or Township, or the County, or union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village, or Township is situate.

Trustees to make half-yearly Returns to the Chief Superintendent.

XVIII. The Trustees of each such Separate School shall, on, or before, the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada a correct Return

Half-yearly Returns to Superintendent.

17. The Trustees of each Separate School shall, on, or before, the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December, of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct Return of the names of the children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative Grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees.

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Exemption from Common School Rates.

14. Every Person paying Rates, whether as proprietor, or tenant, who, by himself or his Agent, on, or before the first day of March in any year, gives, or who, on, or before, the first day of March of the present year, has given to the Clerk of the Municipality, notice [in writing] that he is a Roman Catholic, and a Supporter of a Separate School situated in the said Municipality, or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all Rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of Land, or erection of Buildings for Common School purposes, within the Municipality, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a Supporter of a Separate School. And such notice shall not be required annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality, or Clerks of Municipalities, (as the case may be), on, or before, the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management, [and every Rate-payer whose name shall not appear on such list, shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.]

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Exemption from Common School Rates.

13. Every person paying Rates, whether as proprietor, or tenant, who, by himself or his Agent, on, or before, the first day of March in any year, gives, or who, on, or before, the first day of March of the present year, has given to the Clerk of the Municipality, notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and a Supporter of a Separate School situated in the said Municipality, or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all Rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of Land, or erection of Buildings for Common School purposes, within [the City, Town, incorporated Village, or Section in which he resides] for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a Supporter of a Separate School.—And such notice shall not be required [to be renewed] annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality, or Clerks of the Municipalities, (as the case may be), on, or before, the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names [and residences] of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management, and every Rate-payer, whose name shall not appear on such list, shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.

Certificate of Municipal Clerk.

15. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a Certificate to the Person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date of such notice.

Penalty for Fraudulent notice.

16. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from Rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty dollars, recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

Exceptions as to present Rates.

17. Nothing in the last three preceding Sections contained, shall exempt any Person from paying any Rate for the support of Common Schools, or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House, or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

Withdrawal of R. C. Separate School Supporters. (A New Section.)

18. Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the Trustees of such School, [and also to the Head of the Municipality in which he resides,] before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a Supporter of such School: Provided always, that any Person who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not be exempted from paying any Rate for the support of Separate Schools.

THE TACHE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT OF 1855.

rect statement, verified by at least one of such Trustees under oath, made before a Justice of the Peace for the County within which the Separate School is situate, of the names of the children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open, and the Chief Superintendent shall thereupon determine the proportion which the Trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of such Legislative Grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees.

Certificate of Municipal Clerk.

14. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a Certificate to the Person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date of such notice.

Penalty for Fraudulent Notice.

15. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from Rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty dollars, recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

Exceptions as to present Rates.

16. Nothing in the last three preceding Sections contained, shall exempt any Person from paying any Rate for the support of Common Schools, or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House, or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

Withdrawal of R. C. Separate School Supporters.

17. Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the Trustees of such School, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a Supporter of such School: Provided always, that any Person, who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not be exempted from paying any Rate for the support of Separate Schools.

NUMBER ONE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL AS ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED:

When elections become void.

18. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School, shall become void unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees.

Separatists not to Vote at Common School Meeting.

19. No Person subscribing toward the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, either for Roman Catholics, Protestants, or Colored people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village, or Township, in which such Separate School is situate.

Election of Trustees void in certain cases.

XIX. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School shall become void, unless a Separate School be established, under their management, within two months from the election of such Trustees.

Separatists not to vote at Common School meetings.

XX. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, either for Roman Catholics, Protestants, or Coloured people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village, or Township in which such Separate School is situate.

Agreement between R. C. Trustees and Officials.

XXI. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other Municipal Authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitration of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada; subject, nevertheless, to an appeal to the Governor-in-Council, whose award shall be final in all cases.

R. C. Clergymen ex-officio Trustees.

20. Roman Catholic Clergymen, who are either Incumbents, or have pastoral charge in Missions, Parishes, or other pastoral divisions, shall be, respectively, Members *ex-officio* of the Board of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, established within such Missions, Parishes or other pastoral divisions.

Common School Holidays and Vacations not be observed.

21. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding upon Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the Trustees of every such School, may prescribe the observance of such other Holidays and Vacations as they may see fit; provided always, that the number of School-days in any Roman Catholic Separate School, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year.

Rules of Management.

22. In all Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no rules shall be enforced for the government or management of such Schools, and no Books shall be introduced, or prohibited, without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Disagreements between Trustees and Superintendent; how settled.

23. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other Municipal Authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitration of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject nevertheless to appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, whose award shall be final in all cases.

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

rate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School House, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

*Trustee must reside within three miles.
(A New Section.)*

19. No person shall be elected as a Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the Site, or proposed Site of the School House; nor shall any Person be deemed a Supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the Site or proposed Site of the School House.

Separate Schools entitled to a share in Separate School Grant.

20. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the Fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other Public Grants, [investments] and allotments for Common School purposes now made, or hereafter to be made, by the Province, or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such School during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village, or Township.

Restriction as to right to share in the Grant.

21. But no such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such Fund, unless the average number of pupils, so attending the same, be fifteen, or more, (periods of epidemic, or contagious diseases excepted.)

Separate Schools shall not share in local School Assessment.

2. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, [incorporated] Village, or Township, to any part or portion of School Moneys arising, or accruing, from local Assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village, or Township, or the County, or union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village, or Township is situate.

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

or Separate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School House, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

Trustee must reside within three miles.

18. No Person shall be elected as a Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the Site of the School House; nor shall any Person be deemed a Supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the Site of the School House.

Separate Schools entitled to a share in Separate School Grant.

19. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the Fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other Public Grants, investments and allotments for Common School purposes now made, or hereafter to be made, by the Province, or the Municipal Authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such School during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending School in the same City, Town, Village, or Township.

(Omitted.)

Separate Schools shall not share in local School Assessment.

20. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, incorporated Village, or Township, to any part, or portion, of School Moneys arising, or accruing, from local Assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village, or Township, or the County or union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village, or Township is situate.

Half yearly Returns to Chief Superintendent.

22. The Trustees of each Separate School shall, on, or before, the thirtieth day of June, and the Thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct Return of the names of the children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative Grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees; [Provided always, that the aggregate amount of the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools in any one year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise, by the Supporters of Separate Schools in the said year.]

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

in any one year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise, by the Supporters of Separate Schools in the said year.]

Who shall be School Visitors (A New Section.)

23. All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the Heads of the Municipal Bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be Visitors of Separate Schools.

When School election becomes void.

24. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School shall become void unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees.

Separate School Supporters not to vote at Common School Meeting.

25. No Person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School, established as herein provided, either for Roman

Half yearly Returns to Chief Superintendent.

21. The Trustees of each Separate School shall, on, or before, the thirtieth day of June, and the Thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct Return of the names of the children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative Grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees; Provided always, that the aggregate amount of the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools in any one year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise, by the Supporters of Separate Schools in the said year.

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Separate Schools in any one year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise, by the Supporters of Separate Schools in the said year.

Who shall be School Visitors.

22. All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the Heads of the Municipal Bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be Visitors of Separate Schools.

When School election becomes void.

23. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School shall become void, unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees.

Separate School Supporters not to vote at Common School Meeting.

24. No Person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, or sending children

Catholics, Protestants, or Coloured people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village, or Township, in which such Separate School is situate.

Common School Holidays and Vacations not to be observed.

26. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding upon Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the Trustees of every such School may prescribe the observance of such other Holidays and Vacations, as they may see fit; Provided always, that the number of School-days in any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year.

Common School Regulations not to be observed.

27. In all the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no Rules shall be enforced for the government, or management, of such Schools, and no Books shall be introduced, or prohibited without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village, or Township, in which such Separate School is situate.

(Omitted.)

(Omitted.)

Inspection and government of Separate Schools. (A New Section.)

25. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools (with their Registers) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed, from time to time, by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and shall be subject also to such Regulations as may be imposed, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

NUMBER TWO OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Disagreements between Trustees and Local Superintendent; how settled.

28. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other Municipal Authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitrament of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject, nevertheless, to appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, whose award shall be final in all cases.

When this Act shall come into force. (A New Section.)

29. This Act shall come into force, and take effect, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

NUMBER THREE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862, AS AMENDED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Disagreements between Trustees and Local Superintendent; how settled.

26. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other Municipal Authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitrament of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject, nevertheless, to appeal to [the Governor in Council.] whose award shall be final in all cases.

When this Act shall come into force.

27. This Act shall come in force, and take effect, from and after the thirty-first day of December next. [But all Contracts and Engagements made, and Rates imposed, and all Corporations formed under the Separate School Law, hereby repealed, shall remain in force as if made under the authority of this Act.]

CHAPTER XVIII.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH VARIOUS PARTIES ON THE SCOTT
SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862.1. *Letter from the Honourable John A. Macdonald to Doctor Ryerson.*

I send you a copy of the Separate School Bill, and would like to have your opinion on the subject, as soon as you can conveniently send it.

QUEBEC, 28th of April, 1862.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

2. *Note from Doctor Ryerson to J. George Hodgins.*

I see that I must adopt very prompt and decisive measures against Scott's Separate School Bill. I wish you would have . . . written out the enclosed Telegrams, and send them immediately to the Honourable John A. Macdonald, to my Brother William, and to Mr. Alexander Morris.

TORONTO, May the 1st, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

After receiving from Sir John Macdonald a copy of Mr. R. W. Scott's Separate School Bill of 1862, Doctor Ryerson addressed Telegrams of Disapproval of the Bill to several parties at Quebec, as follows:—

3. *Telegram to Mr. William Ryerson, M.P.P., Quebec.*

Scott's Separate School Bill most objectionable and injurious. It ought by all means to be rejected. See my short remarks and appeal against it in yesterday's *Leader Newspaper*.*

TORONTO, May 1st, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

4. *Telegram to Mr. Alexander Morris, M.P.P., Quebec.*

Scott's Separate School Bill most objectionable and injurious. I hope it will be rejected by the united votes of all Upper Canadian Members. See my short remarks and appeal against Bill in yesterday's *Leader Newspaper*.*

TORONTO, May 1st, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

5. *Telegram to the Honourable Attorney General Macdonald, M.P.P., Quebec.*

Scott's Separate School Bill most objectionable and injurious. It ought by all means to be rejected. Have written. See my short remarks and appeal against Bill in yesterday's *Leader Newspaper*.*

TORONTO, May 1st, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY DOCTOR RYERSON FROM QUEBEC.

6. *Letter from the Honourable John A. Macdonald to Doctor Ryerson.*

Mr. R. W. Scott . . . introduced the present Bill without showing it to me. Notwithstanding this, I thought it well to support the principle of his Bill, on the understanding that it should be sent to a Special Committee, and made to suit me. Scott has been looked up to as the exponent of Roman Catholic views on the subject; and the Bill, when "amended to suit," will be carried through the House by him, and must be accepted by the Roman Catholics as their Bill.

*A copy of this Letter is printed on page 194 of this Volume.

You will see that Scott objected to your Letter of the 29th of April, 1862, [in *The Leader* of the 30th,] and Mr. H. M. Foley insinuated that I had got you to write it in order to help James Patton,* at the same time that I pretended to be a friend of the Roman Catholics. My answer to Scott was that his veracity was not impeached in any way; and that, if he chose to make a motion specifically on the subject, he might do so, on due notice, and I was ready to meet him.

I will keep back the action of the Select Committee on the Bill, in the expectation of your speedy arrival here.

QUEBEC, 3rd of May, 1862.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

7. *Letter from Mr. William Ryerson, M.P.P., to Doctor Ryerson.*

I have received your Letter this morning. You object strongly to Scott's Bill. I am afraid your objections come too late. When the Bill was first introduced, I spoke to John A. Macdonald to forward to you, without delay, a copy. He promised to attend to it; but your objections, even by telegraph, were not received until the debate on the Bill had closed. Your Letter in *The Leader*, of the 29th of April, [page 194,] was not received until next day.

Even now, you have not stated one point, or one clause, of the Bill to which you object, nor have you given your reasons for objecting to the Bill itself. You merely condemn the Bill *in toto*, and call upon the House to throw it out.

QUEBEC, May the 5th, 1862.

WILLIAM RYERSON.

Soon after receiving these Messages from Quebec, Doctor Ryerson left for the Capital, as soon as his illness enabled him to do so. While there, he had important changes made in the School Bill, as stated in the following Letter:—

8. *Letter from Doctor Ryerson to Mr. Alexander Morris, M.P.*

As you referred to me, in your remarks on the Second reading of Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill, as approving of the general provisions of that Bill, I beg to say that I never saw the Bill until the day before the Second reading of it was moved, [i. e., on the 28th of April, 1862,] Mr. Scott's note, enclosing a copy of the Bill to me. [at Toronto,] being dated only three days before he moved the Second reading of it, and more than two weeks after he had introduced it.

I felt that the only alternative of duty left to me was to apprise the Members of the Legislature for Upper Canada of my views of the Bill,—it being a private, and not a Government, Measure,—as I had done, in regard to a Bill introduced into the Legislature, in 1856, by Mr. John G. Bowes. From that time until last week, I have been unable, (from illness,) either to prepare a Memorandum, or to come to Quebec. on the subject of the Bill.

Since I came to Quebec, I find that several of the most objectionable Sections of the Bill have been rejected, or amended, by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly; and, after lengthened explanations and discussions between Mr. Scott and myself, other clauses of the Bill, which I thought objectionable and injurious, or impracticable, have been erased, or amended, so as to render the Bill harmonious, with what I believe to be the integrity and efficiency of our Common School System, while it remedied the defects in the Law, of which the Supporters of Separate Schools have complained.

*James Patton, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, was then spoken of as a Candidate for the Legislative Council.

This day the Representatives of the Roman Catholic Church have accepted the Bill, as thus amended, and have, in connection with Mr. Scott and myself, apprized the Head of the Administration of our agreement in the provisions of the Bill; and as the present, as well as the late, Government, have assented that Mr. Scott should proceed with his Bill, (as thus amended, and agreed upon,) I can have no wish but that the Measure should be passed, if approved by a majority of the Representatives of Upper Canada, as best for the interests of our Public School System, and for the convenience of the Supporters of Separate Schools.

I herewith enclose you a copy of the Bill, as agreed to, and amended, so that you may use it, as well as this Letter, in such a way as you may think proper, in your place in the House.

QUEBEC, 1st of June, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

9. *Doctor Ryerson also wrote the following Letter to Mr. T. C. Street, M.P.*

I desire to enclose, for your information and use, in your place in the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Scott Separate School Bill, as finally agreed upon this day by the Reverend Representatives of the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Scott and myself. I understand that the present Government are favourable to Mr. Scott's proceeding with his Separate School Bill, as thus amended and agreed upon, as the late Government was favourable to his introduction of the Bill.

The Bill, as thus amended, being free from the objections which attached to it, as originally introduced; and the Government assenting to legislation on the subject, I can have no other wish than that the Measure should be passed, if approved of by the majority of the Representatives for Upper Canada, as best for the integrity and interests of our Public School System, and most convenient for the Supporters of Separate Schools.

QUEBEC, June 1st, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

10. *Letter from Doctor Ryerson (Quebec,) to J. George Hodgins.*

Yesterday morning the (Reverend Angus Macdonell) Vicar-General of Kingston,—acting on behalf of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston,—and the Reverend Mr. Cazeau, Secretary of the Archbishop of Quebec, as Representatives of the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, accepted the Separate School Bill, as proposed to be amended by me, and agreed to by Mr. R. W. Scott; and afterwards us four waited upon the Premier, (Honourable J. S. Macdonald,) and informed him of the result of our consultation, and the desire of the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church that the Government would affirm and facilitate Mr. Scott's proceeding with the Bill. The Attorney-General, J. S. Macdonald, was much pleased, and said that he would assent to whatever I had agreed to. . . . The Attorney-General is much amused that the Separate School Question thus falls to his Government to settle with so little trouble, or action, on their part, and that it is left to him to recommend the appointment, which I had recommended, of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto as a Member of the Council of Public Instruction. He says he will inquire about it immediately, and have the appointment made and Gazetted. . . .

QUEBEC, 2nd of June, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

11. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec.*

I received a copy of Mr. Scott's amended Separate School Bill to-day.

The word "adjoining." in the eighteenth line of Section Three, will give rise to disputes. I fear that it conflicts with the like restriction in the Common School Act. When those Separate Schools can be thus united, the residence of the Trustees should be within such united Separate School Section.

Section Four does not provide for the notification to this Office of the establishment of a Separate School.

I fear that the word "contiguous," in lines three and six, in Section Five, is too indefinite.

I think that Sections Eleven and Fourteen cover too much ground, and will have the effect of exempting too many persons as mere "Supporters" of the Separate School. The words: "other School Sections," in line eight of Section Eleven, are quite too indefinite. The words: "Municipality and Municipalities," in Section Fourteen, are also too wide in their application to the case of Separate Schools.

The principle of Section Twenty-three is a sound one; but it is questionable whether the Council of Public Instruction should have the power of appointing Examiners.

Section Eighteen unwisely reverses the present arrangement, and will be too onerous on those who wish to support the Public Schools.

Section Nineteen conflicts with Section Three, and will lead to disputes. The second part of that Section is good in itself; but it will also lead to disputes in determining the "three miles."

Section Twenty will have the effect of drying up the Clergy Reserve Fund, which is now applied to the Common Schools. . . . The Municipalities may object to the Fund being claimed under this Section by Separate School Trustees.

Sections Twenty-six, Twenty-seven and Twenty-eight are, to my mind, very objectionable.

There is no provision in the Act for the Inspection of Separate Schools.

TORONTO, 4th of June, 1862.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.*

12. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson; Quebec.*

It is well that you got down to Quebec in time to modify Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill. I see by the Telegram from Quebec, that he has withdrawn it, owing to Mr. T. R. Ferguson's opposition and that of other parties. . . .

TORONTO, 6th of June, 1862.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

DOCTOR RYERSON'S FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1862.

In addition to these Private Letters, Doctor Ryerson, in July, 1862, wrote several Letters to the Editor of *The Leader*, in reply to the attacks which were made upon him in *The Globe* Newspaper at the time.

After dealing with other matters, in his Letter to *The Leader*, he thus referred to this third abortive Roman Catholic Separate School Act of Mr. Scott, of 1862, he having failed to carry those of 1860 and 1861 through the House:—

When Mr. R. W. Scott, of Ottawa, introduced, during the late Session of our Legislature, his Separate School Bill, incorporating several extreme provisions in it . . . I publicly entreated the Members from Upper Canada to reject so objectionable a Bill,—the Author having sent me a copy of it only three days before he moved its Second reading; but, as he had impressed the House with the belief that I approved of the Bill, a majority voted for its Second reading, with a view to refer it to a Select Committee, which pruned the Bill of some of its extreme provisions, and reported it, as amended, for the adoption of the House.

*For Mr. Marling's criticism on this Bill, see page 5.

Now, were there one particle of truth in the statement of *The Globe*, that I was conspiring with the Roman Catholic Bishops, and their Agents, to subvert our School System, I would, of course, not have objected to Mr. Scott's Bill, as introduced by him; much less would I have objected to it as amended by a Committee of Upper Canada Members of the Legislative Assembly. But proceeding to Quebec . . . I saw there a copy of Mr. Scott's Bill, as amended by a Select Committee, which, it seems, was induced to consider the Bill before I could get to Quebec, and reported upon it the day previous to my arrival there.

I at once objected to any legislation at all on the subject, except under the auspices of the Members of the Government, who, I maintained, were responsible for the protection of the School System, as well as for the Judicial and Financial Systems, and for any and all Measures necessary to correct the evils, or remedy the defects of the one, as well as of the other. Two Members of the present Administration, to whom I stated my objections and views, admitted thier validity. I also objected to several provisions of the Bill, as amended by the Committee; hut, it being understood that the Government would assent to Mr. Scott's proceeding with the Bill, provided it were amended so as to meet my views, he consented to the erasure of the Clauses to which I objected, and to the insertion of the further amendments which I proposed. And what were those Amendments? . . .

The Select Committee had purged Mr. Scott's Bill of several of its Ultramontane provisions, such as that of making the Priests *ex-officio* School Trustees, with power of Taxation,—a provision not admitted in Catholic France, or Belgium, or even in Austria. But the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, permitted Trustees of Separate School Sections to form Union Sections to any extent they might please. To this I objected, and insisted that the ratepaying parents should be the judges as to forming Union Sections for Separate Schools, as well as for Common Schools; and, of course, they would not agree to any Union Section so large as to prevent their children from attending the School, and especially as the Bill provided, (as amended by the Committee,) that no one should be recognized as a Supporter of a Separate School who should reside more than three miles from it. My amendment was admitted.

Again, the Bill, as originally introduced, exempted the Supporters of Separate Schools from paying Public School Rates, in whatever part of the Province their property might be situated. The Committee limited the exemption to the Municipality of the Separate School Supporters. I insisted that the exemption should be limited to the School Section, as all property in each School Section should be liable for the education of the youth of the Section,—as it was by the joint labours of such youths and their Parents that the value of property in such Section was created, or maintained. My amendment was admitted.

By the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, it was also provided, that the Council of Public Instruction should appoint a Board of Examiners in each County for examining Separate School Teachers and giving them Certificates of Qualifications. I was aware that under the present Separate School law,—Trustees of each Separate School give the Certificates of Qualifications to their Teachers; such Teachers have no public standing in comparison of the Teachers of the Common Schools; that many of the Teachers of Separate Schools in the Townships and Villages are so poorly qualified that the most intelligent Roman Catholics in such places send their children to the Public Schools; that it was, therefore, desired to have some form of examination that would raise the position of Separate School Teachers.* But I wholly objected to the creation of two distinct County Boards of Examiners of School Teachers; to the Council of Public Instruction, being made the instrument of selecting a Roman Catholic Board of Examiners in each County,—thus actually giving Separate Common School Teachers

*By a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, (1906,) that all Teachers of Roman Catholic Separate Schools must possess Certificates of Qualification, issued by Official authority in order to enable them legally to act as Teachers of these Schools.

an apparent superiority over Public Common School Teachers, and creating the natural precursor of a Separate Provincial Normal School. I declared my intention, should such a provision become law, to recommend to the Council of Public Instruction to appoint the present County Boards of Public Instruction as Examiners of Separate School Teachers, as they are of Public School Teachers, and to prescribe the same Programme of subjects and Classification as are prescribed for Public School Teachers. This was formerly the practice, and no objection was ever made to it until the Charbonnel agitation. The result was that the proposed dangerous innovation was abandoned, and the law left as it is. Finally, the Committee consented to retain the following extraordinary clauses in the Bill, as reported by them:

"26. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding on Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the Trustees of every such School may prescribe the observance of such other Holidays and Vacations as they may see fit; provided, always, that the number of School days in any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year." [The *minimum* of time in each half year that the Public Schools are required to be kept open.]

"27. In all Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no Rules shall be enforced for the government and management of such Schools, and no Books shall be introduced, or prohibited, without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Separate Schools."

To these Ultramontane clauses I objected *in toto*, as unsanctioned by the example of Lower Canada in regard to the Dissident Schools, and as unparalleled in any Country in respect to Schools to which legislative aid is given. I wished that the Separate Schools in Upper Canada should be subject to public authority and oversight, the same as are Dissident Schools in Lower Canada. The result was the erasure from the Bill of these two Sections, and the substitution of the following in their place:—

"25. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools, (with their Registers,) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed, from time to time, by the Chief Superintendent of Education; and shall be subject also to such Regulations as may be imposed, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada."

Such are some of the essential modifications which I had made in Mr. Scott's Bill, even after it had been amended and recommended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly,—so much so that a Member, well acquainted with the nature and administration of the School Law, . . . said, on reading the Bill, as thus modified, "it is better than the present Separate School Law, I wish it would pass the Legislature." . . .

Nor did I stop with these essential changes in the provisions of this Bill, although now rendered unobjectionable. I stated that I would resist its further progress in the Legislature, except on two conditions:—*First*, that the Bill thus modified should be accepted as a settlement of the question by the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. *Secondly*, that the Government should assent to Mr. Scott's proceeding with it. To secure the former of these objects, Mr. Scott got the Vicar-General Macdonell, (who had come from Upper Canada to Quebec, in behalf of the Authorities of the Church, to watch legislation on school matters,) and the Reverend the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, (the Head of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada,) to meet me in the Parliamentary Library, where we discussed the provisions of the Bill, and where they accepted it on the part of the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church as finally amended in its present form; after which two copies of the Bill, as thus agreed upon and accepted, were made,—the one for Mr. Scott, and the other for myself; and the parties concerned waited upon the Head of the Administration, and informed him that they accepted the Bill as thus modified, and requested the assent of the Government to Mr. Scott's proceeding with the Bill. .

Every one who examines this third and expurgated edition of the Bill, will see that it brings back the School System, in respect to Separate Schools, as near as possible to what it was before the passing of the Taché Roman Catholic Separate School Bill of 1855. . . .

This is an object I have been most anxious to accomplish. It was with this view that, before the late Session of Parliament, I conferred with Roman Catholic Bishops in Upper Canada, within whose Dioceses most of the Separate Schools are established,—resolved that if they, abandoning the extreme pretensions of Bishop de Charbonnel, desired nothing more than the amendment of the Separate School Law of 1855, so as to restore to the Supporters of Separate Schools what that law deprived them, I would recommend a Measure to that effect. I felt no disposition to renew the causeless, and, to Roman Catholics, injurious Separate School agitation of Bishop de Charbonnel, but the simple removal of evils caused by the Taché Separate School Bill of 1855, which was one of the fruits of of the Charbonnel agitation. I accordingly prepared a Draft of Bill of former claims, which was accepted, entitled: “An Act to Restore to Parties therein named certain Rights which they heretofore enjoyed, and of which they have been deprived by the Separate School Act of 1855.” . . .

It is a fact, known to the Country, that from the commencement of the Ultramontane Separate School agitation, under Bishop de Charbonnel, down to the Ultramontane Separate School Bill introduced into the Legislature at its late Session, by Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, I have, both publicly and privately, resisted every Measure. or Clause of a Bill that would, in the slightest degree, weaken our Common School System.

TORONTO, 10th of July, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XIX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA, 1862.

*June 26th, 1862.** Several Communications were laid before the Council.

A number of Accounts were laid before the Council and approved.

A Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of the Normal and Model Schools for the years 1860 and 1861, was laid before the Council and approved.

Several Applications from Superannuated Common School Teachers were considered and approved, and some were rejected.

The Letter of the Rector of the Model Grammar School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That his recommendation be concurred in, and that the Terms and Vacations in force in the Model Grammar School during the last year be continued for the present.

The further consideration of the Reverend John Ambery's Letter was deferred until the next Meeting.

August 21st, 1862. Several Letters were laid before the Council.

Two applications of Superannuated Teachers were laid before the Council and approved.

An estimate of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Model Grammar School were laid before the Council and approved.

Ordered, That One hundred dollars per annum be added to each of the Salaries of the Classical, Mathematical and English Masters in the Model Grammar School, to commence from 1st January, 1862.

*This was the first meeting held by the Council in 1862.

Ordered, That Mr. Francis Checkley, Mathematical Master in the Model Grammar School, be one of the Examiners of Candidates for Masterships of the Grammar Schools.

Ordered, That the Merchants' Rifle corps be allowed the use of the Model Grammar School Grounds for drill on Wednesday Evenings.

September 19th, 1862. Several Communications were laid before the Council.

It having been intimated that the Governor General would visit this Institution during the approaching Provincial Exhibition, the Chief Superintendent submitted a Draft of our Address to His Excellency, which, with slight modifications, was adopted.

The Chief Superintendent was requested to communicate a copy of the Address to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

The Letter of the Rector of the Model Grammar School, respecting the Usher in the School, having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That he be authorized to employ, on trial, an Usher selected from the Students-in-training, with an allowance not exceeding \$100 per annum.

The consideration of the Letter of the Rector of the Model Grammar School on the discontinuance of the One dollar per week to the Student-in-training was deferred.

November, 1862. After arranging that the Address of the Council be read to the Governor General by the Chairman of the Council, the Members of the Council proceeded to the Main Entrance of the Building to receive His Excellency.

On his arrival, His Excellency was received with a General Salute by the Civil Service Corps, under the command of Major the Honourable Robert Spence, and by the Model Grammar School Cadets, under the command of Captain Lewellen Robertson. The latter Company acted as the Interior Guard. On His Excellency and suite entering the Theatre of the Building, the Pupils sang "God Save the Queen," the Theatre and the Halls leading to the Theatre were crowded with Visitors. As soon as His Excellency was seated on the Dais in the south end of the Theatre, the Honourable Samuel Bealey Harrison, Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, read the following Address:—

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, beg, in behalf of the Teachers and youth committed to our oversight, and in unison with our Fellow-subjects of all classes, to welcome Your Excellency to the western Metropolis of Canada. As the Representative of our Beloved Sovereign, and the avowed promoter of general education and knowledge, we hail Your Excellency's visit to this, the seat of our operations, as a fresh encouragement to us in the arduous work in which we have long been engaged, for the establishment of a System for the Training of teachers, for the Regulation of Schools, for furnishing them with Text-books, Maps and Apparatus, and for providing the Municipalities of Upper Canada with Libraries. In the progress of this System, the Schools have increased to Four thousand, and the Pupils to upward of Three hundred thousand. In the Songs and Text-books, loyalty to the Queen and love to the Mother Country are blended with the spirit of Canadian patriotism; and Christian principles are combined with sound knowledge in the School teaching and Public Libraries. Our earnest prayer is that the Divine Blessing may abundantly rest upon Your Excellency and Lady Monck and family, and that your Administration of the Government of Canada may tend pre-eminently to consolidate its Institutions, and advance the happiness and prosperity of the Canadian people.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

To the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,—

GENTLEMEN,—I have been very much gratified at hearing the satisfactory account that you are able to give of the progress of Education in this part of the Country, proved, as it is, by the increasing number of Schools and Pupils. In all parts of

Canada the state of education is satisfactory as compared with that in Great Britain and Ireland, and amongst the many advantages which Immigrants into this Country enjoy, not the least is the certainty that their children may, if they wish it, be well and carefully brought up at a trifling expense. The efficacy of the instruction imparted to young people, depends, in a great measure, on the capacity and training of their Teachers, so that it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the labour in which you are engaged. The name of your Chief Superintendent, which is well known to me, is a guarantee that neither exertion nor ability will be wanting on your part to fulfil your mission.

After which the pupils had sung "Hurrah, hurrah, for Canada."

His Excellency and Suite then visited the various objects of interest to be found in the Establishment, the Picture Gallery, Statuary Rooms, etcetera. Previous to leaving, His Excellency had the Model Grammar School Cadets brought before him, and expressed to the Chief Superintendent and to them his very great pleasure at their appearance. He further stated that he was agreeably surprised to find that such a corp was organized from among the Pupils of the Model Grammar School. He had already, in another place, recommended the establishment of Cadet Corps in connection with the Public Schools as in England, and was, therefore, the more pleased to find that here in this Institution his recommendation had already been anticipated.

Before leaving the Building His Excellency and Suite were conducted to the Council Room and Departmental Library, where the Vice Regal Party inscribed their names in the Minute Book of the Council of Public Instruction.

After which the party left the Building, under a Salute of the Model Grammar School Cadets, and proceeded to the Horticultural Gardens, where they were again received with a General Salute by the Civil Service Corps.

December 5th, 1862. Several Communications were laid before the Council.

The Letter of Miss Shenick having been under the consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That her resignation be accepted and that the Chief Superintendent be requested to convey to Miss Shenick their high appreciation of her services as Second Teacher in the Girls' Model School.

The Letter of the Head Master of the Normal School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That Miss Adams be appointed, on trial, as Second Teacher in the Girls' Model School, at a Salary at the rate of \$500 per annum from the first proximo.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, LORD MONCK, AT TORONTO, COBOURG AND KINGSTON.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

At the entrance of the Building His Excellency and Suite were received by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Professors of the College, and escorted to the Convocation Hall, which was crowded with Students and Citizens. Among those on the Dais were Honourable James Patton, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor; the Reverend Doctor McCaul, President of University College; His Worship the Mayor; the Reverend Doctor Ryerson; Doctor King, President of the Columbia College, New York; the Reverend Doctor Willis, Professors Croft, Wilson, Hincks, Forneri, Buckland, Kingston, the Reverend Alexander Lorimer, Librarian, and Mr. Thomas Moss, the Registrar. On His Excellency being seated, the Vice-Chancellor read the following Address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate, and Graduates of the University of Toronto, and the President, Council, and Members of the University College, cordially welcome Your Excellency on your visit to the Buildings in our joint occupation, and gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to declare our loyalty to the Queen and to testify our respect for Your Excellency. The object of our Institutions is to diffuse amongst the youth of Canada, without distinction, the benefits of education of a high order, and we doubt not that this important work, intimately connected as it is with the advancement of the best interests of the Country, will receive Your Excellency's approval and support. As our Establishments are under Your Excellency's Visitorial supervision, we are persuaded that you will learn with pleasure that strong practical testimony to the estimation in which they are held as Provincial Institutions, is furnished, by the constantly increasing number of Students of different Religious Denominations, and from various parts of the Country. We earnestly pray that the Divine blessing may attend Your Excellency, Lady Monck and family, and that your administration of the Government of Canada may be alike acceptable to Her Majesty, satisfactory to yourself, and beneficial to the people committed to your charge.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

To the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate and Graduates of the University of Toronto, and the President, Council and Members of University College:

GENTLEMEN,—I am much gratified by your loyal Address. You judged rightly in supposing that I should be glad to hear that the number of young men of different Religious Denominations studying here is constantly increasing. The value set upon a good education may be fairly taken as a test of the moral and social condition of a Nation. I am happy to think that the benefits resulting from it are duly appreciated in Canada, and the knowledge that they are so gives me solid ground for the expectation that the moral and intellectual condition of the people will keep pace with their advancement in material prosperity.

After this the Visitors were conducted through the interior of the Building to the Museum, and from thence to the Tower, where they enjoyed the splendid view obtained from that altitude. When they descended from the Tower they visited the Library, and after a thorough inspection of the Building they again took to their carriages, amid the cheers of the Students and a large number of bystanders.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Here a right loyal welcome awaited him. It being the period of Vacation the greater number of the Students were out of town, but every Graduate and Undergraduate within hail gladly obeyed the summons to rally round the Venerable Bishop of Toronto, the beloved and revered Founder of the College, on the occasion of the Vice Regal visit. Indisposition prevented the respected Chancellor of the University, Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, from being present, but among the Members of the Corporation there were many supporters in this Institution. There was also a large assemblage of Ladies. The Trinity College Rifles, commanded by Major Denison, formed a Guard of Honour. His Excellency was received by the Reverend Provost Whitaker and the other Members of the Corporation, and, having been conducted to the Convocation Hall, cordially greeted the Venerable Bishop. His Excellency having taken the Chair of Honour placed for him, the Bishop read the following Address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, beg to offer to Your Excellency our most respectful congratulations on the occasion of your first visit to the former Metropolis of Upper Canada. It is our desire to be true to the traditions of the Religious Communion to which it is our happiness to belong, by exhibiting a steady attachment to the Civil

Government under which we live, and more especially by promoting to the utmost of our power, the permanent connection of this Province with the Mother Country. With every sentiment of loyal regard for the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and of personal respect for Your Excellency, we pray that your Administration of this Province may be conducive alike to the public benefit and to your individual happiness."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"To the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Trinity College:

"GENTLEMEN,—I feel an especial pleasure in receiving an Address welcoming me to Toronto from the University of Trinity College. That University, founded and fostered by an eminent Prelate, whose name is known and honoured in the Anglican connexion throughout the World, has powerfully contributed, by the bearing and piety of her sons, to maintain this branch of the Catholic Church, of which it is my privilege and happiness to be a Member, in its present flourishing and vigorous condition. I confidently trust, Gentlemen, that your labours will not cease to be as fruitful as they have hitherto been, and that the University of Trinity College will continue to send forth into the world, year after year, a body of Christian Priests, loyal to their Country and their Queen, and faithful to their Church and to their God."

The Provost then presented the following Address from the Corporation:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Corporation of Trinity College, represented by its Members here present, gladly welcome Your Excellency within the walls of this College, which Her Most Gracious Majesty has, by her Royal Letters Patent, invested with the powers and privileges of an University. The College was founded for the purpose of securing to that large portion of the youth of this Province who are Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, the benefit of an education based upon the religious principles of that Church, and hallowed by the observance of her religious rites. In thus seeking to discharge a duty, which we recognize as most binding, toward Members of our own Communion, we trust that we are not impairing, but rather enhancing, the benefit of our labours in respect of the community at large. We have encountered, and are still suffering under difficulties, inseparable in a new Country from any effort like that which we have made in establishing this College, but we trust that, by the good Providence of Almighty God, our endeavours to provide a permanent and efficient system of academical instruction for the children of the Church of England may be crowned with ultimate success. We beg to convey to Your Excellency the expression of our earnest desire for the prosperity of your public Administration and for your personal and domestic happiness."

Which received the following reply:—

"To the Corporation of Trinity College:

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you heartily for your Address. Belonging to the Church of England myself, I naturally see with peculiar satisfaction the efforts you are successfully making to give to all her children the benefits of a sound religious education, and I gladly recognize in your allusion to the value of your labours to the whole people, that spirit of liberality and toleration toward other Christian Bodies, which I rejoice to say, appears to me to be a very remarkable characteristic of the Members of all Religious Communities in this Country."

The Provost then proceeded to present the Professors of the College, namely: the Vice Provost, Professor Irving, Professor Bovell, Professor Hind, Professor Broughall, as well as the Members of the Corporation of the College.

AT THE UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

At the Upper Canada College he was received by Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A., Principal of Upper Canada College, and the Masters. By these Gentlemen the party were escorted to the Lecture Room of the College, which had been fitted up in a becoming manner for the occasion. His Excellency was conducted to a seat. Among those present was the Bishop of Toronto. Principal Cockburn then read the following Address:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, gladly avail ourselves of the occasion of Your Excellency’s auspicious visit to the Capital of Upper Canada, to pay a mark of respect to Your Excellency, personally, as a Visitor of the College, and to offer our most cordial welcome to this, the oldest seat of learning in Upper Canada. We beg to renew our assurances of loyalty and warm attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and to express the deep interest we can never cease to feel in everything that relates to the welfare and honour of England. This College, founded on the model of the great Public Schools in England, is more particularly devoted to the training of the Youth of Canada for the Professions, and there are very few localities in this Province where the Pupils of this Institution do not now occupy the most prominent positions. The College has been upward of thirty years in existence, and during that comparatively long period it has sent forth several thousand young men prepared to discharge with credit the duties of life, whether in peace, or in war. Among the names of its alumni, Your Excellency will find not a few who have distinguished themselves in the Crimea and in India, and, if war should unfortunately come nearer home,—an issue which we pray that God may, in his infinite mercy, avert,—there are many trained and educated here, who will be ready to join in repelling the aggressor, and keep Canada a bright and willing Dependency of the British Crown. As a College we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of thanking Your Excellency for your kindness in continuing the Annual Prize, long known as the Governor General’s Prize, and which, as the highest honour we have to confer, is year by year contended for with distinguished ability and earnest zeal. This Prize can be won only by superior attainments, and it serves to connect practically the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty with this seat of learning, and at the same time to endear the name of each successive Governor to some of the most promising youths of the Country. In conclusion, we trust that Your Excellency will kindly accept our sincere wishes for the happiness of Your Excellency, not only in your personal and domestic relations, but in every relation of life.

“G. R. R. COCKBURN, M.A., Principal.”

His Excellency replied as follows:—

“MR. PRINCIPAL AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for the Address that you have presented to me, and I hear with satisfaction from a body so distinguished as you are, those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to our Queen and Country, which, expressed to me as they have been by all classes of the people during my progress through Canada, are now so familiar to my ears. The System of Education adopted at the Public Schools in England has had considerable effect in the formation of our national character. The peculiar features of that System, the freedom enjoyed by the Students, the total absence of restraint during the hours of recreation, the general tendency to rely rather on the honour of the Boys than on a strict supervision of them, and the encouragement given to Athletic Sports, all contribute to the development of those manly qualities which are the especial characteristics of Englishmen, and well deserve the particular attention of all those who, like yourselves, are engaged in the important and arduous duty of education. I doubt not that the same spirit which prompted their predecessors to enter the military service of the Queen animates the young men now under your care, and that they will go out into the world imbued with

feelings of patriotism and loyalty, and ready to manifest them on all occasions when their Country calls for their services. In some of the Public Schools at home, the elder Boys have, with the sanction of the Authorities, formed themselves into Volunteer Rifle Companies, and have attained considerable proficiency both in drill and in shooting. The possibility of establishing a similar practice here may be worth your consideration. I am gratified to hear the estimation in which you hold the Prize which, following the example of my Predecessors, I have had the pleasure to offer for competition to the Students, and I trust it may be one means amongst many others of inducing them to maintain the high reputation for good scholarship and classical knowledge which the Members of this College have long and justly enjoyed."

His Excellency said that reading an Address was too formal for an occasion like the present, and he would, therefore, say a few words. He said he meant to conclude by requesting the Principal to grant the Pupils Holidays for the remainder of the Week, during which time he hoped they would indulge in the Sports and pastimes characteristic of British subjects. Principal Cockburn said that, in accordance with the Governor General's request, there would be no School until next Monday. Three cheers were then given for "His Excellency," three for "Lady Monck," and three for "Lord Mulgrave." The party was then escorted to their carriages by the Masters of the College.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG.

During His Excellency's stay in Cobourg, where he was most cordially received, the Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D., President of the University of Victoria College, presented to him the following Address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President, Senate, and Graduates of the University of Victoria College, in welcoming Your Excellency to this Seat of Learning, beg to renew our expressions of devoted loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and to testify our growing attachment to the Government under which we live. The Institution which we represent, though founded and directed by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, is nevertheless open to youth of all Religious Denominations, and seeks to furnish an education in which sound learning shall be combined with Christian principles. The increasing attendance of Students during the past few years, evince the adaptation of our system to the wants and convictions of the Country, and encourages us to persevere in our arduous but noble work. We earnestly pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon Your Excellency, and Lady Monck, and family, and that your Administration of the Government of Canada may be attended with satisfaction to Your Excellency and lasting benefits to the Province."

Lord Monck replied verbally to the Address, thanking Doctor Nelles for its presentation. He afterwards forwarded from Belleville a more formal reply, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—I have received with much gratification the Address you have just presented to me. I rejoice to hear from you that the Institution over which you preside is working well for the benefit of the people amongst whom you reside, and I am particularly pleased to find that the liberal principles upon which your College is conducted open its advantages to all classes of the community."

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

At Kingston the Honourable John Hamilton, on behalf of the Trustees of the University of Queen's College, presented the appended Address. The President of the Trustees was supported by the Trustees, Members of the Faculties, and a few Students of the College.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Board of Trustees and Senate, with the Graduates and Students of the University of Queen's College, gladly embrace the opportunity of this your first visit to Kingston to offer to Your Excellency our most

respectful and hearty welcome, and anew to tender the expression of our devoted attachment and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Person, and Government, through you, as Her Representative in this part of the Empire. Of the higher educational Institutions now in operation in Canada Weet, the University which we have the honour to represent is the oldest, being the first incorporated by Provincial Charter, and the first which obtained a Charter from the Crown. The seat of the University was fixed at Kingston as the most central locality in the United Provinces, and as being then in all likelihood destined to continue the Metropolis of Canada, having been chosen as the Seat of Government once by the Privy Council at Home, and next by one of the most able of Your Excellency's predecessors. Under the Charter of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose name our College bears, its operations have been conducted for the last twenty years, and although in a great measure unaided and deprived of its just share in the public University Endowment, we can point and with well founded satisfaction for the success of its efforts, to the yearly increasing number of its Students, and to the high position, which, without disparagement to others, it is admitted to hold among the Universities of Canada. Although connected with the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland, no Religious Tests are required from its Undergraduates and Graduates, and its Professors and Students belong to all the leading Denominations in the Province. It is our sincere and earnest prayer that God may bless Your Excellency and family in all the relations of life, and make your Administration of your exalted office a source of satisfaction to yourself and of lasting benefit to Canada and to the Empire.

"JOHN HAMILTON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

"JAMES WILLIAMSON, on behalf of the Senate."

His Excellency then read the following reply:—

"To the Board of Trustees and Senate, with the Graduates and Students of the University of Queen's College:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much satisfaction your Address of welcome on my arrival at Kingston, and the expression of your feelings of attachment to our Sovereign. I am gratified to learn from you that the oldest of the higher educational Institutions of Canada still retains in its operations all the vigour and elasticity of youth, and that the liberal spirit in which it is conducted has rendered the advantages it affords available to all classes of the people. I thank you most cordially for your kind wishes for my family, and I wish you increased success in the prosecution of your beneficent labours."

CHAPTER XXI.

REPORTS ON THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1862.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE WESTERN SECTION OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

I beg leave to append a few general remarks to the Special Report, which I have already submitted to you upon the state of each of the Grammar Schools in the Western Section of Upper Canada, visited by me in 1862.

The various topics of interest pertaining to the condition, management and improvement of the Grammar Schools, have been so frequently adverted to already in previous Reports by others as well as myself, that I deem any extended rehearsal, or discussion, of them at present, uncalled for and unnecessary. It is a pleasing and grateful duty, however, to mark the annual progress of these Schools, and to note their growing efficiency, and extending usefulness and influence. The improvement in the general appearance and character of many of them, is as real and obvious, as it is

gratifying and encouraging, and not a few have attained a deservedly high reputation for thoroughness and excellence, and receive as they deserve, a hearty and generous support. As a whole, their present condition presents a striking and most favourable contrast with the state in which they were but a few years ago, and furnishes good grounds for congratulation and hope.

With a few exceptions, (and these occur chiefly where better things might be expected, as in the Cities of Toronto and London,) the School-houses are suitable and commodious, many of them in those places where the Common and Grammar Schools are united, are large, elegant, Buildings, properly fitted up and furnished, to a greater, or less extent, with Maps, Charts, Tablets, Apparatus, Libraries, etcetera.

It will be seen by a reference to the Special and detailed Report that, in a number of places, no School-house has yet been erected for the use of the Grammar School, and in such cases the Schools are kept in Premises, which are either rented by the Trustees, or furnished by the Masters at their own expense, or granted temporarily by the Common School Trustees. As may readily be supposed, in these cases the accommodations are limited, and ill adapted for the purposes of the School. During the year several new School-houses have been built, and a number of the old ones thoroughly cleaned, repaired and improved; and very considerable additions have been made to the Furniture, Apparatus and Libraries in many others. In a few instances, and it is much to be regretted that the number is so few, due attention has been given to the surroundings of the School-house; neat Fences have been erected and painted; a part of the Play-ground properly laid out, and planted with Trees, Shrubs and Flowers. A very small sum, skilfully and tastefully expended in this way, suffices to render any School-house ornamental and attractive, and very few Houses are built upon Lots so small as not to allow of some embellishment of the kind. Might not Teachers, aided by their Pupils, do something in this direction? The effort would prove its own recompense, for I am convinced that the favourable influence which such improvements exert upon the character and conduct of the Pupils, will amply reward the Teacher for any time, or labour, which he may thus expend.

About one-half of the Grammar Schools are united with the Common Schools of the Municipalities where they are situated. With regard to the operation and success of such union Schools, a very great diversity of opinion exists. The theory of a common Board of Trustees for all Public Schools in a Town, or City, I believe to be correct, and the principle of gradation among our Public Schools I also believe to be sound. Although it may be found, owing to the peculiar circumstances of existing prejudices, it is, in some cases difficult, or impracticable, to adopt the theory, or successfully to carry out the principle. Past experience shows, as I have stated in a previous Report, that the success of the Union Schools depends very much upon the character, attainments, skill and experience of the Master, and whether a sufficient number of Teachers are engaged to assist him, so as to allow him to devote sufficient time to the instruction of the higher, or more advanced, Classes. If there be only one Teacher in such a Union School, or one with very inadequate assistance, or if the School has been established where few Pupils are to be found, who desire to prosecute the study of the Classics, then, necessarily, the School assumes the aspect of a Common School, distinguished only by the fact, that a "little Latin and less English" may be occasionally taught. But, where the Schoolmaster is not only a Scholar, but a Teacher, and understands how to organize the School, or series of Schools, and how to maintain order and discipline among the Classes, and is assisted by an efficient staff of well qualified Assistants, the union of the Schools is of advantage to both, inasmuch as it is favourable to a more accurate classification of the Pupils, and a more judicious division of labour among the Teachers. Where the Grammar School is made the highest of series of properly graduated departments, and admission to each division, or department, is regulated by test examinations at the commencement of each Term, the union of the Boards of Trustees cannot fail of being both economical and advantageous. In some

places this arrangement is successfully exemplified, and the Schools are in a very efficient state, and give general satisfaction. But, if the union is merely nominal, entered into by the Board of Trustees for financial purposes alone; if no real, practical relations exist between the Schools, and no orderly arrangement, or gradation, of Classes has been adopted, nor any subordination, or division of labour, among the Teachers, then nothing but disappointment and dissatisfaction can arise. In such instances, the union of Schools has really never been tried. In many of the so called union Schools, the internal management of the different divisions is quite distinct, and frequently dissimilar, the modes of teaching diverse and incongruous, and the several Teachers have no official relations whatever. In such circumstances it is no matter of surprise that dissatisfaction should be felt, and strong desires expressed for a legal separation of the Board of Trustees. This dissatisfaction, however, has arisen from various causes, and is not always to be assigned to the constitution of the Board of Trustees; and I am still of opinion that economy and efficiency in the management of Schools may be best secured by placing all the Public Schools of every grade, in each Municipality, under the control of a single Board of Trustees, properly constituted, and duly invested with the requisite authority and power to sustain them.

In the organization of the Schools and classification of the Pupils, the most marked and gratifying advancement has recently been made; and this improvement is mainly owing to the diligence, patience and perseverance of many of the Teachers, who have long felt the burden imposed upon them by the absence of a recognized and approved system, and of a uniform series of Text-books. The Programme issued by the Council of Public Instruction is now generally adopted; and, as far as practical, is carried out. And the authorized Text-books, with few exceptions, are used in all the Schools. The Masters have found no little difficulty in giving effect to these Regulations. The obstacles to be overcome are numerous, though gradually diminishing. They arise from the past training, diversified attainments, and irregular attendance, of the Pupils; from the previous use of unauthorized Books, which are still in possession, and from the fact that some of the older Pupils attend the School only for a short time, and frequently with the view of pursuing some special branch of study; and, I may add, from the unwillingness on the part of some Parents, to allow their Children to take the regular and orderly Course of Study. The Programme of prescribed Studies for the Grammar School, ought to comprise two distinct Courses, one for those who study the Classics, and another for such as do not study them; and each Pupil should be required to take one, or the other of the prescribed Courses in the order appointed. The adoption of such a Regulation in all of the Schools would greatly facilitate the progress of the Pupil, prevent the loss of much of the time and labour of the Master, and remove the cause of much of the irregularity and confusion which occasionally prevails. Such a Programme, accompanied by a revised list of Text-books, is now required and desired, and, if issued and insisted upon, would greatly aid in effecting a still more thorough and uniform organization of the Schools.

The method of instruction pursued in the Schools are so various, and depend so much upon the character, temperament, and experience of the Teachers, that it is exceedingly difficult to express a fair and discriminating judgment concerning them. There are some men whose success in teaching is most marked, of whose peculiar method or manner I could not speak approvingly; and there are others who have adopted the most approved method, who, through lack of tact, earnestness and energy, almost entirely fail of success. The great demand is for the right kind of men,—men possessed of the requisite qualifications, and animated by the spirit of their office. The Teacher gives character to the School. The Teachers themselves have been trained in different Schools. Some, and these by no means the least efficient Teachers, are not graduates of any University, and the rest are Graduates of various Universities, British, Canadian and American. Hence their qualifications are various and unequal,

and their views of School Government and education generally, are very dissimilar. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise and satisfaction that so great a measure of uniformity in the modes of instruction and discipline in the Schools has already been attained. The Model Grammar School exerts a very favourable influence in this respect. In every profession Individuals are to be found who seem not to be in their right place, and so, there are some who engage, for a time, in teaching, who have no fitness for the work, and consequently fail. But, as a class, the Grammar School Teachers in the Province are a laborious, zealous and faithful body of men, who deserve, and generally receive, the esteem of the community. The character of the profession is rising. A number of young men, of good parts and liberal education, are now entering it with the view of making it the business of their lives. A few years ago, Candidates for these Schools were comparatively few, now no less than twenty, or thirty, applications are sometimes made for an eligible situation. The Salaries remain about the same as they have been for a number of years, ranging from Five hundred to Twelve hundred dollars per annum. The average salary is a little more than Seven hundred dollars.

The number of Pupils in the higher forms of the School is increasing, and a larger number of Candidates is annually sent up to the various Colleges and the Law and Medical Societies for examination. It is worthy of remark also that many of the Common School Teachers attend these Schools for a term or two, with a view of obtaining a higher class Certificate at the examination of the County Board.

In some Schools the number of Classical Pupils is small, even below the legal average, not unfrequently, however, in such cases, a larger number are pursuing the higher English branches and French. In a few Schools all the Pupils are required to take Classes in Latin, or Greek. The Scriptures are read, and Prayers offered daily in almost all the Schools, and in only one, or two, instances, so far as I learned, have any objections been offered in this practice.

In regard to the Meteorological Observations, I found that in some places, the Instruments had not been procured, and in others where they had been procured, they were not used. In a few places only are the Observations regularly made and accurately recorded. This state of things is, doubtless, to be accounted for by the fact, that no remuneration is given for the performance of this duty, a fact of which I was not unfrequently reminded, and of which the Teachers justly complain. Would not the objects aimed at by the present Regulations be better secured if the Observations were required to be taken at specified places in different parts of the Province; the number of such places not exceeding twenty, and a due allowance granted to those Masters who made full and accurate Reports.

I conclude these remarks by reiterating the sentiments expressed in a previous Report, that, entertaining a deep conviction of the importance and value of these higher Schools, as a part of our System of National Education, and believing them fitted to exert a powerful and lasting influence upon the character of our Pupils, and upon the future history of our Country, I most heartily rejoice in their prosperity and increasing usefulness, and fully sympathize with the obvious disposition of the People of Canada to sustain and extend them. In view of the progress made during the last ten years, I anticipate the day, as not far distant, when every Public School in the Land will be freely opened to every Child seeking to enter it; and when some wise and benevolent measures will be devised and enforced, by which the boon provided for all, shall be secured to all. Our excellent National System of Education, is, at once the honour and hope of our Country. May it, ever fostered by wise legislation, and perfected by the teachings of experience, be submitted intact as a rich inheritance to our Children's Children.

W. ORMISTON, Inspector of Grammar Schools.

HAMILTON, July, 1862.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN THE EASTERN HALF OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF UPPER CANADA, 1862.

Although the number of Schools inspected by me during the Summer of the present year amounted only to twenty-two, and those in by no means the most advanced sections of the Province, yet I feel it right to add a few general remarks to the Special and detailed Reports which I have already had the honour to transmit to you.

With but two exceptions, which I have already pointed out, the Grammar School Masters of the Eastern Section of the Province, have all obtained either a University Degree, or a Certificate from the Board of Examiners, although it must be confessed that, in one, or two, instances higher personal attainments, and a greater aptitude for imparting knowledge might well be wished for. Yet, I mention the fact here for the purpose of expressing my opinion, that it would be useless to attempt to raise the standard of qualification above its present level by Legislative enactment, or otherwise, without, at the same time, holding out higher inducements to young men of ability and energy, than are afforded by the small Salaries which Grammar School Trustees have in their power to bestow.

While a well conducted young man can earn from \$500 to \$600 per annum as Clerk in a Store, or some similar way, it is clearly vain to expect him to undertake the labour and expense of qualifying himself specially for an office which is far more irksome and not better paid. In speaking thus, I would not for one instant, undervalue the qualifications of one hardworking Grammar School Master. I merely wish to show how unfair it is to blame Boards of Trustees for not, in every instance, exacting a high standard of attainment, when in many cases the best stipend they can afford is lamentably small. In teaching, as in everything else, if a first rate article is wanted, a fair price must be paid for it.

I had much pleasure in remarking that the Model Grammar School exerted a beneficial influence, even in this remote section of the Province. Its system has been introduced into several of the Schools, with more, or less, success, and with such variations in details, as are necessary to adapt it to local circumstances. Many of the School-houses were of excellent construction, as for example, those of Perth and Gananoque; but others were altogether unworthy of the name. The Trustees, not being empowered to raise money by assessment, have had, in many places, to depend on voluntary subscriptions, and to content themselves with temporary wooden Edifices, which, however, they might often have made far less inconvenient had they consulted the Manual on School Architecture published some time since by the Education Department.

The School-houses were provided, in most cases, with the necessary Sheds and Out-buildings, but I did not observe, in any one instance, that attention had been given to the improvement of the School Grounds by ornamental planting of shrubs or flowers, etcetera. I regretted this, not only because of the contrast which the School-house afforded, in its nakedness, to the well-shaded Dwellings by which it was surrounded, but also because that attention to matters of this kind, invariably exerts a humanizing influence on the Pupils.

In many of the Schools which I visited, I found that the Text-books named by the Council of Public Instruction were not in use, each Master having adopted those to which he had himself been accustomed. As this evil exists, I know, in every portion of the Province, and will necessarily assume larger dimensions if unchecked, and be more difficult to restrain as the Schools multiply, I would suggest that stringent measures should be taken at an early period to prevent its spread; and, as a preliminary to this, I would advise that a Committee should be appointed, under the authority of the Council of Public Instruction, to revise the present list of authorized Text-books. Such a revision has become requisite from the vast improvement which has taken place in School Books within the past few years. Fortunately, this improvement has been exactly in the right direction. It has affected chiefly, although by no means

solely, the Grammar and elementary Class Books, rendering them at once more simple, comprehensive and correct, and, at the same time, less cumbrous, and cheaper. The expense to which Parents are so frequently put in the purchase of an entirely new set of Books, when their Children have been obliged to pass from one School to another, is of itself a sufficient reason for enforcing uniformity.

But there remains behind a more serious one, which Parents do not so universally perceive, that by a frequent change in his nomenclature and classification of Tenses, Nouns, etcetera, the Pupil is very likely to become perplexed, inaccurate, and hopelessly discouraged. It is, perhaps, needless to interfere, except by way of suggestion and providing facilities for obtaining the higher Text-books. They will always be, more, or less, regulated by the Course for Matriculation, prescribed by the various Universities, and chiefly that of Toronto.

The variety of elementary class Books which are used in our Grammar Schools renders them of necessity more expensive, as they offer so uncertain a mode of investment for the Bookseller. If, however, one uniform set be adopted and enforced by the proper authorities, (of course giving ample notice to the Grammar Schools so as not to make the proposed reformation oppressive by its suddenness,) I have no doubt that more than one firm will be found in Toronto and elsewhere, willing to publish the Books required for the Grammar Schools, in a suitable form, and at a far lower rate than they can be obtained from England.

This having been my first tour of inspection, I cannot say whether improvement has been made, or not, in the conduct and discipline of the Schools during the past year. The want of order is painfully apparent in many cases. Much of this, however, must be attributed to the fact that the Grammar and Common Schools are generally united, in the Eastern Section of the Province, and not seldom assembled in a Building consisting of two rooms of equal size, the consequence of which is, that in addition to his own legitimate work, the Grammar School Master has often to take charge of a large and unoccupied overflow of Pupils from the Common School. The time of year, (August and September,) during which I visited the Schools, while it was the only time I had at my command, was the most unfortunate that could have been selected, as far as the operation of the Schools was concerned. Many of the Pupils were absent, and would continue so during the period of Summer and Harvest work. Yet although this was the case, and although the Schools were necessarily placed in an unfavourable light, I am happy to say that, in every instance, I was cordially received, and the questions I asked were freely and fully answered. There did not appear to be the slightest wish to conceal, or keep back, anything. In no case did I find a School closed, or a Master absent from his post. There was, of course, a diversity of ability, on the part of the Masters; but taken suddenly, as they were, for I had not given intimation of my visit to any, they all appeared to be honestly doing their best.

TORONTO.

W. F. CHECKLEY, Inspector of Grammar Schools.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA, 1862.

CIRCULAR TO THE TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

As the usual period of the year for establishing, or replenishing your Public School Library, has now arrived, permit me to call the attention of your Board of School Trustees to the subject.

The approaching long Winter evenings will afford ample leisure for reading, as well as for study. The perusal of good Books will be at once a stimulus and a relaxation, as well as an intellectual advantage to the Pupils themselves, while it will doubtless also be no less a source of pleasure and profit to their Parents and other Rate payers, who have the right of free access to the Public School Library, under the Regulations provided by law.

Painful evidence has already been afforded in Canada of the evil effects upon young persons of an acquaintance with that pernicious class of the lighter literature of the day only, which, in the absence of some controlling influence and better tastes, young people are too apt to seek out and to read with avidity.

Most of our Public Schools, chiefly in Cities, Towns, and Villages, have by their excellence created a taste for reading and intellectual culture, which, after a time, the ordinary instruction in these Schools, without the aid of a suitable Library, especially among the more advanced Pupils, does not fully meet. Having acquired in the School a taste for reading, these Pupils will necessarily seek to gratify it. How important is it, then, that this taste for reading should be rightly directed, or, what is better, gratified in a legitimate way in the School itself. It should be remembered, too, that Teachers labour under serious disadvantages, and are less effective in their instructions where they are unable to supplement their labours by means of a Library of reading and Reference Books relating to their profession. It is, therefore, the more necessary, both for Teachers and Pupils, that this indispensable adjunct to a good and successful School should not only be provided, but that it should be well kept up, with a continuous supply of the more valuable and attractive Books from the Depository, as they issue from the Press.

The facilities afforded by this Department for carrying out this important object are now most ample. An abundant supply of appropriate Books has been procured to meet the Winter's demand.

I would call the attention of the Board to the "Departmental Notices," which are appended, relating to School Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books. The variety of Maps and Apparatus now manufactured in Canada, under the direction of this Department, is both extensive and excellent. A new Map of British North America, nearly eight feet by four feet, has just been completed, including Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island, beside the extensive area of country extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, and embracing all the most recent explorations and discoveries.

TORONTO, 28th October, 1862. J. GEORGE HODGINS, Deputy Superintendent.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES, RELATING TO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, SCHOOL MAPS, APPARATUS,
AND PRIZE BOOKS.

The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent. to any sums or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Book Maps, Apparatus, Charts and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases it will be necessary for any person acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, etcetera, to be sent, can always be made by the Department when so desired.

Catalogues and Forms of Application for Public Library Books, Maps, Apparatus, School Prize Books, etcetera, furnished to School Authorities on their application.

LETTER FROM MR. SHERIFF THOMAS TO THE REVEREND EGERTON RYERSON.

I have at length prevailed upon the County Council of Wentworth to appropriate the sum of Fifty dollars, (\$50,) to the purchase of Books for the County Gaol, and referring to a Circular from your Department under date of the 17th January, 1859. I have reason to hope that it may be in your power to aid the purchase of a Library for the Prisoners by a grant from the educational Fund.

HAMILTON, November 14th, 1862.

F. CARTWRIGHT THOMAS, Sheriff.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY FOR UPPER CANADA, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF ITS OPERATIONS TO THE END OF 1862, SHOWING THE AMOUNTS PAID IN TORONTO AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THOSE REMITTED TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS ELSEWHERE.

During the years.	Total amount paid for Books, Maps and School apparatus.		Total amount paid for packing, freight, printing catalogues, insurance and miscellaneous contingencies.		Total amount paid for salaries of persons employed in Depository.	Total expenditure for goods and all expenses.	
	In England and United States.	In Toronto.	In England and United States.	In Toronto.		In England and United States.	In Toronto.
1850 to 1859	179,365.78	23,684.24	9863.80	19,665.15	8,253.41	189,229.58	51,592.80
1860	10,707.31	7,396.67	37.52	1,392.20	1,540.00	10,744.83	10,240.87
1861	23,353.47	9,490.51	353.85	1,497.50	1,540.00	23,707.32	12,528.01
1862	8,509.16	10,424.55	443.26	1,139.38	1,935.00	8,952.42	13,498.93
1850 to 1862	\$221,935.72	\$50,907.92*	\$10,698.43	\$24,684.23	\$13,268.41	\$232,634.15	\$87,860.61

* Of these Toronto purchases, the proportion of payments for Maps and Apparatus manufactured in the City was, from 1850 to 1859, about \$20,000, i.e., \$2,000 per annum on the average. In 1860, it was about \$5000; in 1861, \$7,000; and in 1862, \$7,500. So that out of the whole \$50,907 expended for Goods in Toronto to the end of 1862, \$39,500 was for Articles manufactured here, and the amount paid for these home productions annually increases, while the Depository is enabled to diminish the amount of its importations.

TORONTO, December 1862.

ALEXANDER MARLING, Accountant.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE PUBLIC AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A Company of Model Grammar School Cadets having been organized in 1862, a Letter was received by the Chief Superintendent of Education from the Adjutant-General of Militia, stating that Arms and Accoutrements had been sent for the Company from Montreal. The following is a copy of this Letter:—

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Military Authorities of the Militia Department at Montreal, have this day received instructions to forward to you forty Long Enfield Rifles and Sets of Accoutrements, with small Stores complete, for the Corps under your official command in the Model Grammar School, and for which I request you will sign the enclosed blank Receipt. . . . Therefore, as soon as the said Stores have been delivered to you, please forward it to this Department.

I am, at the same time, desired to draw your attention to Sections thirty-three and thirty-four of the Consolidated Militia Laws of the Province, and to Section four of the Amended Militia Law of 1862, respecting the custody of all Government Stores of every kind in charge of the Militia, and the responsibility of the Commanding Officer and all others entrusted with Government Arms and Stores.

QUEBEC, 22nd December, 1862.

W. POWELL, Lieutenant Colonel.

To this Letter the Chief Superintendent replied as follows:—

"I desire to express to you my hearty thanks for the suggestions which you have made in regard to Military Drill, or gymnastics, in our Schools, whilst I cannot but admire the spirit which pervades your whole Letter.

"In the Schools immediately under my own oversight, Military exercises to a limited extent, under the name of Gymnastics, have for several years been introduced. Latterly in one of them, formal Military Drilling has for some time been introduced. I shall submit the whole question to the consideration of the Government, with a view of having such exercises introduced into the Schools generally."

In the meantime the Chief Superintendent made the following suggestions for the guidance of the Teachers of the Public Schools and the Masters of the Grammar Schools in the matter:—

So much attention has during the last year been devoted to the subject of military drill in the Public Schools, both in England, in the Northern United States, and in Canada, that I have felt it desirable to call your attention to the subject.

The School Authorities in these several Countries have sought many ways to promote this patriotic object, and public opinion has more than sanctioned this innovation on the quiet routine of daily school life. Those who have given most prominence to this new feature in school management, have done so chiefly for two important reasons. The first reason is that Military Drill is designed to foster in the youthful mind a love of Country and its Institutions, and a disposition to defend them in the most skilful and effective manner to the very last. The other reason—which has a direct practical bearing upon the well-being of the School itself,—is, that nothing else is so well adapted to secure those habits of obedience and discipline in the Schools as Military Drill *per se*.

Lately in discussing this matter with a prominent American Educationist, he remarked that the introduction of Military Drill had already affected a most salutary change in the discipline of American Schools. Order had been more generally established in the Schools; and that fatal defect in American juvenile character,—disobedience and disrespect for authority—had received a most salutary check. Everywhere he

had found that Teachers were most anxious to establish a system of Military Drill, or Gymnastics in the School, not so much for military purposes as for its beneficial effects upon the discipline and *morale* of the School. The very habit of prompt obedience acquired by the pupils while under drill insensibly affected their whole conduct in the School-room, and rendered their government there comparatively easy and agreeable.

The subject of introducing Military Drill into our Canadian Schools has been more than once under the consideration of the Education Department for Upper Canada as well, we believe, of that of Lower Canada. In February last, a Letter was addressed to the Department on the subject, in which the writer said:

"The passing events of the day call forth the energies of minds capable of grappling with it. During this lull in the excitement on the war question, it strikes me that there might be something done in the way of preparatory drill in our already very excellent Common Schools.

"What I would suggest is, that an amendment be added to the present Common School Law, during the present Session of Parliament, making it one of the qualifications of male Teachers to learn the rudiments of Infantry Drill, either by joining a Volunteer corps, or by attending the Normal School; so that the Teacher might be able to drill such of the youth of our country schools as are above the age of ten years. It would be a very healthful, useful and lively exercise for them; and it is now certain that we must of necessity become a military Country for our defence. This plan would, I think, assist the Teachers in their School discipline. If it were carried into effect, we would see, in a few years, we should have great numbers drilled and prepared, at no additional expense to the Country, and ready on a very short notice for any emergency. I do not say they would be perfect in drill, but they might be taught to face right and left, to march, and to form fours deep; and being taught while young, they would never entirely forget it hereafter.

"While writing, reflection brings to my mind the impulse of my youthful mind, about fifty years ago (about the time the French threatened to invade England), how warm I felt against them when I saw the English Volunteer Militia on parade at that time. The same ardour now animates my breast, for I go to drill every week, and have no doubt in my own mind of the same attachment of the youth of our Country to their native home if they are well trained and employed. I may remark that I saw the Students of the higher Schools at drill when I was young; and as the Common Schools of our Country constitute the bone and sinew of it, why not prepare them for any future contingency which may arise in the Country. Perhaps by changing the name from Military Drill to some other, such as Military Gymnastics, it might be more favourably received throughout the Country."

I trust, therefore, that you will be able, in the Spring, practically to act upon these Suggestions.

TORONTO, December, 1862.

EGERTON RYERSON.

NOTE.—By reference to page 222 herewith, it will be seen that in His Excellency's reply to the Address of the Council of Public Instruction, he referred approvingly to what had already been done by the Council in the organization of a Cadet Company in the Model Grammar School.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS, IN UPPER CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

May it Please Your Excellency:

As required by law, I present my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1862.

All the statistical Tables have been prepared with the care and variety of detail which have characterized the statistical Tables of my Annual Report for previous

years; but, with a view to economy in printing, and as been recommended by the Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, I have omitted from this Report several of these Tables, and greatly abridged others.

In the Governmental Annual School Reports for Great Britain and Ireland, the Statistical Tables are numerous and very minute in their details; and the British Parliament and public demand the fullest information possible in regard to everything connected with the working of School Systems to which they so largely contribute. In the State of Massachusetts also, where the School System has long been established, the Statistical Tables occupy a larger space than they ever have in my Annual Reports, while nearly twice as many, and more than twice as voluminous Reports have been annually printed and circulated by Statute than in the School Reports for Upper Canada, though the number of Schools and the number of Pupils is greater in Upper Canada than in Massachusetts.

It is there, as well as in Great Britain, considered the best economy to prepare and circulate widely the most complete and detailed Annual Reports, respecting the character and operations of their Public School Systems. I observe also that the last Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of New York is more voluminous and much more comprehensive and minute in its statistics than in former years.

It is under the influence of the same views that I have for years collected, and presented in my Annual Reports, the most varied and detailed statistics respecting the character and working of every part of our Public School System, believing that such facts are the best answers to objections to it, and the knowledge of them one of the best means of strengthening and extending its operations.

It has been objected that comparatively few read the statistical Tables when prepared and published. This is true; but it is also true that they are examined and discussed in each locality to which they refer, and it is the judgment of the comparatively few who take the pains to examine them that determines the opinion of the public in regard to the School System itself. This is equally true of statistics on all subjects. They furnish the materials for careful Legislators and public Writers, intelligent Municipal Councillors and thoughtful individuals in every neighborhood, to form their judgment and direct their conduct in regard to the value and working of any system established in the Country, and supported by the Public.

Nevertheless, I retain in this Report the most important Statistical Tables, and shall partially supply the omission of the others by giving a general summary of them in this textual part of my Report.

DETAILS AS TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1862.

Table A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys.

1. The amount apportioned and paid by this Department from the Legislative Grant for the Salaries of Teachers in 1862, was \$159,120, being an increase of \$2,088, as compared with the preceding year.

2. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, upon the condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$8,850; decrease, \$294.

3. The law requires that each Municipality, as a condition of receiving the Legislative Grant, shall provide by local Assessment a sum at least equal to that received; but each can provide as large an additional sum as it shall judge expedient for the education of the youth of its jurisdiction. The amount provided by Municipal Assessment was \$274,471, being a decrease of \$3,613, although \$115,351 in excess of the Legislative Grant.

4. As the elected Council in the Municipality, so the elected Trustees in the School Section, have authority to provide means for the support of their School, or Schools, by Assessment, and also by fees on Pupils, unless the Rate-payers in the Public Meeting decide in favour of a Free School. The amount of Rates levied by the Trustees, in addition to the \$274,471 provided by Municipal Councils, was \$620,268, being an increase of \$32,970.

5. Rate-bills are imposed on Pupils where the Schools are not free; so that the Rate-bills decrease as the Free Schools increase, and *vice versa*; and the Rate-payers at each Annual School Section Meeting determine whether their Schools shall be free, or not, during the year. The amount of Rate-bills on Pupils, levied and collected during the year was \$73,850; decrease, \$9,022.

6. The amount received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources was \$112,524; decrease, \$17,851.

7. The amount available in 1862, from balances of 1861, was \$147,036; increase, \$10,566.

8. The total Receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada, for 1862, were \$1,396,123; increase, \$14,843.

1. For the Salaries of Teachers, \$959,776; increase, \$41,663.

2. For Maps, Apparatus, Prize Books and Libraries, \$22,316; increase \$1,511.

3. For School Sites and Building of School-houses, \$114,719; increase, \$1,354.

4. For Rents and repairs of School-houses, \$37,960; increase, \$1,498.

5. For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses, \$97,219; decrease, \$5,452.

6. Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes in 1862, \$1,231,993; increase, \$40,575.

7. Balance unexpended at the end of the year, \$164,130; decrease, \$25,731.

II. Table B.—School Population—Pupils Attending Common Schools, and in the Different Branches of Instruction.

An Act, still unrepealed, requires the legal Returns of School population to include only Children between the ages of 5 to 16 years; but the law secures to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age the right of attending School, so long as their conduct conforms to its Rules and discipline; so that Persons between the age of 16 and 21 years, have the same right to attend School, and upon the same terms, as Persons in the same classes between the ages of 5 to 16 years.

1. The School population, (including only Children between the ages of 5 to 16 years,) was 403,302; being an increase on the preceding year of 18,322.

2. The number of Pupils attending the Schools, from 5 to 16 years of age, was 324,818; being an increase of 14,923. The number of Pupils of other ages attending the Schools was 18,915; being a decrease of 1,108. The whole number of Pupils attending the Schools was 343,733; being an increase of 13,815.

3. The number of Boys in the Schools was 185,441; being an increase of 7,006. The number of Girls in the Schools was 158,292; being an increase of 6,809. Many more Girls go to private Schools than Boys. The number returned as indigent Pupils was 5,092; being a decrease of 574. There is a gradual decrease of this class of Pupils from year to year.

4. I refer to the Table itself for the periods of the attendance of Pupils; and the number in each of the several branches of study pursued in the Common Schools. There is an encouraging increase of Pupils in all the higher branches of study, with the single exception of Linear Drawing.

5. The same Table shows that the number of Children of School age reported as not attending School was 42,314, being a decrease of 5,457, but still a startling and humiliating fact, which every consideration of humanity, patriotism and religion should prompt all possible efforts to remove.

III. Table C.—*Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.*

1. According to the Returns, there are 4,406 Teachers employed in the Schools,—increase, 70. Of these, 3,115 are Male Teachers,—increase, 70; and 1,291 are Female Teachers,—decrease, 14. They are of the following Religious Denominations; Church of England, 818,—increase, 95; Church of Rome, 484,—increase, 15; Presbyterians, 1,287,—increase, 38; Methodists, 1,288,—increase, 13; Baptists, 218,—decrease, 11; Congregationalists, 67,—decrease, 9; Lutherans, 32,—increase, 2; Quakers, 22,—decrease, 5; Christians and Disciples, 24,—decrease, 8; reported as Protestants, 67,—decrease, 17; Unitarians, 5; other persuasions, 37,—decrease, 16; not reported, 57,—decrease, 32.

2. *Certificates.* The number of Teachers employed holding First Class Normal School, or Provincial, Certificates, was 201,—increase, 7; holding Second Class Normal School Certificates, 278,—increase, 35. The number of Teachers holding First Class County Board Certificates was 1,191,—increase 182; holding Second Class County Board Certificates, 1,985,—decrease, 103; holding Third Class County Board Certificates, 620,—decrease, 43; unclassified, 128. The whole number of Teachers holding Certificates of qualification was 4,275,—increase, 78.

3. The lowest Salary paid any Male Teacher in a County was \$80,—the highest Salary, \$600. The average salary of Male Teachers in a County, with board, was \$174,—without board, \$265; of a Female Teacher, with board, \$132,—without board, \$170.

In Cities, the highest Salary paid to a Teacher was \$1,300,—the lowest was \$200. The average Salary paid to Male Teachers was \$577,—of Female Teachers \$229.

In Towns, the highest Salary paid to Teacher was \$900,—the lowest, \$249. The average salary of Male Teachers was \$471; of Female Teachers, \$242.

In Villages, the highest Salary was \$800, and the lowest \$140, the average being \$410 for Males, and \$188 for Females.

IV. Table D.—*Schools, School-Houses, School Visits, School Lectures, Time of Keeping the School Open.*

Each Township, by the authority and acts of its Municipal Council, is divided into School Sections of from two to four miles square. Each of these Sections is intended for one School, or, at most, for two Schools,—one for Boys, the other for Girls, at the discretion of the Trustees and Local School Superintendent.

1. The whole number of School Sections reported is 4,261; being an increase of 85. The number of Schools Sections in which there were no Schools open, or which, if open, have not been reported, is 157; being an increase of 22.

2. The number of Free Schools reported is 3,111; being an increase of 208. The number of Free Schools has increased at the rate of 200 to 600 a year since 1850, until now more than three-fourths of them are free, by the voluntary action of the Rate-payers in each Section separately, as the result of their own observation, experience, discussion, patriotism, and annual vote.

The number of Schools partly free is 876; being a decrease of 141. The number of Schools in which a Fee of Twenty-five cents per month for each Pupil is paid, (the highest fee permitted by law,) is only 117.

3. *School-houses*.—The whole number of School-houses reported is 4,134; being an increase of 79; and of these 79, 34 are of Brick and 27 of Stone. Of the whole number of School-houses, 438 are of Brick, 329 of Stone, 1,597 Frame, 1,698 Log, and 27 not reported. The number of freehold Titles to School Premises is 3,450; being an increase of 106.

4. *School Visits*.—By Local Superintendents, 9,368,—decrease, 99,—but exceeding, on an average, two visits to each School; by Clergymen, 6,282,—increase, 606; by Municipal Councillors, 1,859,—decrease, 117; by Magistrates, 2,005,—decrease, 165; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 598,—increase, 282; by Trustees, 19,958,—decrease, 308; by other Persons, 27,854,—increase, 2,706. Total number of School Visits, 67,924,—increase, 2,905.

5. *School Examinations*.—The number of School Examinations reported was 7,712,—increase, 318, but not quite two on an average in each School.

6. *School Prizes*.—The number of Schools in which Prizes of Books, etcetera, have been distributed as a reward and encouragement to meritorious Pupils is 986,—increase, 56.

7. *Recitations*.—The number of Schools in which Recitations of Prose and Poetry are practised, is 1,559,—increase, 23.

8. *School Lectures*.—By Local Superintendents, 2,905,—increase, 174, but more than a fourth less than the number of School Sections, in each of which the law requires the Local Superintendent to deliver a Lecture once a year; by other persons, 347,—increase, 21. Whole number of Lectures delivered during the year 3,279,—increase 195.

9. *Time of Keeping Open the Schools*.—The average time of keeping open the Schools is 10 Months and 28 Days,—increase 4 days. In the State of Massachusetts, the average time of keeping open the Schools was 7 Months and 18 Days; in the State of New York, 7 months and 3 days, in the State of Pennsylvania 5 months and 5½ days.

This great advance of Upper Canada beyond any of the neighbouring States as to the length of time the Schools are kept open each year, is largely owing to the principle on which our School Fund is distributed to the several Schools, not according to School Population, but according to the number of Pupils taught, and the length of time the Schools are kept open—that is, according to the work done in each School Section.

V. Text Books, Maps and Apparatus Used in the Schools. The Bible and Prayers.

1. The series of National Canadian Text Books, (adopted and adapted from those of the Irish National Board,) are now so universally used in our Schools, that the detailed Table on this subject is not repeated. It is worthy of remark, that the Text Books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian Schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes.

On the adoption of the Decimal system of Currency in Canada, it was felt that the National Arithmetics should be adapted to it. This task was undertaken by Mr. J. H. Sangster, the Mathematical Master of the Normal School, who has compiled both a large and a small Arithmetic, upon the plan of the National Arithmetic, greatly improved and illustrated by examples taken from Canadian statistics.

These Arithmetics, published by the enterprise of Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, are already used in 1,906 Schools, being an increase of 782 Schools during the year; while the use of the old National Arithmetic has decreased during the year to the extent of 734 Schools.

2. The same remark applies to Mr. Lovell's Canadian Geography, compiled by Mr. Hodgins, and intended to supersede Morse's American Geography, which had

heretofore been permitted in the Schools in the absence of one better adapted for their use. The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 703 Schools during the year, while Lovell's Hodgins' Geography has been introduced into 818 Schools, being now used in 1,864 Schools.

The whole number of Schools using Maps is 2,965,—increase, 145. The number of Schools using Globes is 1,017,—increase, 91. The number of Schools using Blackboards is 3,526,—increase, 184. The whole number of Maps used in Schools is 21,976,—increase, 1,309.

The number of Schools opened and closed with Prayer was 2,576,—increase, 195. number of Schools in which the Bible, or Testament, is used was 2,922,—increase, 43; being nearly three-fourths of all the Common Schools in Upper Canada.

VI. TABLE E.—THE ROMAN SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. *Number of Schools.*—The number of Schools reported is 109,—the same as that of the preceding year.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative School Grant, (according to average attendance, as compared with that of the Common Schools in the same Municipality,) was \$7,836,—increase, \$287.

3. The amount apportioned by the Department for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, (upon the condition of an equal sum being contributed from local sources) was \$393—decrease \$90.

4. Amount derived from local School Rates on the Supporters of Separate Schools, (nothing being received from Municipal assessment,) \$12,931,—increase, \$581. Amount derived from Subscriptions and other sources, \$10,563,—decrease, \$360. The whole amount provided from local sources was \$23,494,—increase, \$221. The amount of Legislative Grant for all Separate School purposes was \$7,883,—increase, 197. The total amount received from all sources for the support of Separate Schools was \$31,379,—increase, \$438.

Expenditures.—1. For payment of Teachers, \$25,188,—increase, \$659.

2. For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, \$393,—decrease, 24.

3. For other purposes, \$5,798—decrease, \$196.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of Pupils in the Separate Schools was 14,700,—increase, 1,069. There was a reported decrease in the attendance in 1861 of 1,077. The increased attendance of 1862 brings it up to within eight of the attendance of 1860.

5. *Teachers.*—The number of Teachers reported was 162,—increase, 15. Of these, 87 are Male,—increase, 16; and 75 are Female,—decrease 1. Seventeen of the Male Teachers, and 40 of the Female Teachers are reported to be of some Religious Order.

6. The same Table shows the subjects taught in the Schools, and the number of Pupils in each. It is pleasing to remark the increased number of Pupils in the higher subjects of study, and the increase of 79 Maps in the Schools.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

VII. Table F.—Number of Schools, Receipts, Expenditures, Pupils.

1. *Schools.*—The whole number of Grammar Schools was 92—increase, 6.

2. *Salaries.*—The amount of the Legislative Grant and Fund apportioned and paid for the Salaries of Teachers was \$39,111,—increase, 2,418.

3. *Legislative Grant.*—The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned and paid for the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, Prize-books and Libraries was \$660,—decrease, \$184.

4. *The amount received from Local Sources.*—From Municipal Grants, \$16,774,—decrease, \$670. From Fees of Pupils, \$20,220,—decrease, \$324. From balances of preceding year and other sources \$13,324,—increase, \$3,688.

5. Total Receipts from all sources for 1862, \$90,090,—increase, \$4,926.

6. *Expenditures.*—For Masters' Salaries, \$73,211,—increase, \$2,176. For Building, Rents, and Repairs of School-houses, \$7,502,—increase \$3,268. For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries, \$1,671,—decrease, \$261. For Fuel, Books, and Contingencies, \$3,858,—decrease, \$49. Total Expenditures for all Grammar School purposes during the year 1862, \$86,244,—increase, \$5,135. Balance not collected and paid at the end of the year, \$3,846,—decrease, 208.

7. *Pupils.*—Number of Pupils attending the Schools during the year, 4,982,—increase, 216. Number of Pupils residing in the City, Town, or Village, of the School, 3,561,—increase, 186. Number of Pupils residing in the County of the School, 1,131,—increase, 81. Number of Pupils sent from other Counties, 290,—decrease, 51. Number of Pupils reported as in the prescribed Grammar School subjects, 4,569,—increase, 205. Number of new Pupils admitted during the year 1,860,—decrease, 99. Number of Pupils admitted by Scholarships from Common Schools, 119,—increase, 72. The same Table shows by whom these Scholarships have been established, and the Fees per Term in each School.

VIII. Table G.—*Meteorological Observations.*

Relating to the Meteorological Observations required by law to be kept by the Head Master of each Senior County Grammar School requires no other remarks than those connected with the Table itself. (See Remarks on this subject by the Reverend Doctor Ormiston, Inspector of Grammar Schools, on a previous page.)

IX. Table H.—*Number of Pupils in the Several Subjects Taught.*

This Table shows the number of Pupils in each of the several subjects taught in the Grammar Schools,—in English, in Latin, in Greek, in French, in Mathematics, in Geography, (several divisions,) in History, (several divisions,) in Physical Science, (several divisions,) in Writing, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Vocal Music. It appears that there were 4,872 in the different branches of English,—increase, 254; in Latin, 2,258,—decrease, 257; in Greek, 401,—decrease, 44; in French, 1,462,—increase, 87; in Mathematics, 4,778,—increase, 223; in Geography, 4,412,—increase, 303; in History, 4,050,—increase, 245; in Physical Science, 2,949,—increase, 198; in Writing, 4,291,—increase 148; in Book-keeping, 1,114,—increase, 59; in Drawing, 539,—increase, 156; in Vocal Music, 507,—decrease, 25.

X. *Text Books used in the Grammar Schools.*

The statistics relating to the Text-books used in Grammar Schools is omitted in this Report, the Text Books being for the most part the same as those prescribed by the Official Regulations, and mentioned in preceding Reports. (See Remarks on this subject by the Grammar School Inspectors, on previous page.)

XI. Table I.—*Masters and their Qualifications.*

Table I contains a return of the name, College and Degree of each Head Master the date of his appointment, number of his Assistants, Salaries, Religious Exercises of the Schools, and the number of Pupils who were matriculated at any University, or passed the Law Society, etcetera. Of the hundred and thirty-one Masters and Teachers employed in the Grammar Schools, 45 were Members of the Church of England, 46 were Presbyterians, 21 Methodists, 3 Baptists, 4 Congregationalists, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 reported as Protestant, and 10 whose Denomination was not reported. Seventy-seven of the Schools were opened and closed with Prayers. For further miscellaneous information, I refer to the Table.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

XII. Table K.—Operations of the Schools during the Year, 1862.

1. The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each,—the one beginning on the 8th of January and closing on the 20th of June; the other beginning the 8th of August and closing on the 20th of December. The object of the Normal School is to train Teachers to teach the subjects of a Common School education. As besides the preliminary education, persons are specially thus educated, or trained, to a Trade or Profession, and no one thinks of working as a Mechanic, or practising as a Physician, or Lawyer, without a professional training, as well as a previous preparatory education, so the training of Teachers for the profession of Teaching, in addition to their preliminary education, is now considered a necessity in all civilized Countries, and, as such, provided for. Most of the Normal Schools, both in Europe and America, provide for the greater part of the preliminary education, as well as the special professional training; but the Normal School of Upper Canada confines itself as exclusively as possible to the special work of training Teachers to teach. No inducements are held out to any one to apply for admission to it, except those who wish to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching. None are admitted without passing an Entrance Examination equal to what is required for the ordinary Second Class County Board Teachers' Certificate; nor is any Candidate admitted except upon the declaration in writing that he intends to pursue the profession of Teacher, and that his object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify himself better for his profession,—the same declaration that is required for Candidates for admission to Normal Schools in the neighboring States. That such is the object of Candidates generally is obvious from the fact that a large majority of them have been Teachers before applying for admission to the Normal School. The statistical Table shows this. For example, the number admitted during the first Session of 1862 was 148, of whom 82 had been Teachers. The number admitted during the second Session was 135, of whom 68 had been Teachers. The number admitted during the first Session of the current year was 123, of whom 84 had been Teachers.

2. The Model Schools,—one for Boys and the other for Girls, each limited to 150 Pupils, paying 25 cents weekly Fees each,—are connected with the Normal School. The Teachers-in-training in the Normal School, divided into classes, spend some time each week in these Model Schools, where they not only observe how a School should be organized and managed, and how the several subjects may be taught, but teach themselves, as Assistants, and under the observation and instruction of the regular Teachers of the Schools.*

3. Table K. presents a condensed statistical view of the operations of the Normal School from the beginning. All the Counties in Upper Canada have been represented in it. The number of applications for admission during the two Sessions of 1862 was 341; the number admitted was 283. The number who, (after an Examination of several days, on paper, at the close of each Session, on all the subjects taught, and as to their ability and skill in teaching and governing a School,) received Provincial Certificates was 191. Teachers from the Normal School have given a tone and character to Common School teaching generally; the demand for them increases yearly; and thus the influence of the Normal School is felt throughout Upper Canada in the improved method of School organization and teaching, as well as in the qualifications, character and position of Teachers.

XIII. Table L.—Other Educational Institutions in Upper Canada.

An imperfect view would be formed of the state of education in any Country if confined to its Public, Primary and Grammar Schools. The Superintendent of Public

*See a graphic description of the daily routine in the Provincial Model School, Toronto, by a Writer from Illinois on page 39 of Chapter VII. of this Volume.

Instruction in the State of New York presents annually a Report of the Private, as well as the Public Educational Institutions of that State. The number of Colleges reported in Upper Canada is thirteen, containing 1,373 Students, with an Income, from various sources, of \$94,800, and from Fees, of \$33,750. The number of private Academies and Schools reported was 342, (increase 6,) containing 481 Teachers, (increase 59), 6,784 Pupils, (decrease 577), with an Income from Fees of \$56,233,—increase, \$10,839.

*XIV. Table M.—Free Public Libraries Supplied by the Education Department—
Sunday School and other Public Libraries.*

1. The System of Free Public Libraries is as follows: A carefully classified Catalogue of about Four thousand Works, (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction), is sent to the Trustees of each School Section and the Council of each Municipality. From this Catalogue the Municipal, or School authorities, desirous of establishing, or improving a Library, select such Books as they think proper, and receive from the Department the Books desired, (as far as they are in print, or in stock), at cost prices, with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum, or sums, they may appropriate towards the purchase of Books. The Libraries are managed by the local Council and Trustees, according to General Regulations, as provided by law, by the Council of Public Instruction.

2. Since the severe commercial and financial depression through which the Country has passed, the annual demand for Library Books has been less than in previous years, while the demand for Prize-Books in the Schools, (supplied upon the same terms as Library Books,) has increased. The amount provided from local sources for Libraries, during the year, is \$1,636—decrease, \$405. The same amount has been apportioned by the Department for the same purpose. The value of Library Books supplied by the Department during the year 1862 was \$3,272,—decrease, \$811. The number of Libraries was 518,—increase, 37. The total value of Library Books supplied by the Department since 1855 is \$107,165, consisting of 198,848 Volumes, on the following subjects: History, 35,057; Zoology and Physiology, 13,677; Botany, 2,544; Natural Phenomena, 5,449; Physical Sciences, 4,249; Geology, 1,772; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 11,585; Chemistry, 1,413; Agricultural Chemistry, 750; Practical Agriculture, 8,331; Literature, 19,480; Voyages and Travel 15,464; Biography, 22,447; Tales and Sketches, —(Practical Life,) 54,283; Teachers' Library, 2,347. Total of Library Books, 198,848. To these may be added the Prize-Books, 99,576 Volumes, making a grand total of Books supplied by the Department, of 298,424.

3. The number of Sunday School Libraries reported is 1,969, containing 301,719 Volumes. The number of other Public Libraries reported is 369, containing 116,884 Volumes. Total Number of Sunday School and other Public Libraries, 2,856, containing 667,451 Volumes, nearly one Volume for every two Inhabitants, (old and young,) of the Country.

*XV. TABLE N.—Maps, Apparatus and Prize-Books supplied by the Department to
Grammar and Common Schools during the Year 1862.*

1. During the year \$16,193, (one half contributed from local sources,) have been paid for the purchase of 154 Maps of the World; 215 of Europe; 195 of Asia; 174 of Africa; 190 of America; 184 of Canada; 245 of Great Britain and Ireland; 138 single Hemispheres; 163 Classical and Scriptural Maps; 317 other Maps and Charts; 135 Globes; 8,555 Object Lessons, etcetera; 29,760 volumes of Prize-Books, (increase, 2,829,) procured and awarded by local School Authorities to meritorious Pupils in the Schools.

2. Since 1855, there have been received from local sources in this branch of the Department, \$52,543, to which has been added the apportionment of an equal sum, making a total of \$105,086; by which means there have been sent out from the De-

partment to the local School Authorities applying for them and paying fifty per cent. on the cost price of them, 1,379 Maps of the World; 2,155 of Europe; 1,172 of Asia; 1,608 of Africa; 1,871 of America; 1,952 of Canada; 2,332 of Great Britain and Ireland; 1,479 single Hemispheres; 1,287 Classical and Scriptural Maps; 3,300 other Maps and Charts; 1,178 Globes; 11,698 other articles and School Apparatus; 99,158 Historical and other Lessons in Charts; 99,576 Volumes in Prize-Books.

3. The Maps, Globes, and various articles of School Apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum, or sums, are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind. The Globes and Maps manufactured, (even to the material,) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of Voyagers and Travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are Tellurians, Mechanical Powers, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms, etcetera. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the Manufactures with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles, when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these Articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to Municipal and School Authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to Schools and domestic instruction heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families as well as to Public Municipal and School Authorities all over the Country.

4. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Education Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles; and Books procured; so that it does not cost either the Public Revenue, or School Fund, a penny, beyond what is apportioned to the Municipalities and School Sections providing a like sum, or sums, for the purchase of Books and Maps, Globes and various Articles of School Apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States, or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the Public, and without adding to further expenses.

XVI. Table O.—The Superannuated, or Worn-out, Teachers.

1. The Legislature has appropriated \$4,000 per annum in aid of Superannuated, or worn-out Teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 per annum for each year that the recipient has taught a Common School in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay \$4 for the current year, or \$5 for each past year, since 1854, into the Fund; nor can any Teacher share in the Fund unless he pays annually at that rate to the Fund, commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the System was established), if he began to teach before that time. If a Teacher has not paid his subscription annually, he must pay at the rate of \$5 per annum for past time, in order to be entitled to share in the Fund when worn out.

2. Table O gives the age, services, etcetera, of each Pensioner, and the amount of the pittance which he receives. 209 Teachers have been admitted to receive aid from this Fund; of whom 38 have died before, or during, the year 1862. The average age of each Pensioner in 1862 was 66½ years. Previous Reports contain the names of the parties on whose testimony the application has, in each instance, been granted, together with the County of his residence. That part of the Table is omitted in this Report.

XVII. Table P.—Distribution of the Legislative Grant, together with the Sums raised as an equivalent thereto, together with other Moneys provided by Municipalities and Trustees.

This Table presents a complete view of all moneys which have been received and expended, (and from what sources derived,) and for what purpose, in common with the

Normal, Model Grammar, and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada. Here may be seen at a glance that this money has not been expended in any favoured localities, and how far it has been expended in the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages. It appears that the People of Upper Canada provided and expended for Grammar and Common School purposes in 1862, \$1,518,433, being an increase on the Receipts and Expenditures of the preceding year of \$22,353! For details, see the Table.

XVIII. Table Q.—Educational Summary for 1862,

Table Q, exhibits the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, (so far as the Returns could be obtained), the number of Pupils attending them, and the amount expended on their support. The whole number of Educational Institutions of every kind was 4,554,—increase, 95. The whole amount available for educational purposes was \$1,703,216,—increase, \$33,192.

XIX. Table R.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Upper Canada, from 1842 to 1862 inclusive.

This Table contains all the statistics I have been able to obtain, illustrative of the progress of each branch of education in connection with all the Educational Institutions of Upper Canada since 1842.

XX. The Educational Museum.

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the Institution of the People at large,—to provide for them Teachers, Apparatus, Libraries, and every possible agency of instruction,—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the People can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the Schools have been established and are so conducted so to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of Students and Pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous Visitors from various parts of the Country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means provided would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.*

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as part of the System of Popular Education,—regarding the indirect, as scarcely secondary to the direct, means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the People. It consists of a collection of School Apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agricultural and other Implements, of specimens of the Natural History of the Country, Casts of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, etcetera, selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including Busts of some of the most celebrated Characters in English and French History; also, copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian, Schools of Painting. These objects of Art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical Catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated "that the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the People;" and the opinion is, at the same time strongly expressed, that as "People of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful copies of beautiful originals," it is desired, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity, or means, of travelling abroad, should

* By reference to the Appendix to Chapter XII of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History, it will be seen how largely the Educational Museum was depleted in 1881.

be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other Great Masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of Public Instruction, is, in part, the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of the School Grants, for the purpose of improving School Architecture and appliances, and to promote Arts, Science and Literature by means of Models, Objects and Publications, collected in a Museum in connection with this Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive Reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, etcetera.

A large portion of the contents of our Museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the Schools; the number of Visitors from all parts of the Country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, although considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

XXI. Inspectors' Reports of Grammar Schools.

In Appendix B will be found the General Report of the Inspectors of Grammar Schools for the year 1862,—papers worthy of an attentive perusal, and to which I need not add anything on the subject to which they so practically and earnestly refer. The Reverend Mr. Ambery has failed to present a Report similar to that which has been furnished by the other two Inspectors,—the Reverend Doctor Ormiston and the Reverend Mr. Checkley.

It is to be deeply regretted that Doctor Ormiston's health has compelled him to retire from his official connexion with our System of Public Instruction, a field of labour which he has occupied during years with distinguished ability and ardent zeal. The whole Country will lament the absence of his welcome periodical visits, which he made no less interesting and useful to the public by his eloquent addresses, than he did to the Schools by his special examinations and affectionate counsels. I am sure I express the wish of hundreds of thousands, when I pray that Doctor Ormiston's health may be speedily re-established, and that he may long live to be, as he has been, an honour and a blessing to the Country.

XXII. Extracts from the Reports of the Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

1. Appendix A. contains extracts from the Reports of Local Superintendents of Townships, Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages. It is to be regretted that no explanatory, or suggestive, remarks have accompanied the Returns from several Counties, Cities and Towns. It may be assumed that what is stated in the extracts given is applicable to all the Municipalities.

2. It has been objected in some instances, but I think without due consideration, that the publication of these extracts from local Reports is needless, and an incumbrance to my Annual Report. On the contrary, I think they form a most important and useful part of it. They are the language, not of the nominees of the Education Department, but of Persons appointed and paid by the local elected Municipalities, and state, from personal experience, the working of the School System; its difficulties and defects, and they express sentiments which more, or less, prevail in different Sections of the Province. The value attached to such extracts in Countries similarly

situated, and even where the School Systems have been long established, may be inferred from the fact that in the last Annual Report, (for 1862,) of the New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, containing 412 pages, 304 pages of it are devoted to extracts of local reports from Counties and Cities; and the Massachusetts School Report for the same year, containing 463 pages, 284 pages are occupied with extracts from local reports, although relating to Schools of fewer Pupils than those attending the Schools of Upper Canada.

3. These extracts from local reports—which I have given without partiality, as is clear from their diversity of sentiment—exhibit the inner and practical life of the people in several respects, especially in the new Settlements, as well as that of the School System, the nature of the obstacles to its operations from various causes, from newness of settlements and poverty in some instances, from indifference and ignorance in others; and the noble way in which the people generally exert themselves, under many difficulties, to educate their Children, together with the growing success of their efforts. The different working and results of the same system in the different Townships, Cities and Towns, show how far the obstacles to its progress arise from any defects in the system itself, or from the disposition, intelligence, or circumstances of the people, and of their elected Trustees.

4. These extracts from local reports clearly show the local voluntary character of the School System, like the Municipal System, a power given to the people to manage their own affairs in their own way, spending, or doing, much, or little, for the education of their Children, as they please, while the Education Department is an aid to prompt and facilitate their exertions, and a special help to those who endeavour to help themselves in the great work which lies at the foundation of the Country's freedom and progress.

XXIII. Miscellaneous Remarks.

(The Roman Catholic Separate School Bill of 1863.)

1. During the former part of the current year, (1863,) the Legislature passed an Act to amend the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855. As very erroneous impressions exist, in the minds of many friends of general education, as to the provisions of this Act, I have thought proper to insert it in Appendix G of this Report, in parallel columns with the Separate School Act of 1855, with explanatory Notes and Remarks.

2. Any one who will take the pains to read and compare the two Acts, clause by clause, must see that the Public School System of Upper Canada is greatly strengthened and benefitted, rather than weakened and endangered by the present Separate School Amendment Act of 1863.

(The Public School System.)

1. In my Report for 1857, I discussed at large the principles of our Common School System. In that Report I explained the nature of the provisions in regard to "Religious Instruction in the Public Schools," and answered the objections which had been made to this feature of the System. No new objections have since been started, and the old ones have been seldom repeated.

2. In the same Report, I discussed the provisions of the law in regard to Separate Schools; and while I expressed my regret that the principle of Separate Schools had been introduced into the law in 1841, (at the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada), and my belief that they were an injury, rather than a benefit, to the Roman Catholics themselves. I assigned several reasons why I thought those provisions of that law should be retained. I have since seen no reason to change, or modify, the views which I then fully expressed.

3. In the same Report, I compared the principles, workings, and results of the Elementary School System of Upper Canada with those of the Systems which have been established in Great Britain and Ireland.

4. In my Report for 1860, I compared the ten years' progress of the Common Schools in Upper Canada with that in the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

5. I think it, therefore, needless to discuss in this Report any of the principles involved in our Public School System. As it is in the power of each County, City, Town, and Incorporated Village to continue the School System, as it was to adopt it,—the Municipalities may be left to judge and act for themselves. The only aid given by the Legislature is the Annual School Grant—given only until the proceeds of the sale of Public Lands shall constitute a moderate School Fund. But, in the State of Massachusetts, the School Fund amounted in January, 1862, to a capital of \$1,588,263. The "amount raised by Taxes for the support of Public Schools, including only Wages, Board, Fuel, care of Fires and School Rooms, \$1,500,501." The "amount paid for the Superintendence of Schools and printing School Reports, \$51,948." The Massachusetts School Law requires each Township to raise, by tax, one dollar and fifty cents for each person between five and fifteen years of age, as a condition of sharing in the Income of the State School Fund, amounting, as yet, to only \$93,500. The "sum raised for Taxes for the education of each Child in the State, between five and fifteen years of age, per child," was six dollars and a fraction. The population of Massachusetts, in 1860, was 1,396,091. In the State of New York the population was, in 1860, 3,851,563; in 1862 the amount apportioned from the State Common School Fund was \$320,000; the amount of State School Tax was \$1,086,977; the amount of local School Taxes was \$2,068,057; the amount of Rate-bills in rural Districts, (the Schools in Cities and Towns are all free,) was \$407,009. For payment of Salaries of School Commissioners, or Local Superintendents, \$56,000. The expenses of the State Normal School and the State Education Office are paid out of the Public Revenue, and not from the School Fund. The States of Ohio and Illinois, (especially the latter,) present still more remarkable statistics of State Income, State and local Taxation for School purposes; but the statistics here given may be sufficient to satisfy those who wish to compare the Taxation and working of our School System with that of the principal neighbouring States.

6. The Common School law being now settled, no one proposing to change any feature of it, or advocating the repeal of the Separate School Law, it only remains for the Legislature to remedy the defects in the Grammar School Law.

Conclusion.

The steady progress which our School System has made, irrespective of the occasional depression of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, the wide dimensions to which it has attained, the various aids to the improvement and extension of its operations, the sensitiveness and jealousy with which the people at large view any possible infringement of its principles, or integrity, and the liberality and zeal with which they have availed themselves of its facilities for the education of their Children, encourage the hope, under the Divine Blessing, for the future advancement and prosperity of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, July, 1863

EGERTON RYERSON.

REPORT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENTAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1862.

Receipts.			Names of the Different Accounts.			Expenditure.		
Balance on the 31st of January.	Receipts during the year.	Total Receipts.				Balance on the 1st of January.	Expenditure during the year.	Total Expenditure.
\$3,095 09 2,478 93 845 93 145 92 1,145 28 3,890 89 92 77	\$150,983 00 7,869 00 38,332 00 12,684 50 17,110 22 38,441 06 4,318 00 1,017 86 10 57 83 22	\$154,078 09 2,478 93 8,714 93 38,332 00 12,684 50 17,110 22 38,441 06 4,463 92 2,163 14 3,901 46 175 99	1. Common School Grant 2. Poor School Fund 3. Roman Catholic Separate Schools 4. Grammar School Fund 5. Model Grammar Schools and Inspectors .. 6. Normal and Model Schools 7. Libraries, Maps and Apparatus 8. Superannuated Teachers 9. Journal of Education 10. Educational Museum and Library 11. Trust Funds Balance, 31st December, 1862 Total			 812 66 1,196 64 757 91 14,636 46 1,882 51 88 00	\$150,675 00 609 00 7,836 68 35,604 00 9,913 03 16,273 12 22,451 35 5,586 94 2,056 60 1,882 51 88 00	\$150,675 00 609 00 7,836 68 36,416 66 11,109 67 17,031 03 37,087 81 5,586 94 2,056 60 1,882 51 88 00
\$11,694 81	\$270,843 43	\$282,54 24				\$17,403 67	\$252,976 23	\$270,379 90 12,164 34
								\$282,544 24

TORONTO, December, 1862.

ALEXANDER MARLING, Accountant.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF
CANADA, 1863.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1863.

On the 13th of February, 1863, His Excellency the Governor General opened the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada with the usual Speech from the Throne, in which he made no reference to any educational matter.

February, 16th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. P. Goodfellow and others, of the Township of Bosanquet and Williams; praying that the present System and Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

February 18th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, of the Town of Bowmanville; praying that no Bill may be passed having for its object the establishment of Denominational Schools in the Province. Of the Reverend David Caw and others, Members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Paris; praying that the present System and Endowment of Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact.

February 19th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend W. T. McMullen and others, of the Town of Woodstock; praying that the present System and Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

February 20th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the County of Ontario; praying that no alteration may be made in the present Common School Act of Upper Canada.

February 23rd, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; praying that no alteration may be made in the present Common School Act of Upper Canada. Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; praying that no Act may be passed having for its object the establishment of Sectarian Schools among the Protestants. Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry; praying for amendments to the law respecting Parliamentary Grants to Senior County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. Of the Reverend A. D. McDiar-mid and others, of the Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin,—of the Reverend Daniel Anderson and others, of Farnham, Durham and Granby,—of the Reverend D. Cameron and others, of the Township of Lochiel and Kenyon; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

February 25th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. John McMillan and others, of the Township of Southwold; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of the Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; praying for the passing of an Act to make suitable provision for the education and maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb in this Province.

February 27th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend James Whyte and others, of Osgoode and other places,—and of the Reverend George Riddell and others, of the Township of Clarke, County of Durham; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

Ordered, That Mr. R. W. Scott have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Schools." He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

March 2nd, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying that no further extension be made to the Roman Catholic Separate School System, and that no Measure having for its object the establishment of Protestant Separate Schools, may become law.

March 3rd, 1863. The Honourable Thomas D. McGee, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 7th of June, 1862, for a copy of the Report of the last Commission issued with respect to the University of Toronto. The Honourable Mr. McGee also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency, the Governor General,—the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, for the year 1861; and Bursar's Statements of Cash Transactions and Sales of Lands of the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, during the year ending the 31st of December, 1861.

March 4th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel,—and of the Reverend Robert Dewar and others, of Lake Shore Line and vicinity; severally praying that the present System of the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

March 5th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. Andrew Stevenson and others, of Napanee and vicinity; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

The Honourable Thomas D. McGee, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the year 1861.*

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill: "To Amend the Act Respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same Relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools," being read, Mr. R. W. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. H. W. McCann, and the Question being proposed that the Bill be now read a Second time, Mr. Leonidas Burwell moved, in Amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" be added to the end thereof. And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided and the Vote being called for it was taken down as follows: Yeas, 22; Nays, 80; so it passed in the negative.

Then the main Question being put, the House divided, and the Vote being called for, it was taken down as follows: Yeas, 80; Nays, 22; so it passed in the affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. R. W. Scott, the Honourable Attorney General J. S. Macdonald, the Honourable John A. Macdonald, Mr. William Clarke and Mr. Henry W. McCann, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

March 6th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend J. A. Thomson and others, of the Township of Erin and

* This Report is entered in the "List of Sessional Papers" as printed in Number Nineteen of these Papers, but is not among those printed, and cannot, therefore, be inserted in this Volume. *Editor.*

Caledon,—and of the Reverend James Middlemiss and others, of the Village of Elora; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Mr. R. W. Scott reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend “An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same Relates to Roman Catholic Schools,” that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be reprinted in both languages, for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Honourable Attorney General J. S. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for the Further Improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Tuesday next.

March 9th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Boys’ Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto; praying for aid. Of Mr. Thomas Henry and others, of Prescott,—of Mr. G. Cheyne and others, of Binbrook,—and of the Reverend William Williams and others, of the Village of Douglas and vicinity; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact.

March 11th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; and the Presbytery of Cobourg of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of the Toronto Female Industrial School; praying for aid. Of the University of Queen’s College, Kingston; praying that an enquiry be made as to the manner in which the University Act of 1853 has been administered, and the funds of the University and of the University College have been expended; and also, for the passing of an Act placing all the Colleges of Upper Canada on the same footing, in regard to the said University of Toronto.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled:—“An Act to Incorporate Huron College,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.”

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled:—“An Act to Incorporate Huron College,” be now read the First time.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend “An Act Respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same Relates to Roman Catholic Schools”; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McCann reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the Third time, to-morrow.

March 12th, 1863. The Order of the Day for the Third Reading of the Bill to amend “An Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same Relates to Roman Catholic Schools,” being read,—

Mr. R. W. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. H. W. McCann, and the Question being proposed, that the Bill be now read the Third time;

Mr. D. A. Macdonald moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. J. L. Biggar, That all the words after “now,” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words: “re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following at the end of the Second Section:—‘Provided always, that no such Separate Schools shall be established in any Township, unless the Roman Catholic Residents therein constitute the “minority” of the inhabitants of such School Section, inserted instead thereof.’ ”

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided, and the votes were as follows:—Yeas, 36; Nays, 78. So it passed in the Negative. And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the Third time,—

The Honourable J. H. Cameron moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. William Anderson, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words: “re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the thirteenth Section, by leaving out the words, to grant Certificates of Qualification in the third and fourth lines, and insert the word ‘appoint,’ and to add the word ‘only’ at the end of the said Section, inserted instead thereof.”

And a Debate arising thereupon, the Honourable George Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Christopher Dunkin, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn, the House divided:—Yeas, 35; Nays, 48. So it passed in the Negative. And the Question being again proposed on the Amendment, and a further Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow, and that it be then first Order of the Day.

March 13th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. W. King and others, of Bristol, County of Pontiac,—and of the Reverend David Wishart and others, of the Township of Madoc; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact. Of the Right Reverend the Church of England Bishop of Huron, and the Venerable, the Archdeacon Hellmuth, of the Diocese of Huron; praying for the passing of an Act to Incorporate a College in London, Canada West, under the name of “The Huron College.”

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment, which was yesterday proposed to be made to the Question, that the Bill, (to “Amend an Act respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada, in so far as the same Relates to Roman Catholic Schools,” be now read the Third time; and which Amendment was, that all the words after “now” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the Thirteenth Section, by leaving out the words ‘to grant Certificates of Qualification’ in the third and fourth lines, and insert the word ‘appoint,’ and to add the word ‘only’ at the end of the said Section, inserted instead thereof.”

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided and the votes were as follows: Yeas, 47; Nays, 66.

So it passed in the Negative. And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the Third time,—

The Honourable J. H. Cameron moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. William Anderson, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words: “re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following words:—‘It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such Persons as they may think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant Certificates of Qualifications to Teachers of Separate Schools; and no one shall be employed as a Teacher of a Separate School unless, and until, he has obtained such Certificate,’ inserted instead thereof.”

Mr. R. W. Scott moved, in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. John Poupore, that the words:—“It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such Persons as they may think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant Certificates of Qualifications to Teachers of Separate Schools; and no one shall be employed as a Teacher of a Separate School unless, and until, he has obtained such Certificate,” be

left out, and the words, "The Teachers of Separate Schools under this Act shall be subject to the same Examination and receive their Certificates of Qualification in the same manner as Common School Teachers generally; provided that Persons qualified by law as Teachers, either in Upper, or Lower, Canada, shall be considered qualified Teachers for the purpose of this Act," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided; and it was resolved in the affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the original Question, as amended, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main Question so amended, being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following words: "The Teachers of Separate Schools under this Act shall be subject to the same Examination, and receive their Certificates of Qualification in the same manner as Common School Teachers generally; provided that persons qualified by law as Teachers, either in Upper, or Lower, Canada, shall be considered qualified Teachers for the purposes of this Act."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honourable Charles Alleyn reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an Amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honourable Charles Alleyn reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read and agreed to. And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the Third time;

The Honourable J. H. Cameron moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. William Anderson, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words: "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out in Section Twenty from the word 'authorities,' and inserting: 'Provided always, that the amount of the Legislative Grant to any Separate School in any one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise by the Supporters of such Separate School in said year,' inserted instead thereof."

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided and the votes were as follows: Yeas, 36; Nays, 65. So it passed in the Negative. And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the Third time,

Mr. Thomas R. Ferguson moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. John White, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words: "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of inserting after the word 'Township,' in the last line of the Twentieth Section, the following: 'And that to entitle any Separate School to a share of such Funds, it shall be requisite and sufficient that such School has been under the management of Separate School Trustees appointed in the manner provided by this Act. That it has been in actual operation during at least three months in each School half year, or six months during the whole year, and that it has been attended by an average attendance of at least fifteen children of School age, periods of epidemic, or contagious diseases excepted,' inserted instead thereof."

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and it passed in the Negative. And the main Question being put, the House divided: and the votes were as follows:—Yeas, 76; Nays, 31. So it was resolved in the affirmative. The Bill was accordingly read the Third time.

Mr. R. W. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. H. W. McCann, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics, in Upper Canada, certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools."

The House divided: and the votes were as follows:—Yeas, 74; Nays, 36. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

March 16th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Session and Congregation of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church, of the Township of Saltfleet; and of Reverend John McRobie and others, of the Township of Walpole, County of Haldimand; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and the University College, may be preserved intact. Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce; praying for amendments to the Common School Law of Upper Canada.

March 17th, 1863. The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Huron College," being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

March 18th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying for the passing of an Act to establish an Institution in the City of Toronto, for the education and maintenance of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in this Province.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled:—"An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve Money for Educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. John White, seconded by Mr. William Patrick,—

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve Money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such Investments already made and for other purposes," be now read the First time.

The Bill was accordingly read the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, to-morrow.

March 19th, 1863. Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—A Return of the Income and Expenditure of the Friends', or Quakers', Seminary of the County of Prince Edward, from the 1st October, 1861, to the 1st October, 1862.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. J. S. Playfair and others, Members of Knox's Church, Toronto; praying that the present System and Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; praying for a permanent Grant of Money to Victoria College.

April 9th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend A. Henderson and others, of the Parish of St. Andrew, County of Argenteuil; of the Reverend James Thorn and others, of the villages of Erin and Rockwood, County of Wellington; and of Mr. R. McCallum and others, of the Town of Cobourg and vicinity; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact; of the Corporation of the College of Ottawa, praying for aid.

April 13th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. Robert Burleigh and others, of the Township of Amherst Island; of the Reverend G. Simpson and others, of the Township of Westminster; of Mr. D. McGregor, M.D., and others, of Holland and other places; of the Reverend John Lees and others, of Lancaster; of Mr. John Turnbull and others, of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings; of the Reverend George Irving and others, of Ayr and vicinity; and of Mr. J. Cowan and others, of Verulam and Fenelon; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of the Board of Grammar School Trustees of the Berlin County Grammar School; praying for amendments to the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. Of the Municipality of the Township of Erin; praying that the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, may not become law. Of Mr. W. Heron and others, of Asbburn and vicinity; praying that no further extension be made to the Roman Catholic Separate School System, and that no Measure having for its object the establishment of Protestant Separate Schools, may become law.

April 15th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. John McLean and others, of Medonte and other places; of the Reverend W. M. Christie and others, of Chippawa and vicinity; of the Reverend Thomas Wightman and other, of the Township of Innisfil; of Mr. James Norris and others; and of the Reverend D. McKenzie and others, of the Village of Embro, and Township of West Zorra, County of Oxford; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of the Reverend Robert Dewar and others, of Lake Shore and vicinity, County of Grey; praying that the Bill to establish Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada may not become law. Of the Board of Public Instruction for the South Riding of the County of Wellington, praying for amendments to the Bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

April 16th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Church of England Congregation of St. George's Church, Guelph; praying that the same privilege may be extended to them for educating their Children in the principles of their own Faith as are now extended to Roman Catholics.

April 17th, 1863. The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intitled: "An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada, certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools," without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the Further Improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, being read, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honourable Mr. Attorney General J. S. Macdonald, the Honourable Mr. Brown, Mr. Thomas R. Ferguson, Mr. William Patrick, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. John Crawford, Mr. James Dickson, Mr. David Stirton, and Mr. Amos Wright, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

April 20th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. A. Lightbody, Chairman, and Mr. W. W. Smith, Secretary, on behalf of a Meeting of the subscribers to the Congregation College of British North America, held in Hamilton,—and of the Reverend Thomas Wardrope, Moderator, and others, Members of the Presbytery of Ottawa, in connection with the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of Mr. P

McCann and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of the City of London, C. W.; praying that the Bill to restore Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools, may become law. Of the Board of Common School Trustees of the City of London, Canada West,—of the Municipality of the Township of Lobo, County of Middlesex,—and of Mr. A. M. Stephens, Chairman, and Mr. W. W. Smith, Secretary, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Owen Sound; severally praying that the Bill to Restore Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in Separate Schools, may not become law.

April 22nd, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. William Tyrrell, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of York, County of York; praying that the Bill to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools, may not become law. Of the Reverend W. R. Sutherland and others, of the Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

April 23rd, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. W. D. Lyons, Mayor, and Mr. Peter M. McKay, Secretary, on behalf of the Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Town of Milton; praying that the Bill to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights, in respect to Separate Schools, may not become law.

The Honourable Oliver Mowat, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:—Your Committee have considered the following Bill, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honourable House:—Bill, from the Legislative Council, intituled: “An Act to Incorporate Huron College.”

April 27th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. R. Smith and others, of Whitby,—of Mr. K. McKenzie and others, of East Puslinch,—and of the Reverend James Hanrahan and others, of Centerville; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact; of the College of Ottawa, praying for amendments to their Act of Incorporation; of the Community of the General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sister of Charity, at Ottawa; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

April 28th, 1863. The Honourable Mr. Attorney General Sicotte, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1862, with Appendices, by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Ordered, That Mr. R. W. Scott have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the College of Ottawa, and certain Corporations, to mortgage their Real Property.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time to-morrow.

Mr. John White, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of the College of Ottawa, and of the Community of the General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at Ottawa, severally praying for an amendment of their Act of Incorporation, so as to empower them respectively to mortgage their Real Property, and they are of opinion that neither of these Petitions require the publication of notice.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to Incorporate Huron College;" and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read as follows:—

Page 1, line 4.—Leave out from "and," where it occurs a second time, to "are" in line 5, and insert "others."

Page 1, line 24.—After "constitution," insert "or By-laws."

Page 2, line 20.—After "or," insert "in."

Page 2, line 32.—Leave out "considered," and insert "deemed," and leave out from "Act" where it occurs a second time, to the end of the Bill.

The said amendments, being read a Second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the Third time, to-morrow.

April 30th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Toronto School of Medicine; praying for aid. Of Mr. James Craig and others, of the Township of Saugeen; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact.

May 1st, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend Thomas Stevenson and others, of Owen Sound; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact.

Mr. George Benjamin, from the Joint Committee of Both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee having carefully examined the Documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing:—

By the Honourable J. C. Aikins,—Return to Address:—Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the Affairs and Financial Condition of Toronto University and University College, Upper Canada. Your Committee recommend that this Return be printed.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled:—"An Act to incorporate Huron College," without any Amendments.

May 4th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend James Hanran and others,—of the Reverend William Barrio and others, of Eramosa; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College may be preserved intact. Of Mr. J. G. Bowes, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto;—praying that no further extension of the Separate School System may be granted. Of Mr. James Catanach, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Rate-payers of Fergus; praying for the repeal of the Separate School Act.

May 6th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend W. Park and others, of the County of Durham,—and of the Reverend Thomas Henry and others, of Lachute; severally praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact. Of the Municipality of the Township of London, County of Middlesex; praying that the Bill to Restore Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights, in respect to Separate Schools, may not become law.

May 7th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. John Burr and others, of Grand Irenière; praying that the present System and the Endowment of the Toronto University and University College, may be preserved intact.

May 11th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Church of England Vestry of Christ's Church, Hamilton; praying that the same privileges may be extended to them for educating their Children in the principles of their own Faith, as are now conceded to the Roman Catholics.

Mr. George Benjamin from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as follows:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following Documents and recommend that they be printed as Sessional Papers:

Toronto University and College Reports, (in the same manner as last year).

Return to Address—on School Lands in Huron and Bruce.

He also presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:—

The Committee recommend that the Reports of the Superintendent of Education for Upper and Lower Canada be printed in the manner following:—

Upper Canada Report,—Condensed, as arranged and marked by the Committee in Volume Number Four of the Sessional Papers of 1861;* and that Five thousand copies be printed and forwarded to the Chief Superintendent of Education for distribution—and that Five hundred copies be printed for the use of the Members.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1863.

February 19th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend David Caw and others, Members of the Dumfries Street (Free) Presbyterian Church, Paris, Canada West; and of Mr. P. Goodfellow and others, of the Townships of Bosanquet and Williams; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution be preserved intact. Of the Municipal Council of the Township of Chinguacousy; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize certain Investments for the support of Common Schools in the said Township.

The Honourable Mr. Aikins presented to the House a Bill intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such Investments already made." The said Bill was read for the First time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Monday next.

February 20th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of Norfolk; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates; and also praying for further aid towards the education and maintenance of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Canada West. Of the Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of the Town of Bowmanville; praying against the passing of any Measure having for its object the establishment of Denominational Schools. Of the Right Reverend the Church of England Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacon Hellmuth, of the Diocese of Huron; praying for the passing of an Act to Incorporate "the Huron College."

* In consequence of this notice, the Chief Superintendent, in his Annual School Report for 1862, stated that all the Statistical Tables of that Report had "been prepared with the care and variety of detail which have characterized the Statistical Tables of my Annual Reports of previous years; but, with a view to economy in printing, as recommended by the Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, I have omitted from this Report several of these Tables, and greatly abridged others."

February 23rd, 1863. The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such investments already made."

On motion of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable A. J. Duchesnay, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

February 24th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Councils of the Counties of Ontario and Elgin; severally praying against the passing of any measure having for its object the establishment of Denominational Schools in the Province.

Of Mr. Angus Sunn and others, of the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Elgin; of the Reverend W. T. McMullen and others, of the Town of Woodstock; of Mr. William Stewart and others, of Cartwright and Manvers; of Mr. John McMillan and others, of the Township of Southwold; and of the Reverend Daniel Anderson and others, of Farnham, Dunham and Granby; severally praying against the passing of any measures to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Also a Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; praying for the establishment of an Institution for the education and maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb of this Province.

February 25th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend Duncan Cameron and others, of the Township of Lochiel and Kenyon; and of the Reverend John Lees and others, of Ancaster, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution be preserved intact. Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Leeds and Glengarry; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Fifth Section of the Sixty-third Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting appropriations for Junior County Grammar Schools; Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; praying against the passing of any Measure having for its object the establishment of Denominational Schools in this Province.

The Order of the Day being read, for the Second reading of the Bill, intituled:—"An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada, to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such Investments already made."

On motion of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable Harmaunus Smith, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

February 26th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston; praying for the continuance and increase of their annual Grant. Of the Reverend George Riddell and others, of the Township of Clarke, in the County of Durham; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills have the honour to present the following as their Second Report:—Your Committee have examined the following Petition, and are of the opinion, that it is not of a nature to require the publication of Notice under the Fifty-third Rule:—Of the Right Reverend the Church of England Bishop and the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth of the Diocese of Huron, praying for the incorporation of the Huron College.

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The Honourable George Alexander presented to the House a Bill intituled:—"An Act to incorporate Huron College." The said Bill was read for the First time, and it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Monday next.

February 27th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend James White and others, of the Township of Osgoode, Russell and Winchester North, adherents of the (Free) Presbyterian Church in Canada; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such Investments already made."

The Honourable J. C. Aikins moved, seconded by the Honourable Harmanus Smith, That the said Bill be now read a second time. After Debate, The question of concurrence was put thereon, and the same was resolved in the Affirmative, and the said Bill was then read a Second time accordingly.

March 2nd, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—Of Mr. William Major and others, of the Township of Pickering, in the County of Ontario; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact; and against the endowment of Denominational, or Sectarian, Schools in the Province.

March 3rd, 1863. Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying against the passing of any Measure having for its object the establishment of Denominational, or Sectarian, Schools in the Province. Also, praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

The Honourable J. O. Bureau presented to the House Statements from the Bursar of the University of Toronto, and of Upper Canada College respecting their Cash Transactions and Sale of Land for the year ended on the 31st of December, 1861.

The Honourable J. O. Bureau presented to the House a Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd of June, 1862, praying for His Excellency to cause a copy to be laid before this House of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the Affairs and Financial Conditions of Toronto University and University College, Upper Canada.

March 4th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend Robert Dewar and others; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

The Honourable A. J. Fergusson Blair, from the Committee on Standing Orders, and on Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill intituled:—"An Act to incorporate Huron College," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable George Alexander, seconded by the Honourable Donald McDonald, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Third time to-morrow.

The Honourable J. O. Bureau presented to the House the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the year 1861.

March 5th, 1863. The Honourable J. O. Bureau presented to the House a Report of the University College, Toronto, for the year 1861.*

March 6th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend James Middlemiss and others, Members of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church at Elora; and of the Reverend James Alexander Thompson and others, of the East of the Township of Erin and West of the Township of Caledon, also Members of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

March 9th, 1863. The Honourable J. C. Aikins, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled:—“An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities and to legalize such Investments already made,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMaster, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, with the amendments, be printed, and taken into consideration by the House on Thursday next.

March 11th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston; praying for certain amendments to the Act of Incorporation of the University of Toronto. Of the Reverend Robert Boyd and others, of the Town of Prescott, adherents of the (Free) Presbyterian Church in Canada; and of the Reverend William Milligan, and others of the Village of Douglas, Garafraxa and vicinity, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Of the Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; and of the Presbytery of Cobourg, in connection with the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Of the Toronto Female Industrial School; praying for aid.

March 12th, 1863. The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill intituled, “An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve moneys for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such Investments already made.”

On motion of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable William McMaster, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

March 13th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel; praying for the establishment of an Institution for the education and maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb in Upper Canada; and also, for an increased Grant to the Toronto Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Bill intituled:—“An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize

* Although this Report is entered in the list of Printed Sessional Papers, of the Legislative Session of 1863, it does not appear among the Reports printed in that year.

such Investments already made," as proposed to be amended by the Select Committee, The Honourable J. C. Aikins moved, seconded by the Honourable William McMaster, That the said Bill and Amendments be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and the House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the whole on the said Bill and Amendments.

After some time the House was resumed, and,

The Honourable David M. Armstrong reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and Amendments, and had directed him to report the said Amendments for the adoption of the House, with the exception of the Sixth Section, which they recommend to be struck out.

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

On motion of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMaster, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill, be read a Third time on Monday next

March 16th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend John M. Robie and others, of the Township of Walpole. adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities, and to legalize such Investments already made," was read a third time.

On motion of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable William McMaster, it was,—

Ordered, That the title of the said Bill be amended by adding thereto the words: "and for other purposes."

The Question was then put whether this Bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

(NOTE. The following is a copy of this Bill as amended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council and sent to the House of Assembly for its concurrence. It was read a First time by that House but did not reach a Second reading. *Editor*).

BILL: An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain Securities and to legalize such Investment already made, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas, Municipalities in Upper Canada desiring to invest any of the moneys accruing to them from the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, are bound by law to make such investments, by purchasing Provincial, Consolidated Loan Fund, or Municipal Debentures, and it is expedient that further discretion should be allowed them as regards such Investments, and Whereas it is also expedient to authorize Boards of School Trustees to borrow such moneys from Municipal Corporations for the purchase of School sites, or the erection of School-houses, or, having surplus moneys for educational purposes, to invest the same; therefore Her Majesty, enacts as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act, any Municipal Corporation having surplus moneys derived from the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, shall have power by By-law to set such surplus apart for educational purposes, and to invest the same, as well as any other moneys held by such Municipal Corporation for, or by it lawfully appropriated to, educational purposes in first Mortgages secured on Real Estate held and used for farming purposes, and to be the first lien on, or against, such Real Estate, and from time to time, as such Securities mature, to invest in other like Securities, or in the Securities already mentioned by law, as may be directed by such By-law, or by other By-laws passed for that purpose; Provided always that no Municipal Corporation shall invest in such Real Estate Securities within the limits of its own Municipality, nor shall any sum so invested, exceed one third of the value of the Real Estate on which it is secured, according to the last revised and corrected Assesment Roll at the time it is so invested.

Power to invest in certain securities.

Proviso

2. And, whereas, several Municipalities have heretofore invested moneys derived from the said Fund and set apart for special purposes, in Real Estate security; be it enacted that any By-law heretofore passed setting apart and authorizing the investing of such moneys, and under which By-law such moneys have been actually invested, shall be held to be a good and valid By-law.

Investments already made confirmed.

3. The Board of School Trustees of any City, or Town in Upper Canada having surplus moneys for educational purposes, may invest the same in the purchase of Provincial, Consolidated Loan Fund, or Municipal Debentures, or in such Securities as are described in the First Section of this Act, subject to the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained; and any By-law of any such Corporation heretofore made for authorizing any such Investment, under which any such money has been so invested, shall be held to be a good and valid By-law.

Investment by School Trustees of surplus moneys for educational purposes.

4. Any Municipal Corporation having surplus moneys derived from the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund shall have power by By-law to set such surplus apart for educational purposes, and to invest the same in a loan, or loans, to any Board or Boards of School Trustees within the limits of the Municipality, for such term, or terms, and at such rate, or rates, of interest as may be agreed upon by and between the parties to such loan, or loans, respectively, and set forth in such By-law.

Municipal Corporations, may lend such moneys to Boards of School Trustees.

5. Any Board of School Trustees may, with the consent of the Freeholders and Householdors of their School Section first had and obtained at a Special Meeting duly called for that purpose, by By-law authorize the borrowing from any Municipal Corporation of any such surplus moneys as aforesaid, for such term and at such rate of interest as may be set forth in such By-law, for the purpose of purchasing a School Site, or School Sites, or erecting a School-house, or School-houses; and any sum, or sums, so borrowed shall be applied to that purpose and to that only.

Boards of School Trustees may borrow such moneys from Municipal Corporations for what purposes.

[6. When any Board of School Trustees has borrowed any sum of money as aforesaid, from any Municipal Corporation, the Council of such Corporation shall levy and collect annually, in the School Section of such Trustees, for and during so many years as may be necessary, with, or without, application from such Trustees, by special School Section Rate, such sum as may be necessary for the payment of the sum so borrowed, with interest and costs of collection, in the time agreed upon; and any such Rate so levied and

Municipal Corporation to levy and collect rates for repayment.

collected shall be held and deemed to be a School Section Rate levied and collected for the purchase of a School Site, or the erection of a School-house, according to the true intent and meaning of the Thirty-sixth Section of the Sixty-fourth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.]

Principal moneys set apart for educational purposes to be kept inviolate.

7. Municipal Corporations and Boards of School Trustees having set apart any Funds for educational purposes shall thereafter preserve the same inviolate for such purposes as principal sums, the interest of which only shall be spent and applied for the purposes for which the same are set apart.

Investment of monies in contravention of law to be a misdemeanor.

8. Any Member of any Municipal Corporation, or Board of School Trustees, who shall take part in, or in any way be a party to the investment of any such moneys as are mentioned in this Act, by, or on behalf of the Corporation of which he is a Member, otherwise than is authorized by this Act or by the Eleventh Section of the Act respecting the Clergy Reserves or by any other Law in that behalf made and provided, shall not only be held personally liable for any loss sustained by such Corporation, but shall also be guilty of a Misdemeanor and be liable to conviction in any Court of competent jurisdiction in Upper Canada, and upon conviction to be sentenced to fine, or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of such Court.

Limitation.

9. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

A message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk, with a Bill intituled:—"An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect of Separate Schools," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The said Bill was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Walter McCrae, seconded by the Honourable Luc Letellier de St. Just, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Thursday next.

March 17th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Memorial Petition was read:—Of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada: praying for University Reform, and for permanent aid to Victoria College:—

TO THE HONOURABLE, THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY OF CANADA:

Methodist Church in Canada, Respectfully Sheweth:—

The Memorial prepared by order, and in behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan

That your Memorialists, together with the Official Lay Courts of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, have heretofore addressed Your Honourable House on the manner in which the economical and liberal objects of the Toronto University Act of 1853 have been defeated, and the Endowment of the University greatly misapplied and reduced, to the serious injury of the higher educational interests of the Country.

The inquiries which have been instituted (by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly), pursuant to these and other Memorials of Your Honourable House, have resulted in fully justifying the complaints and representations made by Your Memorialists.

That Your Memorialists are in favour now, as they were ten years ago, when the University Act was passed, of a National University, equally unconnected with, and equally impartial to, every College in the Country, with power to prescribe the Curriculum of Studies, to examine Candidates and confer Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine; and that every College affiliated to the University of Toronto should be placed on equal footing, in regard to Public Aid, according to its works, irrespective of Place, Sect, or Party. That Your Memorialists have not only

desired a National University, but that the Non-denominational College at Toronto should have an ample provision for its support as an efficient College for those Denominations and sections of the community who wish to have their Sons educated at a Non-denominational College, but the provisions of the University Act of 1853 clearly show that it was then the intention of the Legislature not to expend the whole of the Income Fund, much less the Principal of the Endowment on one College, but to devote a part of it to the promotion of Collegiate Education in different parts of Upper Canada.

But Your Memorialists need not repeat what the investigations (of the Select Committee) granted have clearly shown, wherein the objects of the Law have been departed from, and large amounts of the University Funds misapplied.

Your Memorialists appeal to Your Honourable House for justice in the premises, and for such aid to a College which the Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and others have established, and endeavoured to sustain, to the great advantage of higher education in Upper Canada.

We have ever given an earnest and unanimous support to our National Common School System; a Member of our own Body has been permitted by the annual approbation of the Conference to devote himself to the establishment and extension of that System; we have, from time to time, expressed our cordial support of it by formal Resolutions, and by the testimony and example of the Ministers and Laity of our Church throughout the Province. But we have ever maintained, and we submit, that the same interests of General Education, which require the maintenance of the Elementary School System, require a reform in our University System, in order to place it upon a foundation equally comprehensive and impartial; and the same consideration of fitness, economy, and patriotism, which justify the State in co-operating with a School Municipality to support a Day School, require it to co-operate with a Religious Persuasion, according to its own educational works, to support a College.

The experience of both England and the United States shows that it is as much the province of a Religious Persuasion to establish a College, as it is for a School Municipality to establish a Day School. In the neighbouring United States, where Common School Systems, similar to ours prevail, the Colleges are universally established by the exertions of the Religious Persuasions, separately and unitedly, aided by the State; and the same experience shows that, while pastoral and parental care can be exercised for the Religious Instruction of children residing at home, attending the Day School, that care cannot be exercised over youth residing away from home, and pursuing their higher education except in a College, where the pastoral and parental care can be combined.

We have concurred in the affiliation of Victoria College to a National University, because we desire no Public Aid for any other purpose than in teaching Literature and Science, and that the work thus done may be tested by Annual Examinations under public authority; but whether Your Honourable House approves of the plan of affiliation, or not, or whether the Income of the University Endowment be apportioned amongst different Colleges, or not, Your Memorialists earnestly pray for such permanent aid to Victoria College as its usefulness and interests may fairly claim, and as will place it on something like equal footing, according to its works, in the publicly prescribed subjects of University Education, with any other College of the University.

And Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

TORONTO, March, 1863.

ENOCH WOOD, President of the Conference.

WM. SCOTT, Secretary of the Conference.

March 18th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Session and Congregation of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church.

Township of Saltfleet; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the Friends', or Quakers', Seminary of the County of Prince Edward, made up to the 10th of October, 1862.

March 19th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. J. S. Playfair and others, Members and adherents of Knox's Church, Toronto; praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill intituled "An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools."

On motion of the Honourable Walter McCrea, seconded by the Honourable Luc Letellier de St. Just, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the Thirteenth day of April next, and that it do then stand as the first item upon the Orders of the Day.

April 10th, 1863 Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend James Thorn and others, of the Villages of Erin and Rockwood, in the County of Wellington, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; and of Mr. P. McCallum and others, of Cobourg and vicinity; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

April 10th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend David Wishart and others, of the Township of Madoc, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

April 13th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Board of Grammar School Trustees, Berlin; praying for certain amendments to the "Act for the Further Endowment of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. Of the Municipal Council of the Village of Aurora; praying for the adoption of a measure to restrict the amount of money to be raised by said Municipality, and to make certain Regulations with regard to the School Section thereof.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act to Restore the Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools."

On motion of the Honourable Walter McCrea, seconded by the Honourable Donald McDonald, it was,—

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next, and that it do then stand first item upon the Orders of the Day.

April 14th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend Thomas Wightman and others, on behalf of the Congregation at Innisfil, in connection with the (Free) Presbyterian Church; of Mr. Andrew Lightbody, Chairman and Secretary of the Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the Congregational College of British North America, held in Hamilton; of the Reverend William M. Christie and others, of Chippawa and vicinity; of the Reverend George Irving and others, of Ayr, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; of Mr. Robert Park and others, of the Townships of Hubbart and Fullarton; of the Reverend Archi-

bald Henderson and others, of St. Andrew's, Argentueil; of the Reverend Adam F. McQueen and others, of the Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; of Mr. John Gillespie and others, of the Townships of London and Lobo, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; of Mr. Robert Burleigh and others, of the Township of Amherst Island; and of Mr. John McLean and others, of Medonte, Vespra, and Flos, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

April 15th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend William Lochead and others of North Gower, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; of the Reverend William Lochead, of the Presbytery of Brockville; of the Reverend George Simpson and others, of the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; of Mr. James Craig and others, of the Township of Saugeen, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; and the Reverend Donald McKenzie and others, of the Village of Embro, and Township of West Zorra, in the County of Oxford, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Of the Board of Public Instruction for the South Riding of the County of Wellington; praying that the proposed Act for the Further Improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada be, with certain amendments, made Law. Of the Reverend Arthur Palmer, Church of England Rector, and other Members of St. George's Church, Guelph; praying for the establishment of Protestant Separate Schools. Of Mr. John Stewart and others, Members of the Congregation of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church, known as Boston Church, Esquusing; of the Reverend Robert Dewar and others, of Lake Shore, Sydenham, County of Grey; of Mr. William Stewart and others, of the Township of St. Vincent, (including the Village of Meaford,) in the said County of Grey; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of Caledon; severally praying against the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools Bill, now before the Legislature.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill intituled:—"An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools,"

The Honourable Walter McCrea moved, seconded by the Honourable Donald McDonald, That the said Bill be now read a Second time. After Debate, The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided: and the vote being called for: Contents, 40; Non-contents, 15. So it was resolved in the Affirmative, and the said Bill was then read a Second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

April 16th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. W. H. Gregory and others, of the Township of East Nissouri, in the County of Oxford; praying against the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, now before the Legislature.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was adjourned during pleasure and was put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill intituled:—"An Act to Restore Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools." After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable George Alexander reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Walter McCrea, seconded by the Honourable Donald McDonald, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Third time to-morrow.

April 17th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Board of Common School Trustees of the City of London, Canada West; of Mr. Gilbert McIntosh and others, of the Village of St. Mary's, in the County of Perth; and of Mr. Lachlan McLachlan and others, of the Township of Downie, in the said County of Perth; severally praying against the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, now before the Legislature. Of Mr. M. Timlin and others, Roman Catholics of the Town of Cobourg and Townships of Hamilton and Haldimand, in the County of Northumberland; and of Mr. J. F. Nutting and others, Roman Catholics of the County of Perth; severally praying for the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, now before the Legislature. Of Mr. Thomas Miller and others, of the Township of Blanchard, County of Perth; praying against the establishment of Denominational Schools.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled, "An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect of Separate Schools," was read a Third time. On the Question being put whether this Bill shall pass?

The Honourable David Christie moved, seconded by the Honourable J. C. Aikins, That the said Bill be amended as follows:—

Page 4, line 27.—Leave out all the words from "Schools" to "according," in line 30.

Page 4, line 34.—After "Township," insert "Provided that a School shall have been kept by a qualified Teacher for at least six months during the year."

After Debate, the House adjourned during pleasure. After some time the House was resumed, and the question of concurrence being put on the Honourable David Christie's motion, the House divided and the Votes were, Contents, 12; Non-contents, 44. So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Honourable G. W. Allan moved, seconded by the Honourable James Gordon, That the following words be added at the end of the Twentieth Section:—

"Provided always, that no such Separate School shall be entitled to any such Grant, Investments, or Allotments, except under the same circumstances, and subject to the same restriction as such Grants, Investments, or Allotments are made to Common Schools in Upper Canada."

After Debate, the Question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided: and the Votes were Contents, 13; Non-contents, 43. So it passed in the Negative.

The Question being put again whether this Bill shall pass? the House divided: and the Votes were, Contents, 44; Non-contents, 13. So it was resolved in the Affirmative, and it was,—

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

April 20th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend Robert F. Burns and others, of St. Catharines, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church, praying against the passing of any Measures to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Of Mr. W. D. Lyon, Mayor, and others, of the Town of Milton and vicinity; of Mr. Hugh Matheson and others of School Section Number Twelve of the Township of West Zorra, in the County of Oxford; of Mr. J. C. Lindsay and Mr. J. H. Laycock, of the Township of Blenheim, in the said County of Oxford; of Mr. P. R. Jarvis and Mr. R. Smith, of the Town of Stratford; and of the Trustees of the School Section Number Four of the Township of Woolwich, in the County of Waterloo; severally praying against the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, now before the Legislature. Of Mr. Phillip McCann and others, Roman Catholics of the City of London; praying for the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, now before the Legislature.

April 21st, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Municipal Council of the Township of Lobo, in the County of Middlesex; of the School Trustees of the Village of Streetsville; and of Mr. A. M. Stephens and Mr. W. Smith, at the Town of Owen Sound; severally praying against the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill.

April 22nd, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Presbytery of Ottawa, in connection with the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; of the Reverend W. A. Sutherland and others of the Township of Ekfrid, in the County of Middlesex, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; and of the Reverend Thomas Henry and others, of La Chute, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measures to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Of Mr. William Tyrrell, of the Township of York, in the County of York; praying against the passing of any Measure to subvert the present System of Secular Education.

April 23rd, 1863. The Honourable Donald McDonald moved, seconded by the Honourable J. Skead, That the Clerk of this Honourable House be instructed to procure for the use of Members Two thousand copies of a Paper issued from the Department of Public Instruction, dated Toronto, April the 6th, 1863, and entitled:—"The present and the proposed Roman Catholic Separate School Acts compared," and that the Thirty-fifth Rule of this House be suspended in so far as it relates to the said motion, which being objected to, after a long Debate, The question of concurrence was put thereon, the House divided; the Votes were, Contents, 16; Non-contents, 43. So it passed in the Negative.

(NOTE. In consequence of this Vote, Doctor Ryerson, who was then at Quebec, telegraphed to me as follows:—

Get five thousand copies of the present and proposed Separate School Act, as compared, printed, folded and sent in parcels of one hundred each to Mr. Spink, (Parliamentary Distribution Officer,) by express, without a moment's delay. Send them daily, as printed.)

In a Letter written to me at the same time Doctor Ryerson said:—

The Members of the Government, and of all parties, have thanked me most heartily for the analysis and comparative view of the Separate School Law (of 1855) and Bill (of 1863). Nothing that I have done, or written, since the Charbonnel controversy seems to have been so popular.

(A copy of this Document is inserted as an Appendix to this Chapter.—*Editor*).

April 24th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. Thomas Parker and Mr. Joseph D. Booth, of the Township of West Cawlinberry; praying against the passing of the Roman Catholic Separate School Bill.

April 28th, 1863. On motion of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable William McMaster, it was,—

Ordered, That the Return presented on the 3rd March last, to the Address of this House of the 2nd June last, "praying that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate to this House a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the Affairs and Financial Condition of Toronto University and University College, Upper Canada," be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing.

April 29th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of Mr. J. G. Bowes, of the City of Toronto; praying against any further extension of the Separate School System, and for the repeal of the Law conceding Separate Schools to any class, or Denomination. Of Mr. Edward Marshall and others, of Grand Irenière, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; and of Mr. John Stephenson and others, of the Township of Whithy, adherents of the Canada

(Free) Presbyterian Church; severally praying against the passing of any Measure to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may remain intact.

May 1st, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of the Reverend Thomas Stevenson and others, of Owen Sound, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; praying against the passing of any Measures to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact. Of the Toronto School of Medicine; praying for the continuance of their Annual Grant.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of the Legislature beg leave to make the following as their Fifth Report: The Committee have carefully examined the Documents referred to in the following motions for Printing:—By the Honourable J. C. Aikins: Return to an Address for the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the Affairs and Financial Condition of Toronto University and University College, Upper Canada. The Committee recommend that this Return be printed.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk, to return the Bill intituled:—"An Act to Incorporate Huron College," and to acquaint this House that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 4,—Leave out from "and," where it occurs the second time, to "are," in line 5, and insert "others."

Page 1, line 24,—After "Constitution," insert "or By-laws."

Page 2, line 20,—After "or," insert "in."

Page 2, line 32,—Leave out "considered," and insert "deemed"; and leave out from "Act," where it occurs the second time, to the end of the Bill.

The said Amendments being read a Second time, and the Question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council doth agree to the Amendments made to the said Bill, without any amendment.

May 5th, 1863. The Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know "it is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come with their Speaker, one of the Assistant Clerks of this House read the title of the Bill to be passed:—

An Act to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain Rights in respect to Separate Schools.

May 6th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. James Cattanach, of the Municipality of Fergus, Canada West; praying against the endowment of Roman Catholic Separate Schools out of the Public Funds, and for the repeal of the existing Roman Catholic Separate School Acts.

May 7th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend William Park, and others, of Durham and Bentinck, adherents of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church; praying against the passing of any Measures to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institutions may be preserved intact.

May 8th, 1863. The Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing beg leave to make the following as their Seventh Report.

The Committee recommend that the following Return be not printed:—Return to Address—School Lands in Huron and Bruce.

May 11th, 1863. The Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing beg leave to make the following as their Eighth Report:—

The Committee recommend that the Reports of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper and Lower Canada be printed in manner following:—Upper Canada Report.—Condensed, as arranged and marked by the Committee in Volume Number Four of the Sessional Papers of 1861.—and that Five thousand copies be printed and forwarded to the Chief Superintendent for distribution,—and that Five hundred copies be printed for the use of Members.

May 12th, 1863. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Presbytery of the Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church, Grey; praying against the passing of any Measures to injure the national character and usefulness of the Toronto University, and that the Funds of the said Institution may be preserved intact.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XXV. THE PRESENT ACT AND THE PROPOSED SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL COMPARED: BY DOCTOR RYERSON.*

Every Person who examines and compares the provisions of this Bill of Mr. R. W. Scott with those of the present Roman Catholic Separate School Act, must see that there is not the slightest extension of the principle of Separate Schools, but a mere correction of the anomalies and inequalities of the existing Separate School Act.

In the Separate School Bill, as introduced by Mr. Scott last year, there were provisions which extended the principle of Separate Schools, and which were inconsistent with the rights of other parties, and even subversive of our Common School System. That Bill was publicly opposed by the Chief Superintendent of Education; was purged of most of its objectionable provisions, by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly; and was afterwards still further amended at the instance of the Chief Superintendent, by the omission of some clauses, the emendation of others, and the introduction of the Twenty-sixth Section of the Bill, as it now stands.

Mr. Scott introduced this year, not his original Bill, but the Bill as amended in 1862,—first by the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, and afterwards by the Chief Superintendent,—in which amended form it had been formally accepted by the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church.

It is submitted to the judgment of any candid man,—whatever may be his views on the abstract question of Separate Schools,—whether the Public School System has not gained vastly from the new provisions contained in the Thirteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Sections of the Bill; while it loses nothing by the cautious and just Amendments contained in some of the other Sections. If you omit from this Bill all that is contained in the Separate School Act, (which every one knows has been harmless to the Public School System,) very few provisions will remain which are not favourable, rather than detrimental, to our Common School System. Had there not been a desire to have all the provisions respecting Roman Catholic Separate Schools embodied in one Act; one single Section, declaring that all the provisions of the Common School Act respecting the election of Trustees, their term of office, the union of School Sections, constitution of Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns, shall apply to the Trustees and Supporters of Separate Schools, would have substantially embraced more in behalf of Separate Schools than is provided for in the Bill in its present form, while it would have been deprived of the salutary provisions contained in the Thirteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Sections. The form of amending the Separate School Act simply, instead of re-enacting it, with corrections of its defects, would have been less liable to misapprehension and misrepresentation, although not more beneficial to the Public School System. Separate Schools have hitherto proved one of the safety valves for diverting and paralyzing opposition to our Public School System, and have thus operated favourably to its establishment and extension, while, of late, they have declined both in number of Schools and in the attendance of Pupils.

* See note referring to this paper on page 271 herewith.

The number of Separate Schools reported in 1862 was 109, the same as the preceding year. The number of Pupils reported was 14,700,—increase 1,069. The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative School Grant for Teachers' Salaries, was \$7,836,—increase \$287. The amount derived from local School Rates was \$12,931,—increase \$581. The amount derived from Subscriptions, Fees, etcetera, was \$10,563,—increase \$340. The total amount received from local sources, was \$23,491,—increase \$241. The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative School Grant to Public Common Schools was \$151,284,—increase, \$1,852. The amount provided by Municipal Assessment was 274,471. The amount provided by Trustees by School Rates and Fees was \$694, 118, total from these local resources of Assessments, Rates and Fees, was \$978,589,—increase \$30,334. The whole number of Public Schools reported was 3,995,—increase, 85. The whole number of Pupils reported as attending these Schools was 329,033,—increase, 12,746.

From these Returns, it will be seen how groundless and absurd have been all the predictions and declarations in past years, that Separate Schools were impeding and subverting the Common School System. It will be seen, after the operation of twenty-two years, how insignificant is the number of Separate Schools and the attendance at them, as compared with those of the Public Schools; how insignificant is the sum paid to Separate Schools compared with that paid to the Public Schools; and how small, in comparison of what the Roman Catholic Body must pay in School Assessment and to the Public Revenue.

Protestants in Upper Canada can surely afford to be as liberal as are Roman Catholics in Lower Canada. The Honourable A. A. Dorion, M. P., lately mentioned to me a circumstance not without moral significance; and I am sure he will not object to my using his name and authority in this connection. Expressing his surprise at the hostility evinced in Upper Canada against Roman Catholic Separate Schools, he said that no such feeling existed amongst his co-religionists and fellow-countrymen in Lower Canada against Protestant Separate Schools; that, although as a general rule, Protestants were more wealthy than Roman Catholics in the Country, and more able to support their Schools, yet he knew an instance in which the Protestants in a School Municipality were few and poor, and his own Roman Catholic Countrymen subscribed to assist them both to build their School-house and support their School.

I believe the spirit of intolerance is confined to a comparatively small portion of the Protestants of Upper Canada. The fact that no less than 322 Roman Catholic Teachers are employed in our Common Schools, argues a general absence of intolerance, or exclusiveness, among our Protestant population.

I can appeal to the past,—to my procedure in regard to the first ultra Separate School Bill introduced by Mr. Scott, in 1860, and in regard to more ultra doings of previous years,—that I am second to none in promptness and determination, to resist Romish aggression in any form, or aspect; but when Roman Catholics, desiring Separate Schools limit their application to what the Legislature has recognized in past years as their legal rights, (for the present Separate School Bill is not, in my opinion, as advantageous to Separate Schools as were the provisions relating to them in the Common School Law before 1855,) I think that the tolerant principles of Protestantism itself, the peace and best interests of the Country, the stability and progress of the Common School System,—all demand a just and generous treatment of Roman Catholics, in regard to privileges which they have long enjoyed, which it is not pretended they are abusing,—although not one-fourth of them care to avail themselves of those privileges,—yet privileges which they all appreciate as a protection against local insult and oppression, and which protection they freely and ungrudgingly grant to the Protestants of Lower Canada.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EDUCATIONAL ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF
CANADA IN 1863.

26TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER V.

AN ACT TO RESTORE TO ROMAN CATHOLICS IN UPPER CANADA CERTAIN RIGHTS
IN RESPECT TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Received the Royal Assent on the 5th of May, 1863.

WHEREAS it is just and proper to Restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Preamble.
Canada certain Rights which they formerly enjoyed in respect to Separate
Schools, and to bring the provisions of the Law respecting Separate Schools
more in harmony with the provisions of the Law respecting Common
Schools:—

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Sections Eighteen to Thirty-six, both exclusive, of Chapter Sixty- Consolidated
five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada intituled:—An Act Statutes for
respecting Separate Schools, are hereby repealed, and the following shall 253, Chapter 65,
be substituted in lieu thereof, and be deemed to form part of the said Act. repealed. sections 18 to 36,

2. Any numbr of Persons, not less than five being Heads of Families, Five heads of
and Freeholders, or Householdors, resident within any School Section of families being
any Township, incorporated Village, or Town, or within any Ward of any Roman Catho-
City, or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a Public Meeting lic may call a
of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in meeting for a
such School Section, or Ward, for the election of Trustees for the manage- Separate
ment of the same. School.

3. A majority of the Persons present, being Freeholders, or House- Election of
holders, and being Roman Catholics, and not Candidates for election as Separate
Trustees, may, at any such Meeting, elect three Persons resident within School Trust-
such School Section, or an adjoining Section to act as Trustees for the es.
management of such Separate School; and any Person, being a British
subject, not less than twenty-one years of age, may be elected as a Trustee, Their qualifica-
whether he be a Freeholder, or Householder, or not. tion.

4. Notice in writing that such meeting has been held and of such elec- Written notice
tion of Trustees, shall be given by the parties present at such Meeting to of such meet-
the Reeve, or Head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board ing to be given,
of Common School Trustees, in the Township, Incorporated Village, Town, and to whom
or City, in which such School is about to be established, designating by and in what
their names, professions and residences, the Persons elected in the manner manner.
aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof; and every such notice
shall be delivered to the proper Officer by one of the Trustees so elected,
and it shall be the duty of the Officer receiving the same to endorse thereon
the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same so endorsed
and duly certified by him to such Trustee, and, from the day of the delivery
and receipt of every such notice, or, in the event of the neglect, or refusal,
of such Officer to deliver a copy, so endorsed and certified, then, from the
day of the delivery of such notice, the Trustees therein named shall be a

Corporate
name of
Trustees.

Body Corporate, under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number —, in the Township of —, or for the Ward of — in the City, or Town, (as the case may be,) or for the Village of —, in the County of —."

Union of wards
in Towns or
Cities.

5. The Trustees of Separate Schools heretofore elected, or hereafter to be elected, according to the provisions of this Act, in the several Wards of any City, or Town, shall form one Body Corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City, (or Town,) of —."

Notice for
union of School
Sections for a
Separate
School.

6. It shall be lawful for the majority of the Rate-paying Supporters of the Separate School, in each Separate School Section, whether the Sections be in the same, or adjoining, Municipalities, at a Public Meeting duly called by the Separate School Trustees of each such Section, to form such Sections into a Separate School Union Section, of which union of Sections the Trustees shall give notice within fifteen days to the Clerk, or Clerks, of the Municipality, or Municipalities, and to the Chief Superintendent of Education; and each such Separate School Union Section, thus formed, shall be deemed one School Section for all Roman Catholic Separate School purposes, and shall every year thereafter be represented by three Trustees, to be elected as in Common School Sections.

Union formed.

Corporate
name of
Trustees for
Union.

2. And the said Trustees shall for a Body Corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the United Sections Numbers — (as the case may be, in the — (as the case may be).

Powers of
Trustees.

7. The Trustees of Separate Schools forming a Body Corporate under this Act, shall have the power to impose, levy and collect School Rates, or Subscriptions, upon and from persons sending Children to, or subscribing towards the support of such Schools, and shall have all the powers, in respect of Separate Schools, that the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

Trustees may
copy Assess-
ment Roll of
Municipality.

8. The Clerk, or the Officer of a Municipality within, or adjoining, which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessor's, or Collector's, Roll of the said Municipality, shall allow anyone of the said Trustees, or their authorized Collector, to make a copy of such Roll, in so far as it relates to the persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

Declaration by
Trustees of
Separate
Schools.

9. The Trustees of the Separate Schools shall take and subscribe the following Declaration before any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, or Chairman of the Board of Common Schools:

"I, —, will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee to which I have been elected."

And they shall perform the same duties, and be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools; and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same obligations and penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

Term of office
of Trustees.

10. The Trustees of Separate Schools shall remain respectively in office for the same periods of time that the Trustees for Common Schools do, and, as provided by the Thirteenth Section and its Sub-sections, of the Common School Act of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, but no Trustee shall be re-elected without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office; Provided always, that, whenever, in any City, or Town, divided into Wards, a united Board now exists, or shall hereafter be established, there shall be for every Ward two Trustees,

Proviso in case
of united
Boards now
existing in
Cities and
Towns.

each of whom, after the first election of Trustees, shall continue in office two years and until his Sucoessor has been elected, and one of such Trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly, in rotation; and provided also, that at the first Meeting of the Trustees, after the election on the second Wednesday in January next, it shall be determined by lot, which of the said Trustees in each Wsrd shall retire from office at the time appointed for the then next annual election, and the other shall continue in office for one year longer.

Proviso as to order of retirement.

11. After the establishment of any Separate School, the Trustees thereof shall hold office for the same period, and be elected at the same time in each year, that the Trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of election, appointments and duties of Chairman and Secretary at the Annual Meetings, term of office and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

As to time and mode of election.

Certain provisions to apply.

12. The Trustees of Separate Schools may allow Children from other School Sections, whose parents, or lawful Guardians, are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such Parents, or Guardians; and no Children attending such School shall be included in the Return hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

Children from other School Sections.

13. The Teachers of Separate Schools under this Act, shall be subject to the same Examinations, and receive their Certificates of Qualifications, in the same manner as Common School Teachers generally, provided that Persons qualified by Law as Teachers, either in Upper, or Lower, Canada, shall be considered qualified Teachers for the purposes of this Act.

Certificates to Teachers of Separate Schools.

14. Every Person paying Rates, whether as proprietor, or tenant, who, by himself or his Agent, on, or before, the first day of March in any year, gives, or who, on, or before, the first day of March, of the present year, has given to the Clerk of the Municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and a Supporter of a Separate School situated in said Municipality, or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all Rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of Land, or the erection of Buildings for Common School purposes, within the City, Town, Incorporated Village, or Section, in which he resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a Supporter of a Separate School; and such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality, or Clerks of Municipalities, (as the case may be,) or, or before, the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names and residences of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management; and every Rate-payer, whose name shall not appear on such list shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.

Supporters of Separate Schools exempted from payment of Common School rates on giving a certain notice.

Notice need not be renewed yearly.

15. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a Certificate to the Person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and showing the date of such notice.

Certificates of notice.

16. Any Person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from Rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty dollars, recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace, at the suit of the Municipality interested.

Penalty for wilful false statements in such notice.

Exception as rates imposed before Separate School established.

Persons withdrawing support from Separate School, to give notice.

Proviso.

Residence of supporters of Separate Schools.

Separate Schools entitled to a share of the public grant.

But not to any share of the local assessment for Common Schools.

Return to be transmitted by Trustees.

Visitors of Separate Schools.

Election of Trustees.

Supporters of Separate Schools not to vote at elections of Common School Trustees.

17. Nothing in the last three preceding Sections contained, shall exempt any person from paying any Rate for the support of Common Schools, or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House, or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

18. Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Municipality, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a Supporter of such School; Provided always, that any Person, who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate School, shall not be exempted from paying any Rate for the support of Separate Schools, or Separate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School House, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

19. No person shall be deemed a Supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles, (in a direct line,) of the Site of the School House.

20. Every Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the Fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other Public Grants, Investments and Allotments for Common School purposes now made, or hereafter to be made, by the Province, or the Municipal Authorities, according to the average number of Pupils attending such School during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending School in the same City, Town, Village, or Township.

21. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Incorporated Village, or Township, to any part, or portion, of School moneys arising, or accruing, from local assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village, or Township, or the County, or union of Counties, within which the City, Town, Village, or Township, is situate.

22. The Trustees of each Separate School shall, on, or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty first day of December of every year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada a correct statement of the names of the Children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the next six preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has so been kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative Grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees.

23. All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the Heads of the Municipal Bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Local School Superintendent, and the Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be Visitors of Separate Schools.

24. The election of Trustees for any Separate School shall become void, unless a Separate School be established under their management, within three months from the election of such Trustees.

25. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School, established as herein provided, or sending Children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village, or Township, in which such Separate School is situate.

26. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools, (with their Registers), shall be subject to such inspection, as may be directed, from time to time, by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and shall be subject also, to such Regulations, as may be imposed, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Inspection of Schools by Chief Superintendent.

27. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other Municipal Authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitrament of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject, nevertheless, to appeal to the Governor-in-Council, whose award shall be final in all cases. Disagreement between Trustees, Local Superintendent, etcetera.

28. This Act shall come into force, and take effect, from and after the Thirty-first day of December next; but all contracts and engagements made, and rates imposed, and all Corporations formed under the Separate School Law, hereby repealed, shall remain in force, as if made under the authority of this Act. Commencement of Act. Existing arrangements saved.

26TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER XXXI

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE HURON COLLEGE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Received the Royal Assent on the 5th of May, 1863.

Whereas it has been represented to the Legislature of this Province that the Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, Doctor of Divinity and Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, and others, are engaged in erecting and establishing a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, in the City of London, under the style and title of "Huron College;" and whereas it would tend greatly to advance and extend the usefulness of the said College, and to promote the purpose for which it is being established, that it should be incorporated: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. There shall be, and there is hereby constituted and established, in or near the City of London, Canada West, a body politic and corporate, under the name of "Huron College," which Corporation shall consist of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, for the time being, and the Council of the said College, not less than three in number, which Members of the Council shall be named in the first instance by the Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, Lord Bishop as aforesaid, and shall, in the event of the death of any of them, dismissal or in disqualification from office, or resignation of any of them, be replaced, from time to time, by other persons, to be named in such manner as may be set forth in the Constitution or Bylaws of the said College; provided always that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, for the time being, shall, *ex-officio*, be a member of the said Council and the President thereof. Corporation of Huron College established; of whom to consist, Proviso.

2. Such Corporation shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common seal, with power to change, alter, break and renew the same, when and so often as they shall think proper; and the said Corporation may, under the same name, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, prosecute and be prosecuted in all Courts and places whatsoever in this Province; and shall have full power to make and Corporate powers.

Statutes.	establish such and so many rules, orders and regulations, (not being contrary to the laws of the country or this Act, or to the Constitution of the said College,) as they shall deem useful or necessary,—as well concerning the system of education in, as for the conduct and government of the said College, and of a preparatory Collegiate School connected with or dependent on the same, and of the Corporation thereof, and for the superintendence, advantage and improvement of all the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to, or which shall hereafter belong to, the said Corporation; and shall have power to take, under any legal title whatsoever, and to hold for the said College, without any further authority, license or letters of mortmain, all land and property, moveable and immoveable, which may hereafter be sold, ceded, exchanged, given, bequeathed or granted to the said Corporation, or to sell, alienate, convey, let or lease the same, if need be,—provided that the total yearly revenue from the property so acquired, shall not at any time exceed the sum of Five Thousand Pounds currency. And the said Corporation shall further have the right of appointing an Attorney or Attorneys for the management of its affairs, and all other rights necessarily incident to a body corporate.
Property.	
Proviso.	
Appointing Attorneys.	
To what purposes property shall be applied.	3. All the property which shall at any time belong to the said Corporation, as well as the revenues thereof, shall at all times be exclusively applied and appropriated to the advancement of education in the said College, or a preparatory Collegiate School connected with or dependent on the same, and to no other object, institution or establishment whatever.
Corporation to render accounts.	4. It shall be the duty of the said Corporation at all times, when they may be called upon to do so, by the Governor of this Province, to render an account, in writing, of their property, in which shall be set forth, in particular, the income by them derived from property held under this Act, and the source from which the same has been derived; also the number of members of the said Corporation, the number of teachers employed in the various branches of instruction, the number of scholars under instruction, and the course of instruction pursued.
Public Act.	5. This Act shall be deemed a public Act, by all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Officers of Justice, and by all other persons whomsoever, and shall be judicially taken notice of without being specially pleaded.
Rights of the Crown saved.	6. This Act shall not extend to weaken, diminish or extinguish the rights and privileges of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, nor of any other person or persons, body politic or corporate, excepting only such rights as are hereby expressly altered or extinguished.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PASSAGE OF THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1863.

After the failure of the Scott Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, of 1862, to receive the assent of the Legislature at its Session of that year, renewed efforts were made to have it again introduced into the House of Assembly at its next Session, in 1863. Of this the Honourable John Sandfield MacDonald, who was Premier at the time, had cognizance. He, therefore, on the 3rd of February of that year, wrote to Doctor Ryerson urging him to be down in Quebec about the middle of the Month, when the opening of the Legislature would take place. The following is a copy of this Letter: —

1. *From the Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald, Attorney-General, to Doctor Ryerson Chief Superintendent of Education:*

I think you should be down here about the time of the opening, as I am clear that explanations, in regard to the Grammar School Bill, (which you have sent me), and which you alone can satisfactorily give, will be required, and it may happen that, without your presence, our explanations would not be acceptable to some.

QUEBEC, 3rd of February, 1863.

J. S. MACDONALD.

After Doctor Ryerson reached Quebec, he conferred with the Attorney General upon the various educational Questions, which were being warmly discussed in the Province. As things progressed, he wrote to me from time to time in regard to these matters, but chiefly in regard to the (fourth) Separate School Bill which was being introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. R. W. Scott of Ottawa.

As these Letters give a clear and connected narrative of the progress of Upper Canada educational matters at Quebec, I insert them in this Chapter, together with certain suggestions, in regard to the Scott Separate School Bill, which I made to Doctor Ryerson while he was there. These Letters are as follows:—

2. *From Doctor Ryerson, at Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

I saw Mr. Sandfield Macdonald a few minutes yesterday morning. The Draft of Grammar School Bill, and Memorandum (which I had sent to him,) is being printed in slips for the use of Members of the Government. I have not yet seen any of these Members but the Attorney-General. He wants me to stay and help them through the difficulties of the Separate School Bill of Mr. R. W. Scott, which he is inclined to make a Government Measure,—also the Grammar School Bill. . . .

QUEBEC, February 24th, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

3. *From J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, at Quebec:—*

I enclose a Letter in reference to the School Bills, which may be of use to the Premier. . . . I called on the Right Reverend Doctor Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and the Reverend Doctor Cahill, from Ireland, yesterday, and had a friendly interview with them of about two hours. The Bishop was cordial in his praises of our Public School System, and of the tolerance to the claims of his Church. In conversation with the Reverend Doctor Cahill, he spoke in the highest terms of the state of affairs in Canada, as compared with other places. . . . The Bishop promised to bring up Doctor Cahill to see our Establishment. In the course of conversation, the Bishop stated, in regard to attacks which had been made upon you, that he had forbidden any of his Clergy to write in the Newspapers without his knowledge, and the revision, either by himself, or by some other Dignitary, of their articles.

TORONTO, February 26th, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

4. *Letter from Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

I had an interview with two Ministers,—the Attorney-General, (J. S. Macdonald,) and Mr. William McDougall,—yesterday, respecting the Grammar and Separate School Bills. The Attorney-General seemed rather doubtful about giving Grammar School Trustees, etcetera, more power; but Mr. McDougall said that he had read the Bill,

with the Memorandum on it, and thought it was a good one; that he had given it to Mr. Reesor, an old County Warden, and well acquainted with School matters, and that (Mr. Reesor thought it was the very thing that was wanted. This quite changed the aspect of the question in the mind of the Attorney-General. I am to see the Upper Canada Members of the Cabinet on the subject, as soon as they can meet me. When I did so, there came up the Separate School question. I read to them your account of your interview with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, (Doctor Lynch,) with which they were much pleased. Mr. McDougall thought it best to introduce my Separate School amendment Bill of last year, [to Restore Certain Rights,] but the Attorney-General thought it best to introduce the Bill that the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church had agreed to, which was less objectionable than the one agreed to by a Select Committee of the House, in 1862, and which was, in substance, the same as mine; that, if my amendments were introduced, the Sections would have to be given, to show how they would read.

Both agreed that the Government should take the matter in hand. I intend to propose to-day their introduction of the Bill, (with one alteration,) as agreed upon by me in 1862, (after conference with the Representatives of the Roman Catholic Church,)

QUEBEC, March the 3rd, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

5. *From Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

The Ministry were to decide yesterday upon their course of proceeding in regard to the Grammar School Amendment Bill and the Scott Separate School Bill. . . . The Attorney-General says that I must remain here until they get over these School difficulties. . . .

QUEBEC, 5th of March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

6. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec:—*

I have just seen a copy of the Scott Roman Catholic Separate School Bill. . . . I do not see that it provides for an Annual Report from the Separate School Trustees,—which it ought to do. . . . I notice that you and the Local School Superintendents are Visitors of these Schools; but why are you classed with these Officers, as your functions, in regard to these Schools, are so entirely different; and it is only through them that you would care to exercise any of your power, or authority. over them. . . .

TORONTO, 7th of March, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

7. *From Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

I met the Attorney-General, J. S. Macdonald, at dinner, and had a good deal of conversation with him. I expressed an earnest desire to return to Toronto, . . . but he said I "must not leave," . . . that my "hints and suggestions to him on the Grammar and Separate School Bills, and on several other matters, had already been of great assistance to him;—that he did not think he could spare me before Easter." . . . I think that both School Bills, (Grammar and Separate Schools,) before the House will pass. . . .

QUEBEC, 9th of March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

8. *From Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

Mr. R W Scott's Bill passed through the Committee of the House, and was ordered to a Third reading to-day. I will try and get the addition you suggest inserted at the Third reading of the Bill

QUEBEC, 12th of March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

9. *From J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec:—*

I see by the newspapers telegram from Quebec to-day, that the Scott Separate School Bill had a majority of nine Upper Canada Members against it. . . . I have just seen a copy of the Bill, as amended in Committee. I would never have agreed to Section Six, in its form, in that copy. The words "Separate School Section," (although commonly used,) is unwarranted by the Bill itself. That Bill does not provide for the establishment of a "Separate School Section" as such, but for the establishment of a Separate School in a "Common School Section," (quite a different thing). . . . Under the Bill, Separate Schools may be established in adjoining Municipalities,—that is, in adjoining Counties, as well as in adjoining Townships, and, so established, be designated "Separate School Sections." . . .

From the result of last night's vote I feel convinced that the Roman Catholic promoters of the Bill should have been contented with your original Draft of Bill of "Rights" of last year. That would have been comparatively harmless; but, as *The Globe* shows to-day, the animus of the Bill is shown in Sections Six and Fourteen. The appeal, authorized by Section Twenty-seven, is in the nature of an unnecessary threat. It was not required to be inserted in the Bill, as all of your decisions are, as a matter of course, subject to appeal. . . .

TORONTO, 13th of March, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

10. *From Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

The Scott Separate School Bill, as amended, passed the House of Assembly last night, although a majority of the Members from Upper Canada present voted against it. What course the Government will pursue, in regard to it now, I know not, as I have not seen any Member of the Government this morning.

In consequence of the whole of yesterday having been occupied with the discussion of the Separate School Bill, the Grammar School Amendment Bill has been laid over until next Government day. This will detain me here another week . . . John A. in his speech last night, showed how he and his party had their revenge on those of their Opponents who had hounded them through all Upper Canada as "supporters of Separate Schools," and as "slaves to the Priests,"—but who had now to support this Bill,—was very amusing, and very effective.

QUEBEC, 14th of March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

11. *Letter from Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

There is a sort of crisis in the ministerial ranks here, on account of the vote on the Separate School Bill. . . . The plan now is, I believe, for some slight amendment to be made to the Bill in the Legislative Council, so as to bring it back to the House of Assembly, so as to make the ministerial supporters vote for it out and out. . . . The Attorney General is unwilling for me to leave, until the School Bills are disposed of. . . .

QUEBEC, 16th of March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

12. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec:—*

To an outsider like myself, the ministerial proceedings at Quebec are interesting. . . . As in war, so in politics, a clear-headed, prompt and determined man, decisive in action, is the man to be relied on in a crisis, as he thus makes himself the hero of the public. It may not occur to politicians in action at Quebec, that their proceedings there are daily reviewed here with a calmness and a penetration, as to apparent motives and results, that those on the spot cannot do. It is in this light, and from this standpoint, that the action of the Attorney-General is viewed, and he

is judged accordingly. He has clearly shown a degree of firmness on the Separate School Question, (if he can maintain it), which recalls the notable days of Hincks. . . .

In regard to the Separate School Bill: I think that Section Six, in its present shape, is decidedly objectionable; but Section Twenty is very much more so. This latter Section provides that the Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall share in all Municipal School Rates, and all Municipal Grants for Common School purposes, whether the Separate School Supporters have contributed to these Rates and Grants, or not.

I, of course, do not refer to the Rates required to be raised by the County Council, as an equivalent to the Legislative School Grant, but I refer to Grants which may be made by Township, Town, or City, and County Councils, under the authority of the Municipal, (not School,) Act. Section Twenty, if passed, will have the effect of drying up, (or diverting entirely from Common School purposes,) the Grants from the Municipal Clergy Reserves Fund; and thus the Separate School Act will come rudely into collision with the policy and traditionary instincts of Upper Canada, in preventing this Fund from being applied, (as has been so long and so often advocated,) to Common School Education. . . .

The Twenty-second Section should provide for the Separate School Return being made according to a form provided by the Education Department for that purpose, in the case of the Common Schools.

There is one omission in the Separate School Act,—if the design was to restore the provisions of the former Acts of 1850-53; and that is, that the Supporters of Separate Schools are not required to pay to the Separate School a Rate, or Subscription, equal to what they would have had to pay to the Common School, had they not been separated from it. As it is, any Supporter in one County of a Separate School, or in an adjoining County, (to the extent of even a few cents), can escape all County, Township, or School Section rates altogether! We well know what a premium this will be on pure selfishness.

TORONTO, 18th of March, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

13. *From Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

Mr. D'Arcy McGee made a very good speech last night about paying faithful and efficient public servants good salaries. . . . I think that the trouble in the Government, on account of the Separate School Bill, is not yet over. I think I mentioned to you before, that the difficulty is to be settled by getting some friend of the Government to introduce some unimportant amendment, or amendments, to the Separate School Bill in the Legislative Council, so as to have it brought again before the House of Assembly, when each supporter of the Government there, or a majority of them from Upper Canada, are expected to support the Bill. But I understand that the Opposition in the Council are on the alert, and Colonel Taché and others are going to support the Separate School Bill there intact, and they will probably have a majority, while the professed supporters of the Government will be in the odd position of striving to amend a Government Bill, and the Opposition supporting it without amendment! The Attorney-General . . . is determined that his professed supporters will support the Government on its declared policy in regard to settling the Separate School and the Representation question, or he will leave them to their fate.

QUEBEC, 17th of March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

15. *Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—**

. . . The Attorney-General called upon me yesterday and said many agreeable things. . . . It is very pleasant to be on such good terms with the leading men of both parties, without being suspected of either, and it being perfectly understood by both that I take no part in their party intrigues, nor ever betray them. . . .

QUEBEC, 13th of April, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON,

* Number 14 was a Telegram from Doctor Ryerson wishing me to send copies of his comparison of the Separate School Act of 1855 and the Scott Bill already inserted on page 271 of this Volume. See Appendix to Chapter XXV.

16. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec:—*

Your Telegram was received, and I put the matter in hand at once. I sent a copy of the "Comparison" to *The Leader* some days ago, with a private note requesting the Editor to give it prominence, so as to allay the agitation on the subject. He did so, and inserted the whole document, with an Editorial Note. He again refers to the matter to-day. *The Globe* gives no inkling of the contents of the same paper which I sent to it. . . .

TORONTO, 14th of April, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

17. *Letter from Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

I telegraphed you a day or two ago, to get five thousand of my Comparison of the Separate School Bills of 1855 and 1863 printed and sent down, for the use of the Members. The Attorney-General wishes the expense to be charged to the Department, and has written me a note to that effect, as it is the diffusion of information on this Separate School Law and School System, without reference to party. . . .

QUEBEC, 15th of April, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

18. *Letter from Doctor Ryerson, Quebec, to J. George Hodgins:—*

The Separate School Bill passed the Committee of the Whole in the Legislative Council yesterday. The Amendments are to be moved at the third reading. There was a majority of two, or three, from Upper Canada against the second reading; but there is likely to be a majority from Upper Canada in favour of the Third reading to-day. I do not think that any amendments will be admitted. . . .

QUEBEC, 17th of April, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

19. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec:—*

I see by the newspaper telegrams from Quebec that the Separate School Bill has passed the Legislative Council, as expected, without any amendment! This, I am sorry for; as of course, for the defects in the Bill, the Department will have to bear all the blame. . . . I hope that, as a set-off to the Separate School Bill, you will be able to get the proposed financial additions made to the Grammar School Bill. They will aid the Department greatly by its Library Scheme, to spread truth and knowledge in Upper Canada, as well as promote the public good.

TORONTO, 18th of April, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

20. *Letter from J. George Hodgins to Doctor Ryerson, Quebec:—*

The Reverend Mr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Priest at Oakville, called this evening to express his personal gratitude to you for your exertions in getting the Separate School Bill passed. He says that this feeling is general among Roman Catholics, for the signal service which you have rendered them, after all the battles of "lang syne." Mr. Ryan was formerly, and for six years, Roman Catholic Priest at Brantford; and he says that he will make it his business to wait upon your Brother William to thank him for his generous speech in the House, and for his manly vote. . . . Mr. Ryan feels also very grateful to you. Thus, the lights and shades of the picture are presented to us. I am sorry to say that the shades prevail; but I trust that they will not discourage us.

TORONTO 23rd of April, 1863.

J. GEORGE HODGINS....

CHAPTER XXVIII.

INCIDENTS OF THE PASSING OF THE SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT OF 1863.

Mr. W. R. Scott introduced his Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, for the fourth time, on the 27th of February, 1863. On the 5th of March, a Motion was made for the second reading of the Bill.

It was then moved in amendment, by Mr. Leonidas Burwell, seconded by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, that the Bill be read that day six months.

For this Motion the Upper Canada vote was 21 yeas, and 34 nays. The total vote was, however, 22 yeas, and 80 nays. The Bill was then referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messieurs R. W. Scott, John S. Macdonald, John A. Macdonald, William Clarke, and H. W. McCann.

When the Bill, as amended, came back from this Committee, it was moved by Mr. Donald A. Macdonald, (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario), seconded by Mr. James Lyons Biggar, that the following words be added to the Second Section:—

Provided always, that no such Separate School shall be established in any Township, unless the Roman Catholic residents therein constitute the minority of the inhabitants of such School Section.

The vote on this Motion by the Upper Canada Members, was 33, (and 3 Lower Canada votes,) 36; the nays, 24 (and 54 Lower Canada votes); total, 36 yeas, and 78 nays.

It was then moved by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, seconded by Mr. W. Anderson:—

That the word: "Authorities" be left out of the Twentieth Section, and that the following be inserted: Provided always that the amount of the Legislative Grant to any Separate School, in any one year, shall not exceed the aggregate amount contributed by Rates, Fees, or otherwise, by the Supporters of such Separate Schools in said year.

The vote of the Upper Canada Members on this Motion was, 34 yeas, (and 2 Lower Canada yeas), 36; the nays were 13, (and 52 Lower Canada nays). Total: 36 yeas; and 65 nays.

On the Motion for the Third reading of the Bill, the Upper Canada yeas were: Messieurs Anderson, Bell, (Russell,) Benjamin, Buchanan, Carling, Clarke, Crawford, Foley, John A. Macdonald, John S. Macdonald, McCann, McDougall, McLachlan, Patrick, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Simpson, Walsh, and Wilson: 21. Lower Canada yeas, 55. The Upper Canada nays were: Messieurs Ault, Biggar, Brown, Burwell, J. H. Cameron, Cockburn, Cowan, Daly, Dickson, Ferguson, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Jones, Mackenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Powell, J. S. Ross, Rymal, Scatchard, Scoble, Smith, Stirton, White, and Wright: 31. There were no Lower Canada nays.

Thus, 21 Upper Canada Members voted for the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1863, and 31 against it; majority of Upper Canada votes against the Act, 10. The Lower Canada yeas made the vote to stand thus: Yeas, 76; Nays, 31.

In the Legislative Council, on the Motion that the Bill do now pass, it was moved by the Honourable David Christie, seconded by the Honourable J. C. Aikens,

That the Bill be amended as follows:—

In Section Thirty, leave out the words: And shall be entitled also to a share in all other Public Grants, Investments, and Allotments, for Common School purposes, now made, or hereafter to be made, by the Province, or the Municipal Authorities.

At the end of Section Thirty, add the words: Provided, that a School shall have been kept by a qualified Teacher, for at least six months during the year. Contents, 12; Non-contents, 44.

It was moved by the Honourable G. W. Allan, seconded by the Honourable James Gordon:—

Provided always, that no such Separate School shall be entitled to any such Grant, Investments, or Allotments, except under such circumstances, and subject to the same restriction as such Grants, Investments, or Allotments, are made to Common Schools in Upper Canada. Contents, 13; Non-contents, 43.

On a motion that the Bill do now pass, the vote stood thus: Contents, 44; non-contents, 13.

The names of the Upper Canada Members who voted yea, were the Honourable Messieurs A. J. Ferguson-Blair, Malcolm Cameron, George Crawford, William H. Dickson, George J. Goodhue, James Gordon, John Hamilton, E. Leonard, Donald Macdonald, W. McCrea, Roderick Matheson, Samuel Mills, Ebenezer Perry, Robert Read, John Ross and James Shaw, 16, and 28 Lower Canada yeas; total, 44. Those who voted nay, were the Honourable James C. Aikens, George Alexander, George W. Allan, Thomas Bennett, Oliver Blake, George S. Boulton, Andrew Jeffrey, William McMaster, John McMurich, John Simpson, James Skead and Harmanus Smith, 13. There were no Lower Canada nays.

The Upper Canada yeas were 16; the nays, 13.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE HONOURABLES ALEXANDER MACKENZIE AND GEORGE BROWN ON THE SCOTT SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL OF 1863.

The position of the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie in regard to the Scott Separate School Bill of 1863 is thus stated in the sketch of his life, written by his Private Secretary, (Mr. William Buckingham,) and his personal political friend, (the Honourable G. W. Ross,) as follows:—

The great Measure of 1863 was Mr. R. W. Scott's Bill respecting Separate Schools in Upper Canada.. Mr. Scott had introduced the Bill several times, [in 1860, 1861 and 1862] and had advanced it so far in the previous Session of 1862 as to reach a division on its Second reading.

The principle of Separate Schools was first introduced into Canada under an Act of 1841, [applicable to Upper and Lower Canada], and [it was embodied in the Upper Canada School Acts of 1843, 1846, 1847, 1850 and], was further enlarged by the (Taché) Act of 1855. Mr. Scott proposed (in his Bills) still further to extend the privileges of Roman Catholics with regard to Separate Schools.

The main features of Mr. Scott's Bill were:—Extending the facilities for establishing Separate Schools in rural districts; permitting Roman Catholics to give notice of their intention to become Separate School Supporters once for all, instead of annually, as under the former Act; relieving Trustees from certifying the average attendance of pupils under oath; providing for the inspection of Separate Schools, and for their general administration through the Council of Public Instruction.

In the Session of 1862, the Bill passed its Second reading; but, owing to the defeat of the Government, it stood over. The Bill passed very quickly through all its stages, and was approved by the House on the 13th of March; the yeas being 74, and the nays 30. When the Second reading of the Bill was under consideration, Mr. Leonidas Burwell moved, seconded by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, what is commonly known as "the six months' hoist."

On that Motion Mr. Mackenzie gave his views on the question of Religious Instruction. He opposed the Bill on three grounds: *Firstly*, he feared it would be injurious

to the Common School System of the Province. *Secondly*, he feared it would lead to a demand for Separate Schools from other Denominations. *Thirdly*, the establishment of Separate Schools in certain localities would divide the resources of the people, already very limited, and thus lower the standard of education. "He had no desire," he said, "to make this a Religious question, as he was not disposed to vote against any Bill, which even Roman Catholics themselves deemed necessary to secure perfect freedom in the exercise of their Religious faith; but, as our School System was undenominational, the Bill under consideration was therefore necessary."

The vote on this Bill was the first substantial decision of the House to which the principle of "double majority" would apply, as 31 members from Upper Canada voted against it, while its supporters from Upper Canada numbered only 21.

Mr. John A. Macdonald rallied the Upper Canada Members of the Government,—Messieurs William MacDougall, M. H. Foley, Adam Wilson and Sanfield Macdonald,—on their change of front on the question of Separate Schools, quoting from the Journals of the House how, in previous years, they had voted either against the principle of Separate Schools, or for the repeal of the existing Separate School Act; while now, they were practically responsible for a Bill extending the scope of Separate Schools. The Premier was also asked if the measure was to be forced on Upper Canada in the face of the opposition of a majority of its Representatives? To this Mr. Sandfield Macdonald made no reply.

The agitation which arose in Upper Canada, on account of the Separate School policy of the then Government greatly weakened them in public estimation. (Pages 152-154).

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE BROWN AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

For one who devoted so large a portion of his time and attention to the question of Denominational Education, it is surprising how little is said on the subject by his Friend and Biographer, the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie. Even what is said is meagre in detail, and somewhat apologetic in spirit. In referring to Mr. Brown's part in the Separate School Question, Mr. Mackenzie, (in Chapter V. of his "Life and Speeches of the Honourable George Brown,") says:—

When Mr. Brown formed his Cabinet in 1858, it was upon an agreement that the Separate School Question would be dealt with, after a full inquiry should be made into the School Systems in other Countries,—Catholic and Protestant;—and there is no reason to doubt, that had his Ministry been permitted to go on, means would have been found to harmonize the various views held by himself and his political Associates.

The Amended Separate School Act of 1863, and the immediately succeeding arrangement effected in the Confederation Act, removed this Question from the field of controversy; but, even before then, nearly all irritation (on the subject) had ceased in Ontario. . . .—(Page 35.)

CHAPTER XXX.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD OF TORONTO DIOCESE AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS, 1863.

In the Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, which met in June 1863, the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, who was a Local Superintendent of Public Schools in the County of Simcoe, brought up the Question of Separate Schools in the Synod. He spoke strongly against the encroachments

of the Roman Catholic Church, and declared that it was the opinion in the Country that the Common School System should be preserved intact. He complained that a Committee of the Synod appointed last year upon this subject, had not reported, and that the Report prepared had been improperly suppressed. He moved the following Resolution:—

“That the establishment of Separate Schools is inexpedient and a violation of the principle on which the Common School System of Upper Canada is founded.”

Mr. R. A. Harrison seconded the Resolution. He argued that the best system of education, as well as the cheapest, was that which united the children of all classes and creeds, and that to admit the establishment of Separate Schools was to impair and destroy the value of that System.

Mr. S. B. Harman followed and argued in favour of Church of England Separate Schools, which were demanded on the ground of justice and equal rights. He moved the following amendment:—

“That it is inexpedient to move on this occasion in the matter, but that the Committee be re-appointed with instructions to report to next Synod.”

The Reverend W. S. Darling gave an explanation of the reason why the Committee had made no report. It had no convener and had never met for the purpose of drafting a report.

Doctor Bovell spoke in favour of Separate Schools for every denomination that required them, and argued against a purely secular education.

Mr. Ardagh asked leave to withdraw his Resolution, in order to amend it, which was granted. He then moved the following Resolution: “That the establishment of Separate Schools is unwise and inexpedient.”

The Reverend Doctor O'Meara seconded the Resolution and the Reverend John Carry spoke against it, as also the Reverend John Hilton and Mr. F. W. Cumberland. The Reverend Henry Holland moved in amendment to Mr. S. B. Harman's amendment—“That the changes which have been introduced into the Common School System of this Province are entirely at variance with the fundamental principle of that System, as understood and accepted by the people of Upper Canada; that instead of a purely secular System of Education, under which all classes should be included, undue preference and special privileges have been conferred upon a distinct class of citizens, Separate Schools in which Religious Instruction is given, being recognized as part of the Government System. Against this unjust preference this Synod renders its solemn protest, and demands as an act of common justice, that the privileges accorded to the Roman Catholic Church be freely granted to others, or that those now accorded to the Roman Catholic Church be withdrawn.”

He contended that it was impossible for the Clergymen of the Church of England throughout Upper Canada properly to teach Religion to the children in their Parishes, for they had no opportunity of doing so. How could it be expected that any good could be accomplished in case the Ministers attended the Schools after four o'clock, for the very reason that the children could not be prevailed upon to remain to listen to Religious instruction; and this was the only means open to them to impart the teaching of Religion. Now, in order to give Religious teaching they must have Religious Teachers, and that this might be accomplished they must have their own Separate Schools.

The Reverend J. G. Geddes seconded Mr. Holland's amendment and spoke in favour of proper Religious Instruction in the Schools.

Mr. J. George Hodgins* could not at all agree to the former part of the amend-

* Owing to the opinions expressed by many of the speakers at this meeting of the Synod, in condemnation of the School System of Upper Canada, the Editor of this History (who was then a Representative of St. James' Cathedral in the Synod), felt compelled to enter into a more elaborate historical review of the whole question than he would otherwise have done. The more so, as he felt that the discussions at this Meeting marked a crisis in history of the Synod on this question, which indicated a dislike on the part of many Members of the Synod, to continue these yearly discussions in favour of Church of England Separate Schools. This, therefore, will account for the length of his remarks, as here reproduced in a somewhat condensed form.

ment just read by the Reverend Mr. Geddes. It did not correctly state the facts of the case. The people of Upper Canada were perfectly aware of the nature of the first School Law which was passed by the United Legislature of Canada in 1841. Every public man who has ever referred to the subject, and every one who has given the matter the slightest consideration, knows full well that the first School Law passed after the Union of 1840, was one of compromise—that it provided alike for Common and Separate Schools, or Dissident, Schools in Upper and Lower Canada. And the reason was obvious. In Lower Canada there was a large Protestant minority, [and he simply referred to the facts of the case without expressing any opinion as to the expediency of the compromise], and in Upper Canada there was a large Roman Catholic minority who were opposed to the Schools proposed to be established and controlled by the majority. The Legislature, therefore, agreed to protect both minorities; and in the first School Act, which was passed twenty years ago, after the union of the Provinces,—an Act which is regarded as the foundation of our Public School System, it provided equally for the establishment of Common and Separate schools. The Legislature not only passed this compromise Act, but also granted £50,000 per annum to give it effect. He [Mr. H.] was much gratified that Mr. Ardagh had withdrawn the latter part of his Resolution. He was sorry to differ from his friend Mr. Ardagh. But he could not conscientiously affirm, by that Resolution what was not borne out by the historical, or legal, facts of the case. Mr. Gamble, who in 1855, had done Upper Canada good service by his resistance in the Legislature at a critical period to the extension of Separate Schools, Mr. Gamble had pointed out the historical inaccuracy of the Resolution, and he was glad therefore that it was withdrawn. He (Mr. H.) would address himself to several objections urged last night to the Public School System of Upper Canada. The Reverend W. S. Darling had referred to the tyranny of the Government in compelling them to submit to a System of Education to which they so strongly objected. He was surprised to hear Mr. Darling speak of the public School System in this manner, when that system was a purely voluntary one so far as the Government was concerned. What did the Government, or Legislature do? Why, it simply left it to the discretion of each Municipality in Upper Canada to adopt, or reject, that System at its pleasure. It offered a grant in aid of schools on condition that the requirements of the Act be complied with. At this very day there was a municipality which had never adopted the Public School System of Upper Canada. It was the town of Richmond, in an adjoining Diocese. That Municipality refused to adopt the School System, and now when it would adopt it, labours under some legal disability in doing so, owing to its transition, in the meantime from a village to a town, (for which the school law did not provide). In another important particular the School System was not compulsory. It was justly the boast of the School System of Upper Canada that not one penny of tax was imposed by the Government for its support. In this City of Toronto, where there were such noble school houses and excellent schools, the \$12,000 to \$20,000 required for their support was entirely raised by the self-imposed taxation of its own inhabitants. And it was so all over the Province. In other ways the voluntary character of the Public School System appeared. Every facility was given for the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the Commandments in the Schools, but no compulsion was used; and he (Mr. H.) was not aware of a single Public School System in existence in any part of the World where compulsion on these subjects, as urged by those in this Synod who differed from him, was employed. Then in regard to attendance there was no compulsion, and, up to this time, public opinion was unsettled on this point. Another strong argument urged by some of the friends of Separate Schools was that adduced from the example of England. Now while he (Mr. H.) would yield to none in his admiration of England and her Institutions, he was not prepared to adopt all or any of them here unless they were practicable. The circumstances of the case and the state of society in both Countries were entirely different. Then, what was the practicable opinion of English

statesmen on the merits of the Denominational and Mixed school systems? Look to the sister kingdom of Ireland. Which system have they established and still maintain in that kingdom? Did they not establish one identical in many respects with that now in operation in Canada? And then let us look at the British Colonies on this continent and elsewhere,—at New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Are not their systems of Public Schools similar to ours? Most certainly. And later still the great Colony of Victoria, in Australia, has recently modified its School System so as to assimilate it still more to the condition of that in Upper Canada. The School Authorities of that Country had obtained from the Education Department of Upper Canada Documents and School Reports with that view, and from the Report lately received at the Department from that Colony he (Mr. H.) had found that some of these alterations had been made, and that the School System there was more comprehensive and general than it was before. It was said that the establishment of such a School System as ours in the United States was the result of republican, or democratic, influences, but it surely could not be urged that that was the cause in this Country.

It was further stated that, as our schools were free, children were under no obligation to their parents for the blessings of education, and consequently both in the United States and Canada the spirit of disrespect and disobedience to Parents was fostered by that circumstance. Now he (Mr. H.) would ask was this true as a matter of fact? Who was it who made these schools free? Who provided the means for their support? Why the very Parents themselves, to whom, therefore, every child must feel himself under a deep obligation for his education. The sin of disobedience and disrespect could not, therefore, be laid at the door of the Public Schools. It lay deeper. It was a social and domestic evil, originating in the want of firmness and authority on the part of the Parent, and not in the Schools, or School System of the Country. There was one circumstance mentioned by the gentleman who preceded him (the Reverend Mr. Geddes), to which he listened with the greatest pleasure. It was that the School Trustees of the City of Hamilton had consented to devote one of the School hours of the day to the purposes of Religious Instruction by Mr. Geddes himself. [Mr. Darling here asked if this proceeding was according to law.] In reply, he (Mr. Hodgins) would state that the Council of Public Instruction of Upper Canada was authorized by law to make such a Regulation. He [Mr. H.], was glad to know that very many former advocates of Separate Schools on the floor of this Synod would be contented with this Regulation, and he thought that under its operation, one great objection against the system, as urged by the Clergy and others, would be removed. As members of the body politic, we had other duties to perform than those devolving on us as Members of the communion of the Church of England. While, on the one hand, we felt constrained to maintain our own views on the subject now before the Synod, we were no less bound to exhaust every legitimate means in our power to remedy defects in our School System before we would ruthlessly raise one finger to destroy it altogether. He (Mr. H.) would not for one moment say that our School System was perfect. He felt that it was susceptible of many improvements; and he could assure this Assembly that no one would be more gratified to receive and act upon suggestions for the amelioration of that System upon practical lines than the Head of the Department with which he was officially connected.

The Reverend Doctor Fuller had referred at the last Synod to the adoption of some suggestions from this Synod on the subject; and he could assure those present that the same disposition to receive any practical suggestion from any quarter, existed still. He would be glad to move, either as an amendment, or as an original motion, the Resolutions of which he had given notice yesterday. He (Mr. H.) was glad to learn that the motto of the Bishop on this subject was “agitate,” “agitate,” “agitate.” He thought his Resolution to refer the whole question to each vestry in Upper Canada, met his views fully. Why not formally ask the consent of the Laity, the Ratepayers,

who were more immediately concerned, before moving further in the direction of Separate Schools. We had duties to perform as citizens, as well as Episcopalians; and before we should proceed in the work of the destruction of the noble proportions of our Public School System, we should leave no means untried to ascertain what were the views and wishes of members of our own communion on that subject. He (Mr. H.) was certain they would never consent to measures which would lead to its destruction; and he was, therefore, the more anxious that they should have an early opportunity of expressing their opinions in the matter. He moved the following Resolution:—"That before this Synod further commits itself in favour of the Church of England Separate Schools, the whole subject be referred, through the proper channel, to each Vestry Meeting in this Diocese, with a view to obtain an expression of opinion from the Laity of the Church, who as Ratepayers, are most deeply interested in so vital a change in our Public School System as the proposed formal establishment by the Legislature of a new System of Protestant Denominational Separate Schools in Upper Canada; and that as the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada is now represented by two other Diocesan Synods, it is expedient to confer with them on this important question before further preferring a request to the Legislature to establish Church of England Separate Schools in Upper Canada."

The Bishop said that as the Church of England was laboring under a great injustice in this matter, the Members of the Synod should agitate the subject, for it was by that means that they would be able to obtain their just rights from the Legislature. He was opposed, however, to disturbing the Roman Catholic Separate Schools as now established, neither was he content to remain in an inferior position, but would demand those just rights to which the English Church was entitled.

Mr. Harman said that it was a manifest injustice to the Members of the Church of England to have to pay taxes for the support of the Common Schools, in localities where they had their own School Houses erected. He urged upon the Synod the necessity that existed for agitation on this subject, in order to obtain their rights. He believed that the time was not far distant when these rights would be guaranteed, because the agitation would be so effective that the Government would be compelled to surrender them to the Church of England. He cordially agreed with the amendment moved by his friend, Reverend Mr. Holland, and would strongly support it.

Mr. Robert Baldwin in a lengthy speech supported the maintenance of the Common Schools as now established.

Mr. Grover declared that it would be madness to destroy the present Common School System; and this would be most effectively accomplished by the establishment of additional Separate Schools for the English Church. The present System might be a little defective, but he was certain the Chief Superintendent of Education would be only too willing to remedy the evil by amending the School Acts, if he were applied to. Our Common School System was a credit to the Country, and should be upheld at all hazards.

Mr. Holland's amendment was then put and carried.

Mr. Hodgins then stated that in view of what had just taken place on the School Question he would postpone the consideration of his motion until the next meeting of the Synod.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CORRESPONDENCE ON SEPARATE SCHOOL CASES, 1863.

1. THE REVEREND MR. STAFFORD, TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Before leaving Toronto, I wish to return you my most sincere thanks for the kind courtesy with which you gave me so much of your time and attention this morning. I will be happy, on my return to Kingston, to be able to tell my Bishop and the Vicar of your kindness to me, when I submitted the Wolfe Island case for your decision.

I forgot to tell you that I had not advised with my Lawyer about submitting this case to your decision. As a matter of course he will expect that I do nothing directly, or indirectly, whereby the adverse party may discover their weak points, or our strong ones. . . . I make this remark, still leaving the whole case in your hands, where I believe it will be dealt with fairly and justly.

TORONTO, January 20th, 1863.

M. STAFFORD.

2. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 20th instant, that, the Taché Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855 repealed all the provisions of previous School Acts relating to Separate Schools, and contained no clause perpetuating in the School Sections Separate School Corporations previously established. It simply provided for the establishment of new Separate Schools in the School Sections. So that all the Separate School Corporations and Separate Schools, existing at the time of passing the Taché Roman Catholic Separate School Act in 1855, were abolished, instead of perpetuated, as they should have been, by a special clause, such as is contained in the Common School Act of 1850, and in the Grammar School Act of 1853, and such as I suggested to the Authors of the Separate School Bill before the Legislature at its last Session.

What has been done in Wolfe Island in regard to Separate Schools since 1855, as also to some extent in regard to the Common Schools, has been done by a tacit consent of the Municipal Council and of all parties concerned, under the supposition that what was done was authorized by law. But it is clear that nothing can lawfully take place in regard to the management of Separate Schools, as also in regard to the limits of Separate Schools in the School Sections and as to the exemption of Separate School Supporters from the payment of Common School Rates, except according to, and under the authority of, the provisions of the Taché Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855.

2. In regard to exemption from the payment of Common School rates, the Certificate of the Clerk of the Municipality presented by a Roman Catholic Supporter of a Separate School to the School Collector, is the legal authority for the exemption of such professed Supporter of a Separate School from the payment of any Common School Rates for the time being. If the Clerk has improperly, or corruptly, given such Certificate, he is responsible, under the Municipal Act; if the party holding the Certificate has obtained it under false pretenses, he is liable under the 12th Section of the Separate School Act. But for the time being, as the Court of Queen's Bench in Trinity Term, 1862, in the matter of Resdale and Brush, has stated that "when the Collector calls for the Rate, the person holding the Certificate, shows that he is not liable to pay, but is exempt from paying the Rate."

3. School Trustees cannot lawfully levy and collect a Rate unless it be levied on all the Ratable Property in the Section. Several Rates have been set aside as unlawful, and the parties rated have obtained damages against School Trustees because they had omitted some Ratable Property in the Section. If, therefore, Trustees in any of the Sections of Wolfe Island, have omitted in their School Rates Property, (say the property of supposed Supporters of a Separate School, who were not so according to law,) liable to be rated, such School Rates were legally defective and vicious, and the parties required to pay such unlawful Rates might recover damages from the parties collecting them. Upon the same ground Trustees cannot take advantage of their own wrong doing, by levying and collecting Rates from parties for past years, who were omitted in the Rates of these years. This would be perpetrating another wrong to remedy a former one. Any parties omitted in School Rates of past years, (whether rightly, or wrongly, is of no consequence,) cannot now be made liable for payment of the Rates of those years.

TORONTO, January 22nd, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

3. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO MR. J. B. WILLIAMS, OF CHATHAM.

In reply to certain questions in regard to the operation of the New Scott Separate School Act of 1863, Doctor Ryerson replied as follows:—

I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 31st ultimo, that, by the 28th Section of the new Roman Catholic Separate School Act of this year, existing Separate School Corporations are perpetuated, and their lawful Contracts, Assessments made, and Rates imposed are legalized. But, as the Trustees of those Corporations were elected for only one year, they will have to be re-elected, or others in their place, on the second Wednesday of next January. The period for which each Trustee will serve is fixed according to the order of their election, as in the case of Common School Trustees.

As Separate School Teachers are qualified by law to teach Separate Schools, although possessing only the Certificates of their Trustees, I think such Certificates are made legal under the new Act, in terms of the 13th Section; and the same Section recognizes as lawful, for Separate Schools in Upper Canada, all Teachers legally qualified to teach in Lower Canada, as well as all legally qualified Common School Teachers in Upper Canada.

TORONTO, November 12th, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XXXII.

REMARKS ON THE BILL NOW BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1863.

CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.*

Several Members of the Legislature expressed to me lately at Quebec, and on my way thence to Toronto, a wish that I would furnish, in the form of a Circular, more extended explanatory remarks on the Grammar School Improvement Bill than those contained in the brief Memorandum which accompanied its distribution. This I now proceed to do.

The present state of the law, and the necessity of further legal provision for the improvement of Grammar Schools, will be better understood by reference to the original objects of the existing Grammar School Act of 1853. In 1850, the Honourable Robert Baldwin, after he had devoted nearly two days with me in examining and maturing the Bill, which became the Common School Act of 1850, (the Charter of our School System), asked me if I could not codify and reduce to one Act the several Grammar School Acts of Upper Canada. After some reflection, I replied that, if he would furnish me with a list of these Acts, I would examine them and give him an answer in a few days. After examining and considering these Acts, I waited upon Mr. Baldwin and told him that before I could undertake the task he had proposed, it would be necessary for me to know whether he assented to principles which I considered essential to any useful amendments of the Grammar School Law; that the great desideratum in regard to the Grammar Schools was the means of support; that there was no other source to look to for that purpose than the Municipalities, in which the Grammar Schools were established; but that they had no hold upon the interest, or sympathies, of the people,—being regarded as Select Schools for the few,

* Previous to going to Quebec, at the request of Mr. Attorney General, J. S. Macdonald, Doctor Ryerson sent to the Government the Draft of a Grammar School Bill, accompanied with a short Memorandum. While there, several Members of the House of Assembly asked him for fuller information on the subject. This he supplied. On his return to Toronto, in the form of the following Circular, addressed to Members of Both Houses.

and managed by the Government through Trustees and Masters of its own appointment, for the alleged benefit of its own Officers and special friends; that the Municipalities could not be expected to contribute to their support unless they had some control over them. I also stated to Mr. Baldwin that I did not think the Grammar Schools could be made efficient and useful, as they ought to be, unless they were made Schools of the Municipalities, instead of Schools of the Crown—the Crown relinquishing the appointment of Trustees and Masters; and further, that it was essential to the efficiency and success of these Schools, that the Grammar School Grants should be apportioned upon the same principle and conditions as the Common School Grants. Mr. Baldwin concurred in these views; and the Draft of a Consolidated Grammar School Act was prepared accordingly, and printed by order for consideration. Mr. Baldwin retired from office, and I requested his Successor the two following years not to proceed with the Grammar School Bill, as I could not then undertake any work in addition to that of maturing the organization of the Common School System. In 1853, the request was again made to me, and I prepared the Draft of the present Grammar School Act. I proceeded to Quebec to submit and discuss its provisions with the Upper Canada Members of the Cabinet. The Premier, (Honourable Francis Hincks), favoured the adoption of my Draft of Grammar School Bill without alteration; but three other Members of the Cabinet thought the Assessment Section had better be deferred until I got the Grammar Schools organized into something like a general system. I urged that without that characteristic and essential feature of the Common School System, no material improvement could be effected in the condition and character of the Grammar Schools; but after some two hours' discussion, I consented, (unwisely and unfortunately, as I have ever since thought,) to omit the Assessment Section from the Draft of Bill, and to postpone it for future consideration. The consequence is, that the Grammar School System is essentially defective; the Grammar Schools have been hobbling on one leg and making little progress, (except from the influence of the General Regulations and Inspection), while the Common Schools have been rapidly advancing, aided by the two-fold support of Legislative Appropriation and local Assessment. There are, indeed, exceptions. There are cases in which the Grammar School, from peculiar circumstances of place, Teacher, special resources, is worthy of the name; there are also cases in which the union of the Grammar and Common Schools of the place has operated beneficially; but these are exceptions to the general rule, as to the helpless condition and stationary character of the Grammar Schools, and the unsatisfactory working of the Union Schools,—operating to the disadvantage of both the Grammar and Common Schools. I have been urged by Trustees and supporters of Grammar Schools throughout all Upper Canada to devise some remedy for these defects and evils of the Grammar School System. In 1860, I made an Official Tour of Upper Canada and held a School Convention in each County, with a special view to the improvement of the Grammar Schools. In each of these County Conventions, I stated the case of the Grammar Schools, the nature and defects of the Law, and the remedies which had been proposed. I requested suggestions, and the expression of the opinions of the parties present. These Conventions comprised, of course, but a small portion of the inhabitants of each County; but the Clergy, Magistrates, Local Superintendents, and Trustees of Schools, and all persons interested in the progress of education, were invited by Circular to attend them; the places where they are held, usually the County Court House, were generally crowded, and representative persons from most of the Townships of the County were present, so that each Convention might be fairly regarded as expressing what would be the opinion of the great majority of the County, when acquainted with the subject.

A copy of the Resolutions adopted at these County Conventions—Resolutions, not one of which was submitted, or prepared by myself, but which were prepared and submitted at the Conventions as the result of the consultations held—[it is printed on

pages 85-89 of the Sixteenth Volume of this Documentary History.] The rural portions of these Conventions were most earnest, and all but unanimous in favour of assimilating the Grammar to the Common School System, in regard to the condition and distribution of the Legislative Grant. Many Municipal Councillors attended these Conventions, and only two, (as far as I could learn), dissented from that view. In two instances the County Councils were in Session, and adjourned to attend the Convention, at which the Wardens presided; and in each case the Councillors, including the Wardens, were unanimous in favour of the proposed arrangement in regard to County Assessment for Grammar Schools, and making them free to the youth of Counties.

The object of the Grammar School Bill now before Parliament is to give effect to what was so generally approved at the County Conventions referred to, and which appears to me, after years of consideration and consultation, to be the easiest, the most equitable, the most rational, and the most effective means of improving the Grammar Schools. For convenience of reference, I append a copy of this Bill, the leading objects of which are to provide for the Apportionment of the Legislative Grammar School Fund to Counties upon the same terms and conditions as that of the Common Schools, and to provide for the accommodation and further support of Grammar Schools by the City, Town, and Village Corporations within the limits of which they are situated.

The Second Section of the Bill may be amended by substituting for the words "shall annually levy" "shall have authority annually to levy," etcetera; and by adding, after the words "Common Schools," the words "provided also that the Corporation of each County shall have authority to exempt from said Rate such portions of the County as it may judge expedient."

The Assessment required to fulfil the conditions of the Bill, has been stated by financial men in several Counties to amount to less than a cent on every thousand dollars of assessed property; yet, by the aid of this small Assessment, the Grammar School Fund will be doubled; the average apportionment to each Grammar School will be \$850, and, of course, more to the larger Grammar Schools; and the Grammar Schools will be free to all the County youth of Upper Canada. Trustees will be able to secure Teachers of the best qualifications and abilities and the Schools will also be elevated in character and usefulness by raising the standard of admission and by teaching the elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, as provided by the Fifteenth Section of the Act.

If it be objected that persons will be assessed for the Grammar Schools who do not send pupils to them, it may be replied that many persons are assessed and sometimes largely, for the Common Schools, who do not send pupils to them. If exemption is admitted in the one case, it must, upon the same ground, be admitted in the other; and the supporters of Common Schools would thus lose twenty times as much as the trifling Assessment to which they may be liable for the Grammar Schools; for the proposed Grammar School Assessment is scarcely a twentieth of the Common School Assessment. If the condition of Assessment is good for the Common Schools—and the results of it are marvellous,—it must be equally good for the Grammar Schools. The one class of Schools is equally national, though not so numerous, as the other; and the property of the nation should be liable for what is of national interest, and for what adds to its security and value by educating and elevating the community for all the wants, institutions, and civilization of a State.

The Fourth Section of the Bill makes it incumbent on the City, Town, or Incorporated Village in which the Grammar School is situated, to provide accommodations, and any further support which may be required. It is admitted, as a general rule, that such locality receives nine-tenths of the direct benefits of the Grammar School in regard to the attendance of pupils, the situation and expenditure of the School, and its influence on the importance of the place and the value of property. In many

cases accommodations are already provided for the Grammar School. The Bill might further provide that the Grammar School accommodations should be regarded as the property of the Municipality providing them, and that if any Town, or Village did not wish to contribute its proportion to support the Grammar School, it might signify the same to the County Council, which would then abolish, or remove, the Site of the School to another locality.

The Trustees are proposed to be equally appointed by the County, City, Town, and Incorporated Village Councils; and, as it requires the votes of a positive majority of the Trustees present at any lawful Meeting in order to any corporate act, the Chairman having no second vote, no measure can be imposed upon either the County, City, Town, or Incorporated Village, without the consent of one, or more, of its representatives, or nominees. No difficulty has arisen from Boards thus constituted; but, on the contrary, friendly emulation and courtesy.

As to the few Grammar Schools situated in Villages not incorporated, the Bill leaves them to the operation of the existing Grammar School Law, with the advantage of an additional Apportionment for their support. It was felt by all parties consulted, that the conditions which the Bill requires of Cities and Towns could not be expected to be fulfilled by a Township, or School Section. By the existing Grammar School Act any Township Council can contribute what it pleases in support of any Grammar School; and so can a United Grammar and Common School Corporation. It would not be just, or politic, to abolish Grammar Schools thus situated; but no further measures of support could be devised in respect of them.

It has been supposed by some that the Grammar Schools, which are to be free to the youth of the County are not to be free to the youth of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village in which it is situated. This is a mistake. The Bill proposes to make the Grammar School a Free School to the youth of the County, as compensation for the County Assessment, and as the only means of obtaining it; but it does not interfere with the powers which a Board of Trustees possesses under the existing law; and they can make their School free, or not, to the youth of their Village, Town, or City as they please, the same as any Board of Common School Trustees in any City, Town, or Village.

The Sixteenth Section of the Bill, relating to the mode of giving Certificates to Masters of Grammar Schools, (not Graduates), is prospective, not retrospective, in its application, and is designed to prevent forgeries, which have heretofore occurred, and to secure a proper record of such Certificates, but gives the Chief Superintendent no other power in respect to them than that of signing his name and affixing to them the seal of the Department.

The other Sections of the Bill, relating to details, need no remark. Three sections have been added since the Bill was printed,—the one authorizing County Councils to appoint a Board of nine to perform the duties of the present numerous, cumbersome, and expensive County Boards of Public Instruction,—the second to enable Teachers of Grammar and Common Schools to spend four days of the year in visiting each other's Schools, on condition of their teaching an equal number of Saturdays—and the third to make the City of Toronto a County for the purposes of the Act.

This Bill is the last measure,—so far as I can judge,—that I have to submit to the favourable consideration of the Government and Législature, for the completion, as far as it relates to Legislation, of our Public School System. It confers upon me no additional powers, and makes little change in respect to my duties. It may be amended and improved. If passed into a Law, substantially as it is, I believe it will greatly elevate the character, and double the efficiency and usefulness of the Grammar Schools, and that at a charge almost imperceptible to the people at large.

As a measure of this kind does not come directly home to the feelings of the mass of the people, like one relating to Common Schools, prejudice may be easily excited against it by misrepresentation and hostility to any Public Educational System. To

the calm and patriotic consideration of the Members of the Legislature, and to intelligent, candid men, of all parties, is respectfully submitted this final recourse for due efficiency of that class of our Public Schools, the poorest provided for, and which must terminate the educational training of the greater part even of the professional and public men.

TORONTO, 27th March, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

COPY OF A BILL FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN
UPPER CANADA.*

Preamble.	Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law and to make further provision for the improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada;
	Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:
Appropriation of fund.	1. The Grammar School Fund shall be apportioned to Counties upon the same terms and conditions as the fund provided by the Legislature in aid of Common Schools.
County Councils to levy rates for Grammar Schools as for Common Schools.	2. The Corporation of each County shall annually levy and collect a Rate for the support of Grammar Schools, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and restrictions, as such Corporations levy and collect Rates for the support of Common Schools; and the forfeited and unexpended balances of Grammar School moneys over from any one year shall be added to and form part of the Grammar School Fund of the next year.
Grammar Schools to be free.	3. In consideration of the aid provided by the Corporation of each County to the Grammar School, or Schools, of such County, as authorized and required by the foregoing Section, such School, or Schools, shall be free to all the youth of such County, without payment of Fees for Tuition, (except to residents in the City, Town, or Incorporated Village within the limits of which a Grammar School may be situated,) according to the standard now established, or which may be established for the admission of pupils to Grammar Schools; and as long as the conduct of each youth shall be agreeable to the rules and discipline of such Schools. Provided always, that where a County is divided into School Circuits, each Grammar School shall be free only to the youth of that School Circuit for which it is established.
Exceptions.	
Condition.	
Proviso.	
City, Town, or Village corporation to furnish accommodation.	4. The Corporation of each City, Town, or Incorporated Village within the limits of which a Grammar School is or may be situated, shall provide such accommodations and further means for the support and efficient operation of such School, as may be required from time to time by the Board of Trustees of such School.
Mode of appointing Trustees of Grammar Schools.	5. The Trustees of each Grammar School shall be appointed by the Corporation of the County and the Corporation of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village Municipality, within the limits of which such Grammar School is or may be situated; that is to say, each County Council at its first Session, to be held after the first day of January next; shall select and appoint as Trustees of each Grammar School within its jurisdiction, three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Grammar School, one of whom, in the order of their appointment, shall annually retire from office, (but may be re-appointed,) on the Thirty-first day of January in each year; and the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of one of such Trustees annually, as also any occasional vacancy in their number, arising from death, resigna-
Three by County Council.	

* This Bill was read a first and second time in the House of Assembly, and was then referred to a Select Committee of the House. But the Committee did not report the Bill, and it was thus dropped.

tion, removal from the County, or otherwise, shall be filled up by such County Council, provided that the Person appointed to fill such occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the Person whose place shall have become vacant was appointed to serve: And the Corporation of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village Municipality, within the limits of which a Grammar School is, or may be, situated, shall, at its first Session in January next, appoint three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Grammar School, one of whom, in the order of their appointment, shall annually retire from office, (but may be re-appointed,) on the thirty-first day of January in each year, and the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of one of such Trustees annually as also any occasional vacancy in their number, arising from death, resignation, removal from the Municipality, or otherwise, shall be filled up by such Council, provided that the Person appointed to fill such occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the Person whose place shall have become vacant was appointed to serve.

Filling
vacancies.

Three by city,
town, or
village
Council.

Filling
vacancies.

6. The present Trustees of Grammar Schools shall, (unless re-appointed,) retire from office on the Thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and their Successors in office shall be appointed, as hereinbefore provided by this Act; and the Trustees, thus appointed, shall be a Corporation, and shall succeed to all such rights, names, powers and obligations as are conferred, or imposed, upon Trustees of Grammar Schools by Chapter Sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and by this Act.

Present Trustees
to retire
in 1864.

New Trustees
to be a cor-
poration; their
powers.

7. All property heretofore given, or acquired, in any Municipality for Grammar School purposes, and vested in any Person, or Persons, or Corporation, by any title whatever, or hereafter to be given or acquired, shall vest absolutely in the Corporation of Grammar School Trustees holding and having the care of the same; and such Trustees shall have full power to manage and dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem expedient for the interests of their Grammar Schools. Provided always, that all such property shall be deemed and taken to be the property of the Municipality which shall have provided, or shall provide, it.

Property held
for Grammar
School pur-
poses vested in
the Trustees.

8. So much of the last part of the Seventh Clause of the Twenty-fifth Section of Chapter Sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, hereinbefore mentioned, as limits the number of Common School Trustees to six in joint Boards of Grammar and Common Schools, is hereby repealed; but the union of the Grammar and Common Schools, or departments thereof, as provided in the said Clause of the said Act, may be dissolved at the end of any year, by [a notice of three months given in writing at a Meeting of the joint Board, and signed by a majority of the Members of either Board, and published at least three times in one, or more, local newspapers.]* On the dissolution of the union between any Grammar and Common School, or department thereof, the School Property held, or possessed, by the joint Board shall be divided, or applied to public school purposes, as may be agreed upon by a majority of the Members of each Board; or, if they cannot agree, then by the Municipal Council of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village, within the limits of which the Grammar and Common Schools of such Boards of Trustees are situated.

Provision
limiting Trus-
tees on joint,
Boards to six,
repealed.

Union of Gram-
mar and Com-
mon Schools
may be
dissolved.

Division of prop-
erty, on such
dissolution,
how deter-
mined.

9. No Grammar School shall be allowed to receive anything from the same Fund unless it has a daily average attendance, (times of epidemic

Certain pupils
required, in

*The words within the brackets were left out and the following substituted for them: "A majority of the joint Board present at any lawful meeting, called for that purpose."

- order to obtain allowance from fund. excepted,) of at least ten pupils learning the Greek and Latin, or French, languages, exclusive of those in such subjects of Agricultural Chemistry and Physical Science as may be prescribed according to law.
- Yearly allowance. 10. Each Grammar School, conducted according to law, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of not less than Three hundred dollars per annum from said Fund; and the forfeited and unexpended balances of Grammar School moneys over from any one year shall be added to, and form part of the Grammar School Fund of the next year.
- Apportionments over \$300, how to be made. 11. All Apportionments made to Grammar Schools at the rate of over and above the sum of Three hundred dollars per annum shall be made according to the daily average attendance, (certified by the Head Master and Trustees,) of pupils studying the Latin, or Greek, or French Language, or such subjects of Agricultural Chemistry and Physical Science as may be prescribed according to law.
- Condition for additional Grammar Schools. 12. No additional Grammar School shall be established in any County unless the Grammar School Fund of such County shall be sufficient to allow the Apportionment of Three hundred dollars per annum to be made to such additional School.
- Removal of Grammar Schools. 13. Each County Council shall have discretionary authority to abolish any Grammar School, or to change the Site of the same within its jurisdiction, (except that situated in the County Town,) and transfer it to another place in the County, on condition that the Municipality to which such Grammar School is transferred shall pay to that from which it is transferred any sum which the County Council may judge equitable for a Building, or Buildings, which may have been erected for the Grammar School, and which may not be required for other school purposes, less the sum received from the sale of such Building.
- Conditions of such removal. 14. The Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Sections of the Statute, Chapter Sixty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, shall apply to the settlement of all differences between Boards of Trustees and Head Masters and Teachers of Grammar Schools, in the same manner as they apply to the settlement of differences between the School Trustees and Teachers of Common Schools; Provided always, that in such cases of differences between the Head Master, or Teacher, of either a Grammar or Common School and his Trustees, the Local Superintendent shall not act as an Arbitrator; but in the event of a difference of opinion on the part of the two Arbitrators, they shall themselves choose a third Arbitrator, and the decision of a majority of the Arbitrators thus chosen shall be final.
- Certain sections of Common School Act to apply to Grammar Schools. 15. Whereas it is desirable and important that each Grammar School should, as soon as practicable, be made a School of Practical Science as well as of Classical Learning, it shall be lawful for the Trustees of each Grammar School to establish a Mastership, or Lectureship in Elementary and Agricultural Chemistry and in Natural Philosophy, especially Mechanics, as illustrative of the various kinds of machinery required by the manufacturing and other mechanical interests of the Country. The course of Lectures in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy shall continue not less than four months in each year; and the expense of the Apparatus and Lectures, including the Salary of the Master, shall be defrayed equally by the City, Town, or Incorporated Village, within which the Grammar School is situated, and the County, or School Circuit, for which such Grammar School is established, on an estimate, from time to time, prepared by the Board of Trustees of such Grammar Schools, and laid before the Municipal Councils of the County
- Trustees may establish Masterships of Agricultural Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
- Conditions.
- Expenses, how defrayed.

and of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village respectively; and it shall be the duty of such Councils to provide the sum, or sums, at such times and in such manner as may be required by such Board of Trustees.

16. The Certificates granted to Masters of Grammar Schools under the authority of the Thirteenth Section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act shall, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Examiners, be issued under the hand and official seal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, as provided in regard to Provincial Common School Certificates, and shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; and which may be revoked for misconduct the same as a Provincial Common School Certificate: Provided also, that no other than a Degree of a University situated in the British Dominions shall be deemed and taken to qualify its possessor as Head Master of a Grammar School.

Certificates to Masters of Grammar Schools, how issued.

17. The City of Toronto shall be deemed and taken to be a County, as well as City or Town for the purposes of this Act.

Toronto as a County.

18. The provisions of the Grammar and Common School Laws shall apply to the Town of Richmond in the County of Carleton, the same as to any other Town, or Incorporated Village in Upper Canada.

The Richmond case.

19. It may and shall be lawful for the Teacher of any Grammar School to employ four teaching days of each year in visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practised in other Schools than his own: Provided that such Teacher shall teach as many Saturdays as he employs teaching days in visiting such Schools, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Teachers' visiting days. Proviso.

20. The Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada shall have authority to select and determine the County Grammar Schools which shall be considered stations for taking Meteorological observations as required by the Twenty-sixth Section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act of Upper Canada; and the Head-Master of the Grammar School of each of the stations shall be entitled to a special allowance at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum over and above his salary on condition of his taking and reporting the said meteorological observations to the satisfaction of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Meteorological Stations. Allowance for Observations.

21. It may and shall be lawful for the Council of Public Instruction to apply, as far as it shall deem expedient, the public money now set apart for the support of a Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, to provide for the more efficient inspection of Grammar Schools, and of Union Grammar and Common Schools, for the inspection of Separate Schools, and for the support of an additional Master or Masters in the Normal School for Upper Canada, with a special view to the training of Teachers for the Grammar Schools, and to assist, when judged necessary, said Teachers to avail themselves of such training.

Model Grammar School Moneys; how applied.

22. So much of the Consolidated Grammar School Act of Upper Canada, Chapter Sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed.

Inconsistent enactments repealed.

CRITICISM ON DRAFT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL. LETTER OF THE
HONOURABLE LEWIS WALLBRIDGE, BELLEVILLE.

Perhaps the memoranda in the margin of the Grammar School Bill herewith may be of service to you. It was made by a gentleman of considerable experience, and I think are worthy of consideration.

BELLEVILLE, 30th November, 1863.

LEWIS WALLBRIDGE.

Sections One to Four, which were crossed out, but if these clauses are not to appear in the new Bill, legislation on Grammar Schools will be in vain. It will be impossible to sustain Grammar Schools, and especially Junior ones, in an efficient state, without the aid of the Municipal Councils. This I know by eleven years' experience and observation, not only here but elsewhere. Without equal financial privileges with Common Schools, Grammar Schools can neither be maintained, nor cope with them. These two sections meet the financial difficulties. Wherever Free Common Schools exist by assessment, the Grammar School in the face of this fact cannot be maintained by School Fees, and the former is very generally the case. I hope these sections will be re-inserted.

Section Three. The exception in the parenthesis might be omitted, especially if Section Four becomes part of the law.

Section Five will be of no avail unless the preceding sections form part of the law. It might as well remain as it now is.

I think it would be as well to allow the erased portion to remain as it is. Action would be sometimes too precipitate and ill-advised by the alteration proposed.

The addition of the words, or French, is very judicious and a great improvement.

Section Twelve is a good one, and ought to remain a portion of the Bill.

NOTE.—This Draft of the Grammar School Bill, not having been accepted by the Legislature, on account of the Sections relating to the assessment for Grammar Schools by Municipalities, which it contained, and which were then strongly objected to, another Draft was prepared by the Chief Superintendent, omitting these, and one, or two, other parts of the Bill. It was sent to the Provincial Secretary later in the year, accompanied with the following letter:—

I have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council the enclosed Draft of the Grammar School Bill with explanatory Memorandum, for the further improvement of these Schools in Upper Canada.

The proposed Bill contains only fourteen Sections; but they are of great practical importance; some of them are essential to meet pressing wants.

The Bill is not all that I could desire for the Grammar Schools; but as opposition seems to be entertained to the principle of a general Assessment for the support of the Grammar Schools, I have omitted from the former Draft of Bill the Sections providing for it, and only retained and introduced those Sections, which are especially needed, and to which, I think, objections cannot be made by any party.

I hope the Bill may be approved and introduced to Parliament at the opening of the approaching Session, in order that it may be passed into a law, to take effect at the commencement of next year.

TORONTO, July 18th, 1863.

EGERTON RYERSON.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM, ACCOMPANYING THE DRAFT OF BILL FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF GRAMMAR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

The first four Sections of the Grammar School Bill before the Legislative Assembly at its last Session having been struck out, the present Draft of Bill contains no provisions for Assessment of any kind, but is intended to improve the working of the

Grammar School Law, for the improvement of the Grammar Schools; and to provide for some things, not hitherto provided for in connection with both the Grammar and Common Schools. Throughout all Upper Canada the Trustees and Supporters of Grammar Schools have urged the necessity of amending the Law; and although unexpected objections have been made to any Assessment, as a condition of apportioning the Grammar School Fund, yet what is now proposed will, I trust, do much to improve the condition and character of the Grammar Schools, and not be liable to objections which were made to the Bill of last Session.

1. The first Section of this Draft of Bill is intended to give the Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, in which Grammar Schools are situated, some voice in their management, as they have the chief interest in them. The County Councils, as a general rule, do nothing for the Grammar Schools, except appoint the Trustees. They object to levy an Assessment for their support, because, as it is alleged, the City, or Town, or Village, of the Grammar School is mostly, if not altogether, benefited by it. The City, Town, or Incorporated Village, in which the Grammar School is situated, objects to do any thing for its support, because the County has the sole control of it. I propose, therefore, to give such City, Town, or Incorporated Village, a voice in managing their Grammar School, by the appointment of one-half the Trustees. In this way more satisfaction will be given, and I think influences and interest will be created, by which more will be done for the Grammar Schools than has hitherto been done.

From observation and experience, it is my conviction that the most simple and satisfactory method of rendering the Grammar Schools more effective and useful, is to place them under the control of the Boards of Trustees elected in Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages for the management of Common Schools. This is the case in the Cities and Towns of the neighboring States, where the Classical Schools are as liberally provided for, and are as popular as the Common Schools, and where provision is made for the higher Education of Girls, as well as Boys. I know it will be said that the Trustees of Boards of Common Schools are not competent to be Trustees of Grammar Schools. I answer some of them are now Trustees of the Grammar School, and are as competent as are several of the Trustees of Grammar Schools. Some men, from the conscientiousness of their own disadvantage, for want of a good education, are the more anxious and liberal in securing their Children exemption from the same disadvantage; and, if the Grammar School be placed under the control of the same Board as is the Common School, the Electors will be sure to select some Members specially qualified to promote the best interests of the Grammar, as well as the Common, Schools. But I do not propose to go this length in the present Bill, but to try the experiment of a middle course, although I am of the opinion, that, in the absence of a County Assessment to support Grammar Schools, they must, and will ultimately, be placed under the elected Board of School Trustees in their respective Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, as many of them are now united with their Common Schools.

2. The Second Section of the Bill is intended to give effect to the first Section.

3. The Third Section simplifies and completes what has heretofore been respectfully introduced into two or three of the School Acts.

5. This Section will restore a beneficial provision, which existed for many years in the Grammar School laws, but which was accidentally overlooked when those were consolidated in the present Grammar School Act. For want of this provision, several unestablished Schools, in which no classics have been taught, have spunged upon the Grammar School Fund. As the object of this Fund is to promote Classical Education, in contradistinction to Common School education, no School should share in it that does not teach, on an average, at least ten Classical Pupils. I have proposed to add French, which can scarcely be considered inferior in importance to Greek, or

Latin. I have also proposed to recognize the subjects of Agricultural Chemistry and Physical Science in Schools, in which regular and efficient provision may be made for teaching them.

6. The sixth Section will, perhaps, cause more discussion than any other Section of the Bill. It proposes to place all Grammar Schools upon the same footing, according to their work, over and above the minimum of Three hundred dollars, (\$300), per annum. At present that Law allows the Grammar School of each County Town Four hundred dollars, (\$400,) per annum, while it requires the Master of such School to make the Meteorological Observations, and fixes the minimum for each such other Grammar School at Two hundred dollars, (\$200,) per annum. The distinction in the present state and number of the Grammar Schools is purely arbitrary, except in the case of those Schools where the Meteorological Observations are made; I see no good reason for its continuance. If it be thought best, I see no serious objection to having the minimum fixed at Two hundred dollars, (\$200,) instead of Three hundred dollars, (\$300). But, if it is not deemed admissible to repeal the Law in regard to the Meteorological Observations, and to place the Senior and other Grammar Schools of a County upon the same footing, I would then propose that the first part of the Sixth Section read as follows.—“All apportionments made to Grammar Schools, over and above the sums now specified by law, shall be made,” etcetera.

7. The Seventh Section provides for a more simple and equitable method than now exists of settling differences between Teachers and Trustees in Cities and Towns.

8. This Section provides for a branch of instruction, where the parties concerned may desire it, to which a good deal of importance is attached. It is not likely that it will be established in many Grammar Schools; but, where it is desired, I think it should be fostered and encouraged.

9. There is every reason why the City of Toronto should be a County for Grammar School purposes, and appoint its own Grammar School Trustees. The provision of this Ninth Section will also be beneficial to the Grammar Schools of the United Counties of York and Peel.

10. The Tenth Section is necessary to enable the Town of Richmond to avail itself of the provisions of the School Laws. When the School Act of 1850 was passed, that Town, with one, or two, Townships in the same County, declined to levy any School Assessment, or provide for the election of School Trustees. After two, or three, years, the Township accepted the School System, but the Town of Richmond still rejected it. By the Supplementary School Act of 1853, it was provided, that, for the organization of Boards of School Trustees in all Towns, and Villages that might thereafter become incorporated; but, as the Town of Richmond was incorporated long before, it did not come within the provisions of the Act. During the last three years, successive Petitions have been received from that Town, praying that it may be received into the School System. This Tenth Section is a compliance with those Petitions, and is designed to secure to the Town of Richmond provisions of the Common and Grammar School law. The fact that the Town of Richmond has never come into the Common School System, illustrates the voluntary Municipal character of that System.

11. The provision of this Eleventh Section has been desired by the Teachers' Association of Upper Canada; and I think it is very desirable, and cannot be objected to by anyone.

12. By a Section in the Grammar School Act, introduced on the recommendation of Colonel Lefroy, formerly Military Keeper of the Observatory at Toronto, the Master of each Senior County Grammar School, (to which an increased Grant was made from the Grammar School Fund,) was required to record Meteorological Observations, according to a form prepared by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and each County Council was required to procure the requisite Instruments, and the Chief

Superintendent was authorized to select, or obtain them from England. About one half of the County Councils have procured the Instruments required; but the taking and reporting of the Meteorological Observations is very onerous for one person, and that without special remuneration for doing so. The Reports forwarded have never been printed *in extenso*, on account of the expense,—although Abstracts of them have annually been published in the *Journal of Education*. There seems no necessity, or advantage, in having such Observations taken in every County; and it is proposed that those at the salient points throughout the Province should be selected,—say ten, or fifteen, not omitting those Counties whose Councils have procured the requisite Instruments. The Grammar School Law requires all School Reports to be made to the satisfaction of the Chief Superintendent. The law requires the Head Masters of the Senior Grammar Schools to report to him, and authorizes him to publish their Reports.

Such Reports, as well as the Grammar and Common School Reports, should be made to the satisfaction of the Officer required by Law to prepare the forms of them, to receive and publish them. But hitherto, the chief advantage arising from this provision of the Law, is to afford information to the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and which was highly spoken of by them. This year an abstract of these Returns has been furnished, as requested, to the Committee of the House of Assembly on Emigration.

13. By this Thirteenth Section, as now submitted, it will be seen that I have deferred to the doubts and objections which seemed to be entertained by some Members of the Administration, in regard to a Training Class of Teachers for the Grammar Schools, in connection with the Normal School; and that I only propose to provide for the important object of the efficient inspection of the Grammar Schools, and also for which there is no provision,—for the inspection of Separate Schools, and although specially authorized by law.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In order to promote greater efficiency in the preparation of candidates for matriculation in Queen's College University, it was agreed between the parties concerned to amalgamate the Collegiate School of the College with the Frontenac Senior County Grammar School at Kingston. In order still further to promote the success of this scheme, the authorities of Queen's College founded a number of Scholarships for Pupils in the City Common Schools, who might succeed in passing the examination from these Schools into the County Grammar School. It also founded Scholarships for Pupils of the Grammar School, who should successfully matriculate into the Queen's University. Under these circumstances, the Honourable Alexander Campbell, on behalf of Queen's College, wrote to the Chief Superintendent to know if the College should not have some voice in the management of the Grammar School. His Letter was as follows:—

We think in Kingston that, at the Seat of any of our Canadian Universities, where the Corporation of the University contributes pecuniarily, (or even where it does not,) that it should have a voice, by law, in the management of the Grammar School of that University Seat. In Kingston, the Queen's College contributes \$300 annually to the County Grammar School in Scholarships from the Common Schools, and also another sum, (\$120,) for Scholarships from the Grammar School into the University.

Will you consider the point?

A general clause in the Grammar School Bill might readily be framed, giving a University contributing a certain sum the right of naming say two Trustees of a Grammar School.

KINGSTON, March 1st, 1863.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

NOTE. Before considering the matter the Chief Superintendent received the following Letter from the Reverend Doctor Leitch on the same subject:—

I hope you will promote the interests of the College in reference to the Grammar School Bill, at present before the Legislature. Could not some clause be introduced in which Queen's College may have some Representative on the Grammar School Board, as long as it contributes to the support of the School. I would not for my own part lay much stress upon any Representative from the College, but my fear is that, with the present feeling of some of the Professors to the Grammar School, an attempt might be made to withdraw the present aid, if there is no organic Committee. Could there not be a clause inserted in the Bill to the effect that, as the Collegiate and the Grammar Schools have been amalgamated, and aid afforded to the Grammar School by Queen's College, a right to have one, or two, Members on the Board might be granted to Queen's College. Or, if it might be thought invidious to give any special privilege to Queen's College, there might be a right to representation granted to any party contributing to the Revenue of the School, or founding a Scholarship therein:—as in the case of the Hospital, where a certain amount of subscription means a vote. I think the experiment of amalgamation has turned out remarkably well, and it would be a pity if there was anything to break up the arrangement. We at present give £75 for Scholarships from the Common Schools, all of which go to the Revenue of the Grammar School. We also give £30 for Scholarships from the Grammar School to the College which, however, does not directly benefit the College. I hope you will if you think anything can be done, get Mr. Premier McDonald interested in this thing.

KINGSTON, March 3rd, 1863.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

NOTE. A reply was sent to Doctor Leitch to the effect that, however, desirable it might be to have a special representative of the College on the Kingston Grammar School Board, yet such an arrangement would conflict with the General Principle that the management of Grammar Schools was by law vested in the Municipal Councils. (A copy of this reply is not available. Editor.)

The following Letter was also written to Doctor Ryerson by Doctor Leitch:—

I have received a copy of your Circular to the Members or both Houses of the Legislature in reference to the Grammar School Act. (See page 294 herewith.)

I think it an admirably devised measure, and hope it will pass into law.

I write this merely to advert to a peculiarity of the Grammar School in Kingston. Last year our Collegiate School was amalgamated with the County Grammar School on the following conditions.

First. That certain Members proposed by the College should be put by the County Council on the Board of Trustees. This, of course, was only a matter of honour, and then could not be of any legal obligation.

Second. That we contributed £75 to the Salary of the Teacher and also gave £30, the latter in the shape of Scholarships to Pupils from the Grammar School to the College, which we have accordingly done.

I do not know if it would be feasible to propose that the College should have a right, (instead of being directly represented) to appoint some Members of the Grammar School Trustees, on the condition of the College continuing pecuniary support. The principle seems not to be essentially different from that on which such right is conferred on the County Council and the Town Council. The expediency of the step

is proved by the circumstances that the Grammar School has never thrived till the amalgamation of our Collegiate School with it was effected! But I can easily understand that there will be a difficulty in giving a privilege to any particular Institution, unless it comes under some general formula. It possibly may not be consistent, (as you say) with the Act to give the right of representative to any Body that contributes so much to the support of the School. Our £75 is given as Scholarships from the Common Schools to the Grammar School, and each Scholarship is just sufficient to pay the School wages. The whole sum goes into the pockets of the Teachers. The other sum returns chiefly to the College in the form of Fees. Some such clause as the following one would suit our purpose:—

“Any (Corporate) Body contributing to the Funds of the Grammar School, or establishing Scholarships from the Common School to the Grammar Schools, shall be entitled to have one representative on the Board of Grammar School Trustees for every —— pounds so contributed. . . .”

KINGSTON, 7th April, 1863.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

NOTE. The remainder of this Letter relating solely to the University Question is given on a subsequent page.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1863.

January 15th, 1863. The Vice Chancellor communicated the intelligence of the death of the Chancellor, when it was determined that, under the Statute, the Senate had no power to act until the vacancy be supplied.

Moved by Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Doctor Smith: Since the last Meeting of the Senate the lamented decease of the Honourable Mr. Justice Burns, Chancellor of the University, having occurred, the Senate desires to record its deep sense of the impartiality, judgment and fidelity with which the late Chancellor discharged his duties to the University, and of the severe loss which the Legal Profession and the whole Community has sustained in the removal of so able a Jurist and excellent a man. (Carried).

The Registrar was directed to communicate this Resolution to the Family of the Chancellor.

The Vice Chancellor was requested to communicate with the Provincial Secretary, respectfully informing the Government that, in consequence of the Chancellor's decease, the Senate are not legally constituted and are unable to proceed with business.

March 4th, 1863. The Honourable Skeffington Connor, LL.D., having been gazetted Chancellor of the University took his seat.

Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, enclosing the Commission of the Reverend William McClure appointed a Member of the Senate. Mr. McClure took his seat.

Read a Letter from the Bursar to the Vice Chancellor, enclosing a Communication addressed by him to the Government, with reference to the continued occupation of the old University Building as a Branch Lunatic Asylum, and a Letter of the Vice Chancellor to the Honourable the Attorney General on the same subject.

Read a Letter from the Bursar, enclosing a Communication addressed by him to the Government with reference to the continued overdraft on the Income of the University.

*The reply to this Letter was, in substance the same as the one noted on page 306 of which no copy is available Editor.

Read a Letter from Mr. T. H. Burkitt, stating that he was of the Third year's standing in Trinity College, and had also passed the Examinations in Civil Engineering in this University, that he is now desirous of presenting himself for the Degree of B.A.; and praying permission to do so, upon his taking the subjects appointed for ordinary Candidates, with the addition of History and Applied Chemistry.

Read a Memorial from fourteen Students of the Toronto School of Medicine, praying for a special Matriculation in March.

Mr. Adam Crooks gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Resolution to the following effect:—*

1. That the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General under the Royal Commission, dated the Twenty-eighth day of October, 1861, for examining into and reporting upon the financial affairs of the University and University College, have exceeded the authority and powers conferred upon them by the said Commission, in assuming to examine into and report upon questions affecting the organization and constitution of the University, as established by the University Amendment Act of 1853.

2. That the Senate on, or about the Fourteenth day of March gave certain Answers to interrogatories submitted to them by the said Commissioners, which Answers are appended to the said Report, and that the said Answers were so given by the Senate in ignorance of the real powers of the said Commissioners, and under the misapprehension that the said Commissioners, the Chairman thereof being the Vice Chancellor of the University, had full authority to submit the said interrogatories to the Senate.

3. That the Report of the said Commissioners is opposed to the true opinion and intent of the Senate, when it submitted such Answers to the said Commissioners, the opinion of the Senate being emphatically declared to be based upon the enactments contained in the University Act of 1853, which preserves to the University and University College such an Endowment for the purposes of a Collegiate Education, free from Denominational, or sectarian, control, as may be required by the Province for all time to come, and that it is only after such wants have been adequately supplied that there can be any Surplus of the Income of the Endowment applicable to other purposes, in accordance with the Fifty-fourth Section of the said Act, whereas, on the contrary thereof, the Report sets forth and recommends a scheme of Partition of the Endowment for the benefit of the Denominational Colleges therein mentioned, which is entirely opposed to the opinion of the Senate, and is utterly subversive of the principles contained in the University Act of 1853, and the whole course of Legislature with respect to the University of Toronto and its Endowment.

4. That a Memorial, in accordance with the above, be presented to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

Doctor Daniel Wilson gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Resolution relative to the course of English Literature after the year 1863.

Doctor W. T. Aikins gave notice of his intention to introduce a Statute providing for an additional Annual Matriculation Examination in the Medical Faculty to be held previous to the Annual Medical Examination in April, such Examination not to include the Honour subjects.

Doctor Daniel Wilson gave notice of a motion to give the usual gratuity of Thirty dollars to Mr. David Alderdice, for services rendered to the Senate at its Meetings in Upper Canada College.

The Vice Chancellor presented the Report of the Committee to whom Mr. Alexander Brown's application was referred.

*The Resolution here proposed by Mr. Adam Crooks in opposition to the Report of the University Commissioners are similar in purpose and object to those which he and others laid before a Public Meeting on the subject in March, 1863, as recorded on page 133 of this Volume.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor seconded by Doctor H. H. Croft: That the Report be read and adopted. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor gave notice that at the next Meeting he would move that the Salary of Mr. Alexander Brown, the Library Assistant, be raised to Seventy-five pounds per annum, such increase to take effect from the first of April next.

The Vice Chancellor introduced the Report of the Committee to whom had been referred the question relating to Doctor Michael Barrett's position with regard to the Boys from the Southern States, who are residing in the Boarding House of Upper Canada College, and from whose parents no payments have been received for a considerable time.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson: That the Report of the Committee be received and adopted. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Statute to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

The Vice Chancellor presented the Draft of the Annual Report of the Senate to the Governor General and gave notice that at the next Meeting he would move for its adoption.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor W. T. Aikins: That the prayer of the Memorial of the Students of the Toronto School of Medicine be assented to, and that there shall be an examination for Matriculants in Medicine before, or during the, next regular Examinations for Undergraduates in Medicine, such period of Examination to be determined by the Vice Chancellor, and that the Registrar be requested to inform the Examiners of the time at which such Examination shall take place. (Carried).

Moved by Doctor H. H. Croft, seconded by the Vice Chancellor: That the Petition of Mr. T. H. Burkitt, Student in Arts, be referred to a Committee consisting of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Doctor McCaul. (Carried).

Doctor W. T. Aikins gave notice of his intention to introduce a Statute at the next Meeting to divide the Examination for the Degree of M.B. into two Examinations, primary and final.

The Vice Chancellor stated that all the Examiners appointed for the present year had accepted their appointments except Doctor S. S. Nelles, who had declined the appointment, and Mr. Hunt, but that it was probable the latter Gentleman would yet accept.

Moved by Doctor Daniel Wilson, seconded by the Vice Chancellor: That Mr. Robert Sullivan, M.A., be Examiner in Metaphysics and Ethics, in room of Doctor Nelles resigned.

Moved in amendment by Doctor H. H. Croft, seconded by Doctor McMichael: That the name of the Reverend Doctor Beaven be substituted for that of Mr. Sullivan. (Carried).

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor W. T. Aikins: That the Letter of the Bursar, as to the Building occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum, be referred to a Committee, consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Wilson, Doctor Croft and Mr. Adam Crooks. (Carried).

March 12th, 1863. Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, notifying the Senate that the Reverend A. Fyfe, Mr. J. H. Morris, M.A. and Mr. D. E. Blake, M.A., had been appointed Members of the Senate and enclosing their Commissions.

The Vice Chancellor read the Annual Report of the Senate to the Governor General.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Willis: That the Annual Report now read be adopted. (Carried).

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Croft: That the salary of Mr. Alexander Brown, as Assistant in the Library and Museum be increased from Two

hundred dollars to Three hundred dollars per annum, and that such increase do take effect after the first of April next. (Carried).

Moved in amendment by Mr. D. E. Blake, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks: That the consideration of the Report be adjourned till after the Senate have taken action upon the Letter of the Bursar as to the overdraft of Income read at last Meeting.

It having been explained that the services rendered by Mr. Alexander Brown are indispensable, and that no efficient Person could be procured at a smaller salary, Mr. Blake obtained permission to withdraw his Amendment, and the original motion was carried.

Doctor McCaul presented the Report of the Committee to whom Mr. Burkitt's Memorial had been referred.

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by the Vice Chancellor: That the Report of the Committee on Mr. Burkitt's case be adopted, and that he be permitted to present himself at the Examination for the Degree of B. A., upon taking the subjects required for all Candidates, with the addition of History and Applied Chemistry. (Carried).

Moved by Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Mr. D. E. Blake: That the Letter of the Bursar, referring to the excess of the Expenditure of the University over Income, be referred to a Committee consisting of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, the Reverend Doctor Leitch, Doctor Lillie, and Doctor W. T. Aikins, Doctor L. W. Smith, the Mover and Seconder, to report upon, with instructions to suggest measures for the reduction of such Expenditure, and to confer with any Committee that may be appointed by the Council of University College with reference to its Expenditure.

Mr. Adam Crooks gave notice that at the next regular Session of the Senate, or at a Special Session, to be called for the purpose, he would introduce the Resolutions of which he had given notice at the last Meeting.

Moved by Mr. T. A. McLean, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith: That the Chancellor be requested to call a Special Session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the Resolutions of which notice has been given by Mr. Adam Crooks. (Carried).

Moved by Doctor Daniel Wilson, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks: That Mr. David Alderdice receive the same gratuity of Thirty dollars, as was voted to him last year for his services as Attendant on the Meetings of the Senate when held in Upper Canada College. (Carried).

Moved by Doctor Daniel Wilson, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie: That the subjects in Honours in English Literature of the Second and Fourth years, in so far as the Text-books have been defined for the years 1860-1864, inclusive, shall be the subjects from 1865-1869, inclusive. (Carried).

Doctor W. T. Aikins introduced the Statute relating to competition for Honours and Scholarships by certain Students in Medicine, of which notice was given during the December Session.

Doctor W. T. Aikins introduced the Statute of which he has given notice for dividing the Examination for the Degree of M. B. into two Examinations, primary and final.

Doctor W. T. Aikins gave notice that at the next Meeting he would introduce a Statute to modify the Curriculum in Medicine required of Candidates proceeding to the Degree of M. B.

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Aikins: That the drafts of the Statutes and the notice of motion introduced by Doctor Aikins be referred to a Committee, composed of Professor Croft, Professor Cherriman, Doctor W. T. Aikins, Doctor E. M. Hodder, Mr. Adam Crooks and Mr. D. E. Blake.

April 27th, 1863. The Reverend Doctor Barclay, Mr. T. J. Robertson, and the Reverend W. F. Checkley presented their Commissions, and took their seats as Members of the Senate.

A notice was read, calling this Special Meeting.

The Vice Chancellor presented the Report on the Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, C. E., be appointed Examiner in the Department of Civil Engineering, in the room of Mr. Gossage, who is unable to attend as Examiner. (Carried).

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by Mr. John Boyd: That the Report of the Vice Chancellor, relative to the Examination in Medicine be adopted. (Carried).

Read a Memorial of Mr. A. M. Lafferty and others, praying that additional marks should be assigned to the Department of Mathematics in the list for the Prince's Prize.

Moved by Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Wilson: That the Senate are of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the subjects, or in the values originally announced, for the Prince's Prize, which will affect the results of the approaching Examination. (Carried).

Mr. Adam Crooks proposed to take up the discussion of Resolutions, of which he had given notice.

Moved by the Reverend Doctor S. S. Nelles, seconded by Mr. T. J. Robertson: That the Resolutions of which notice has been given by Mr. Adam Crooks be postponed to some future Meeting of the Senate, and that the Senate do now adjourn till the 14th day of May next.

Moved in amendment by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Doctor Smith: That the Meeting adjourn till Friday, at half past seven P. M., at Upper Canada College, and that the Rigestar telegraph the same to all the Members beyond the reach of mail. (Carried).

May 1st, 1863. The Vice Chancellor announced to the Senate, the death of Doctor Skeffington Connor, the Chancellor, since the last Meeting.

Moved by Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith: That the Senate do testify its respect for the Memory of the deceased Chancellor, Mr. Justice Connor, and do now adjourn until Wednesday next, to meet at Upper Canada College at half past seven p. m., and that the Resolution, in respect of which this Meeting has been called, be then taken up. (Carried).

Moved by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Doctor Smith: That intimation of the adjourned Meeting be communicated to every Member, and that a Telegram be sent to those beyond the mail. (Carried).

Moved by Mr. J. J. Kingsmill, seconded by the Reverend William McClure: That this Senate desire to give expression of their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased Chancellor, and to show their sense of the great loss which the University has sustained in being deprived of the services of one so distinguished as a Scholar, and so well fitted to preside over the Provincial University, and that the Members of the Senate do meet at Upper Canada College tomorrow, at half past three o'clock p. m., to pay the last mark of respect to the memory of their deceased Chancellor, by attending his funeral, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Connor.

May 6th, 1863. The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate the following Letter, which he had received from the Bursar:

In answer to the question which you put to me, verbally, this forenoon, I have to inform you that, by Order-in-Council, approved on the 19th of August, 1858,—as explained and amended by another Order-in-Council, approved on the 18th day of September of the same year,—the stipends attached to the Professorships of

Greek and Latin, with Logic and Rhetoric,
Metaphysics and Ethics,
Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy,
Natural Philosophy,
History and English Literature,
Natural History,
Mineralogy and Geology, and
Modern Languages,

are fixed at \$2,000 per annum; with an increase of \$200 per annum after five years from the dates of the Commissions, and a further increase of \$200 per annum after each subsequent term of five years; until the maximum salary of £650, or \$2,600 per annum has been reached. The allowance to the President is, by the same Order, fixed at \$1,400 per annum; and that to the Vice President at \$400 per annum.

Doctor McCaul, Doctor Beaven and Professor Croft, have reached the maximum of \$2,600, as Professors, Doctor McCaul being also President, has the \$1,400 attached to that office; which makes his entire salary \$4,000 per annum; the amount which he had been previously allowed under a special Order-in-Council.

Professor Cherriman,
Professor Wilson,
Professor Hincks,
Professor Chapman, and

Professor Forneri, hold their Chairs by Warrants, dated on 28th of May, 1853. They have, therefore, had the benefit of the first increase of \$200, and their present salaries are \$2,200 per annum. On 28th of May, instant, they will be entitled to another rise of \$200. Their salaries for the next five years will, therefore, be \$2,400 per annum.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1863.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Mr. T. A. McLean, moved the adoption of the first of the Resolutions, of which he had given notice as follows:

That the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, under the Royal Commission, dated the Twenty-eighth day of October, 1861, for examining into and reporting upon the Financial Affairs of the University and University College in the contemplation of this Senate have exceeded the authority and powers conferred upon them by the said Commission in assuming to examine into and report upon questions affecting the organization and constitution of the University as established by the University Amendment Act of 1853.

Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Doctor Leitch, proposed in amendment the following Resolution.

That, as the Fifth Section of the Act respecting the University of Toronto, 22 Victoria, Chapter 62, expressly declares, that "The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and other Members of the Senate for the time being shall constitute the Senate of said University" and as this Senate held that, on the death of Chancellor Burns, no business could be legally transacted by it until after the appointment of a new Chancellor, and adjourned accordingly. Be it, therefore, Resolved that the Senate do now adjourn, until the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of a Chancellor, in the place of the late Chancellor Connor, recently deceased.

Mr. Adam Crooks rose to a point of order and objected that Doctor Ryerson's motion was not an Amendment, the question of the power of the Senate to transact business before the appointment of a Chancellor having been decided at the Meeting of which this is an adjournment.

The Vice Chancellor ruled that the Amendment was in order.

Moved by Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Mr. T. A. McLean: That the ruling of the Vice Chancellor upon the question of the Amendment by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, as being in order, be not concurred in by the Senate, but that such amendment be determined by the Senate as not being in order, and such Amendment is, therefore, disallowed. (Carried). Yeas, 18; Nays, 8.

It was then moved in amendment to Mr. Adam Crook's original Resolution by Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Mr. T. J. Robertson: That the Registrar be directed to transmit a copy of Mr. Crooks' proposed Resolutions to the Law Officers of the Crown, and to ask their opinion as to whether the Senate is invested with any legal authority to decide upon the conduct and proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the

Crown to investigate the affairs of the University and University College, and to report to the Governor-in-Council the results of their investigation. After some discussion upon the Amendment,

It was moved by the Reverend Doctor Jennings, seconded by Mr. Crooks: That this Meeting should be adjourned till three o'clock p. m. to-morrow, and then sit till six o'clock to be adjourned till half past seven p. m. (Carried).

May 7th, 1863. Mr. E. D. Blake, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, moved in Amendment to the First Resolution proposed by Mr. Crooks,

That the proposed modifications of the University Amendment Act of 1853, as adopted by the Senate, were suggested in reply to certain questions proposed by the Commissioners of Visitation, and that such answers were given in the belief that their Commission gave them authority to institute and report such enquiries, and, further, that the aforesaid modifications, so suggested and adopted, were in no wise intended to sanction, nor do they sanction, any scheme for the partition of the Endowment, or for the perpetual alienation of any portion of it for the benefit of any Institution other than the Provincial University and University College, Toronto.

Doctor Ryerson moved, in amendment to the said First Resolution, seconded by Doctor Leitch: That, in the Minutes of this Senate of October, 1856, there is the following record of the decision of the Governor-in-Council, as to the necessity of a Chancellor to the legal constitution of the Senate, and the illegality of its acts, when no Chancellor exists, namely:—"Read a Letter, dated the 10th day of September, 1856, from the Provincial Secretary, returning Statutes Numbers 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and informing the Senate that, in consequence of the vacancy in the office of Chancellor, His Excellency the Governor General had, in the meantime, withheld his assent to these Statutes, although approving of the subject matter of the Statutes."

That the decision of the Governor General-in-Council, in October, 1856, shows the opinion of the Law Advisers of the Crown at that time, on the illegality of the Senate's proceedings without a Chancellor; and the following Telegram from the present Attorney General to the Vice Chancellor shows the opinion of the First Law Adviser of the Crown at the present time on the same subject:—

"To the Honourable James Patton, Vice Chancellor, Toronto:—

"My opinion is that the Senate should not proceed to business until a Chancellor is appointed.

QUEBEC, 1st of May, 1863.

J. S. MACDONALD, Attorney General.

That the Senate declared itself of the same opinion as the late and present Officers of the Crown, when, after the decease of the late Chancellor Burns, it declined to proceed to business until after the appointment of a new Chancellor.

That, in view of the authorities and decisions herein above quoted, it is the duty of the Senate to adjourn until a Chancellor is appointed.

Mr. Crooks rose to a point of order, and objected that the question sought to be raised by the proposed Amendment had been determined before the present Meeting.

The Vice Chancellor ruled that the proposed Amendment was in order.

Moved by Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. McLean: That the ruling of the Vice Chancellor upon the amendment to the original Resolution being moved to-day by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Leitch, setting forth the vacancy in the Office of Chancellor, and moving for an adjournment on that account, be not concurred in, and that such amendment is declared to be not in order, and is hereby disallowed. Yeas, 13. Nays, 7. (Carried).

It being six o'clock the Senate then adjourned until half past seven.

The following Members were present at the evening Session. The Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Ryerson, Doctor Nelles, Doctor Croft, Doctor Wilson, Mr.

Cherriman, Doctor Aikins, Mr. Blake, Mr. Morris, Mr. McLean, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. McClure, Doctor Jennings, Doctor Barclay, Mr. Robertson, Doctor McMichael, Mr. Checkley, Doctor Smith.

Doctor Nelles, seconded by Doctor Barclay, proposed the following Amendment of the said first Resolution:—

That it appertains to the Government, and not to this Senate, to judge as to whether Officers appointed by Government and responsible to it, have exceeded their powers, in the discharge of their duties, or whether they have not faithfully and properly discharged their duties, that the Statute under which the Senate is constituted invests it with no authority, or right, to censure, or judge of the, conduct of the Government Commissioners of the University, any more than of the conduct of the Judges of the Land, or of any of the various Officers of the Government.

Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Mr. Robertson, proposed the following Amendment of the said First Resolution, proposed by Mr. Crooks: That the power of the Queen, or Her Majesty's Representatives, especially constituted by law as Visitors of a University, or College, involves the undoubted right to enquire into everything affecting the efficiency, or inefficiency of such University, or College; that the University Commissioners, having been expressly invested by their Commission with all the Visitatorial authority of the Sovereign, had undoubtedly the right of the widest discretion in their inquiries and recommendations; and that every good system and proceeding must gain by the most minute and thorough investigation.

Doctor Leitch, seconded by Doctor Nelles, proposed the following Amendment to the said First Resolution, proposed by Mr. Crooks: That the Seventy-eighth Section of the Consolidated University Act provides that "After paying the charges of management, the Governor General-in-Council may appropriate yearly the sum required to defray the current expenses of the University of Toronto, including Scholarships, Rewards and Prizes, and to defray the current expenses of the University College; including, in both cases, the care, maintenance and ordinary repairs of the property assigned for the use of said University, or College, and with power in the Governor-in-Council to decide what shall be deemed ordinary repairs as distinguished from permanent improvement." That the Eighty-first Section of the said Act of 1853 provides, that "any Surplus of the said University Income Fund remaining at the end of any year, after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a Fund to be, from time to time, appropriated by Parliament for Academical education in Upper Canada.

That in accordance with the provisions of the University Act of 1853, the Senate answered the questions of the Commissioners; and disclaims having given any Answers to the questions of the Commissioners which are not based upon the provisions of the University Act of that year.

Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Doctor Nelles, proposed the following Amendment to the said First Resolution, proposed by Mr. Crooks: That the Commissioners, in the course of their inquiries, addressed to the Chancellor of the University three Questions, which the Chancellor communicated to the Senate for its consideration, and which Questions were as follows:—

"I. Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the reasons."

"II. Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory; and if so, state the reasons."

"What system of affiliation do you consider most satisfactory with reference to the following points:—

"1. The mode of securing an equal standard of education.

"2. The principle of the apportionment of Funds from public sources.

"3. The exercise of University powers by affiliated Colleges.

"4. The composition of the General University Board."

That, on the 12th of March, 1862, on motion of Mr. T. A McLean, seconded by Doctor Nelles, the Senate appointed the following Members as a Committee to prepare and report Answers to the foregoing questions, namely, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Leitch, Doctor Willis, Mr. Cayley, Doctor Ryerson, Vicar General McDonell, Doctor Lillie, Mr. Crooks, Doctor Barrett, Doctor Nelles and Mr. McLean. That in the evening of the 14th of March, 1862, the Senate met, when the following Members were present, namely, Vice Chancellor Patton, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Willis, Doctor Ryerson, Mr. Jones, Doctor Barrett, Mr. Thomson, Mr. McLean, Doctor L. W. Smith, Mr. Crooks, Doctor Nelles, Doctor Lillie, Vicar General McDonell, Doctor Leitch, Doctor Jennings, Doctor Herrick, Doctor Wilson, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Cayley, Doctor Croft and Mr. Cherriman.

That Doctor McCaul, as Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on the Answers to the questions of the Commissioners, which Answers were severally adopted, *nemine contradicente*, by the Senate, having been respectively moved and seconded as follows:

First Answer to the first Question in part was moved by Doctor Leitch, seconded by Doctor Willis.

Second Answer to the remainder of the first Question was moved by Doctor Jennings, seconded by Doctor Lillie.

Answer to the second Question was moved by Mr. Cayley, seconded by Doctor Ryerson.

First clause of Answer to the third Question was moved by Doctor Smith, seconded by Mr. McLean.

Second clause of Answer to the third Question was moved by Doctor Nelles, seconded by Doctor Herrick.

Third clause of Answer to the third Question was moved by Vicar General McDonell, seconded by Doctor Herrick.

That the Report was unanimously adopted as a whole, on motion of Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Ryerson, when Mr. Crooks moved, seconded by Doctor Smith, to add the following words, which was agreed to, namely, "In connection with these Answers the Senate would further beg to suggest that, in any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, a Convocation shall be created, composed of the Graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may think fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University."

That the Answers to the Questions proposed by the Commissioners are as follows:—

I. The Senate are of opinion that it is desirable to have one University Board for Upper Canada, which may be designated "The University of Upper Canada," to which certain Colleges, such as are hereinafter stated should be affiliated.

Among the advantages of this arrangement may be mentioned: The fixing of the value of the Degrees, the promotion of emulation among affiliated Colleges, and the testing of the merits of different modes of instruction.

II. The present system of affiliation under the Statute is unsatisfactory, as it is practically inoperative, no sufficient inducements are held out for those Colleges, which possess University powers, to give up, or restrict them, the absence of limitation relative to the number and composition of the Senate is also objectionable.

III. (1) The Colleges affiliated under the University Board should be those which adopt a common Curriculum, prescribed by a General University Board,—which submit their Students for simultaneous examination by Examiners appointed by such Board, and which should have a competent staff of Professors for giving instruction in the curriculum.

(2) The Senate would suggest that whatever sums the Legislature may see fit to set apart in aid of the Colleges affiliated by the University Act, exclusive of University College, should be divided into three equal parts, two of these to be divided equally among such Colleges, the other to be distributed in proportion to the beneficial results effected by such College. It is to be understood that this suggestion is not intended to interfere with the Endowment of University College, it being the opinion of the

Senate that University College has a first claim to a fixed Endowment, amply sufficient to its support in its present state of efficiency; and that it should have the power to establish Faculties of Law and Medicine, and the same support which is granted to corresponding Faculties in other Colleges, and also that it should be placed, as to University powers, on a par with them.

(3) Such exercise should be limited to conferring Degrees on such of their Students as may have passed the prescribed Examination in the University of Upper Canada, except in the Faculty of Divinity.

(4) The number of the Members of the Senate should be determined by the number of affiliated Colleges, one third to be Heads of such Colleges, one third to be elected by the Graduates of each College, and one third to be appointed by the Provincial Government.

IV. In connection with these Answers, the Senate would further beg to suggest, that, in any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, a Convocation should be created composed of the Graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may see fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University.

That whether the Commissioners had authority, or not, to ask the Questions which they proposed to the Chancellor of the University, cannot alter the nature of the opinions unanimously expressed by this Senate, as to the proper Constitution of a Senate and a system of University Education for Upper Canada.

The last amendment was then put and lost on the following division: Yeas, 6; Nays, 15.

The next preceding amendment was put and lost on the following division: Yeas, 6; Nays, 15.

The next preceding amendment was then put and lost on the same division.

The next preceding amendment was then put and lost on the same division.

The next preceding amendment was then put and carried unanimously, Doctor Barclay being excused from voting.

By leave of the Senate, Mr. Crooks withdrew the second Resolution, of which he had given notice.

Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. McLean, then moved the adoption of the Third of his Resolutions, having first, by leave of the Senate, altered the same so as to read as follows:—

That the Report of the said Commissioners is opposed to the opinion of the Senate, this opinion being emphatically declared to be based upon the enactments contained in the University Act of 1853, which preserve to the University and University College such an endowment for the purpose of a Collegiate education free from Denominational or sectarian control as may be required by the Province for all time to come; and that it only after such wants have been adequately supplied that there can be any surplus of the Income of the Endowment applicable to other purposes, in accordance with the Fifty-fourth Section of the said Act,—whereas, on the contrary thereof, the Report sets forth and recommends a scheme of partition of the Endowment for the benefit of the Denominational Colleges therein mentioned, which is entirely opposed to the opinion of the Senate, and is utterly subversive of the principle contained in the University Act of 1853, and the whole course of Legislation with respect to the University and its Endowment. (Carried) Yeas, 13; Nays, 6.

Mr. Adam Crooks, seconded by Mr. T. A. McLean, moved: That a Memorial, in accordance with the Draft herewith submitted be presented to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, and that a Committee, consisting of Doctor McCaul, Doctor Lillie, Doctor McMichael, Doctor Aikins, Mr. Adam Crooks, M. T. A. McLean and Mr. D. E. Blake, be instructed to prepare such a Memorial and to forward the same to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, and that the Registrar be directed to forward the same.

Mr. Adam Crooks introduced the Draft of a Memorial to the Governor General which was unanimously adopted.

Moved by Doctor Ryerson, seconded by Doctor Leitch: That the foregoing Resolutions and Amendments, with the yeas and nays, be published for general information, which was lost. Yeas, 6; Nays, 12.

June 5th, 1863. The Registrar read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, informing the Senate that the Honourable Joseph Curran Morrison, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, had been duly appointed and gazetted Chancellor.

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Senate proceeded to the Convocation Hall, where Degrees were conferred, and Scholars and Matriculants admitted, as recorded in the Book of Convocation.

October 8th, 1863. The Vice Chancellor presented his Report on the result of the recent Matriculation Examinations, from which it appeared that, in Arts, 46 Candidates had presented themselves, of whom 42 were passed; in Medicine 28, of whom 25 were passed; in Law 5, of whom 4 were passed.

Several Students were recommended for Scholarships and General Proficiency in Arts.

The Report referred to the case of Mr. McBain, who was reported by the Janitor as having been detected in using, and apparently making extracts from, a Book, while in the Examination Hall, and recommended that some action should be taken in the matter.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That the Vice Chancellor's Report be received and adopted. (Carried).

Doctor W. T. Aikins introduced the Report of the Committee to whom the proposed Statute relative to Degrees and Scholarships in Medicine had been referred.

Moved by Doctor Aikins, seconded by Doctor McCaul: That the report of the above Committee be received and adopted. (Carried).

Moved by Doctor Aikins, seconded by Mr. McClure: That the Statute, altered in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor informed the Senate Mr. Idington had withdrawn his Memorial.

Read a Letter from Mr. William Middleton, praying to be admitted *ad eundem statum*, and enclosing a Certificate of the Principal of Victoria College, dated the 10th of October, 1860.

The Vice Chancellor read a Letter which he had received from the Principal of Victoria College, stating that Mr. Middleton was no longer a Student of good standing in Victoria College, he having left under censure, but stating that upon explanations and apologies being given by Mr. Middleton he would be prepared to grant a sufficient Certificate.

December 3rd, 1863. Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, informing the Senate that the Reverend Doctor Helmuth, Principal of Huron College, had been appointed a Member of the Senate, and enclosing his Commission.

The Vice Chancellor gave notice, that, at the next Meeting, he would introduce a Statute, providing for the payment of Three hundred dollars, (\$300), per annum as Salary to the present Lecturer on Chemistry and Physiology in Upper Canada College.

Doctor Wilson gave notice that at the next Meeting he would move a Resolution to determine the subjects in Honours, in English Literature, in the Faculty of Law.

Doctor Wilson, for Professor Cherriman, gave notice, that, at the next Meeting, he would move for the appointment of a Committee to draw up a Code of Instruction to Examiners.

Doctor L. W. Smith gave notice, that, at the next Meeting, he would move a Resolution that Mr. David Alderdice, the Messenger in attendance on the Senate, be paid the sum of dollars for his services during the year 1863.

The Vice Chancellor gave notice, that, at the next Meeting, he would move for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the claim made by the Reverend Walter Stennett for certain monies expended by him upon the Principal's Residence during his term of Office.

The Vice Chancellor read a Letter from Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.E., recommending that action should be taken for the purpose of procuring such an Amendment of the Land Surveyor's Act that the time spent by Students in the Department of Civil Engineering in the University may be allowed by the Board of Examiners.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Wilson: That the Letter of Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, C.E., be referred to a Special Committee consisting of the Vice Chancellor, Doctor Wilson, Professor Cherriman, Professor Croft and Mr. Adam Crooks, with instructions to draft a Memorial to the Legislature, praying for the alteration in the law affecting Civil Engineering. (Carried.)

The Vice Chancellor read a Communication from Mr. C. H. Connor, praying that he may be allowed his Matriculation in Medicine, and that the Scholarship in that Faculty be awarded to him.

Read a Memorial from Mr. Daniel F. Mooney, praying that, inasmuch as he had unavoidably been prevented from attending the last Matriculation Examination in Law he should be allowed to present himself for the First Year's Examinations in May, and the Matriculation Examination in the following September.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Wilson: That the Registrar be instructed to inform Mr. Daniel Mooney that they cannot grant the prayer of his Memorial.

December 4th, 1863. Read a Letter from the Reverend Doctor Nelles, withdrawing all objection to Mr. William Middleton's admission *ad eundem statum*.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Smith: That Mr. William Middleton, Matriculant of the University of Victoria, be admitted *ad eundem statum*, as an Undergraduate of the First year. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Wilson, seconded by Mr. Crooks: That the Historical Dramas of Shakespeare, required in English Honours in the Faculty of Law shall be for the Fourth year, 1863-4, Henry V.; 1864-5, Richard III.; 1865-6, Henry VIII.; 1866-7, King John; 1867-8, Richard II.; 1868-9, Henry IV., parts I. and II. (Carried.)

Professor Cherriman gave notice, that he would introduce at the next Meeting of the Senate, a Resolution to alter some of the Text Books for Examination in the Department of Mathematics.

Moved by Professor Cherriman, seconded by Mr. Cockburn: That the following be a Committee to draw up and report to the Senate a Code of Instructions for the guidance of Examiners in conducting the University Examinations, Doctor McCaul, Doctor McMichael, Doctor Aikins and the Mover and Seconder. (Carried.)

The Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute relating to the Lectureship in Chemistry in Upper Canada College.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Smith: That the above Statute be read a first time. (Carried.)

Moved by Doctor Smith, seconded by Doctor McMichael: That the sum of Thirty dollars be paid to Mr. David Alderdice for his services in attending the Meetings of the Senate and Committee Meetings for the year 1863. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Smith: That several Gentlemen named be appointed Examiners for the year 1864.

Moved in amendment by Doctor Aikins, seconded by Professor Croft: That Doctor Philbrick's name be substituted for that of Doctor Berriman, as Examiner in Medicine in the Department of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. The original Resolution, as amended, was then unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, seconded by Doctor Aikins: That Mr. Charles Connor be allowed his standing in the Matriculation Examination in Medicine, as he has passed an examination in all the subjects to the satisfaction of the Examiners.

Mr. Adam Crooks gave notice, that, at the next Meeting of the Senate he would move for the appointment of a Committee to whom may be referred the Letter of the Bursar relative to excess of the Expenditure of the University over Income, and that

such Committee be empowered to suggest measures for the reduction of such Expenditure.

Doctor Aikins gave notice, that, at the next Meeting of the Senate, he would introduce a Statute amending the subjects required for the Degree of M.B.

December 5th, 1863. Read a Memorial from Doctor Barrett, stating that the sum of \$366.88 (was his share of Boarding House Fees for the year ending 30th June, 1862,) and praying that such measures may be taken as may be necessary for the prompt payment of the same.

Doctor Aikins gave notice, that, at the next Meeting, he will introduce a Statute in reference to the payment of the Superintendent of the Upper Canada Boarding House certain moneys overdue for the year ending June, 1862.

Moved by Doctor Smith, seconded by Mr. Crooks: That the Statute relating to the Lectureship in Chemistry and Physiology in Upper Canada College be read a second time and passed. (Carried.)

Mr. Cockburn gave notice, that he would introduce a Resolution amending the Resolution regarding the salary paid to the Superintendent of Upper Canada College Boarding House.

December 24th, 1863. The Vice Chancellor introduced the Report of the Committee on Upper Canada College, relative to the claim of the Reverend Walter Stennett for compensation on account of certain fixtures.

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. McLean: That the Library Committee shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the President of University College, Professor Croft, Professor Wilson, Doctor Lillie and Mr. Cockburn. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Smith: That the Committee for the Superintendence of the University Grounds shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the President of University College, Mr. McLean and Mr. Crooks. (Carried.)

Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Smith: That the Committee for the Management of the Observatory shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Professor Cherriman and Mr. Morris.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

REPORTS OF THE SENATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1863.

I. REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND VISITOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

May It Please Your Excellency:

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto have the honour to present their Report for the year 1863.

We have the satisfaction of being able to report to Your Excellency an increase in the whole number of Students examined in the various Faculties during this year. In 1862, the whole number examined was 195, while this year there were 209, exclusive of the rejected Candidates, videlicet: Faculty of Law, 22; Faculty of Medicine, 60; Faculty of Arts, 123; Civil Engineering, 3; Agriculture, 1. Total, 209.

From a comparison of this Table with the Class Lists of 1862, it will be seen that, while the number of Students submitting themselves to examination has thus increased,

the number of Matriculants has remained about the same. From this circumstance we draw the gratifying inference that a larger number are now availing themselves of the whole University course than was the case in former years. We have formerly had occasion to regret that the number of Students who completed this course was disproportionate to the number who entered upon it; but the figures of this year furnish satisfactory proof that the tendency to leave before completing the course is on the decline.

The numbers in Medicine and Arts have increased, while those in Law have diminished, owing no doubt, to the continued operation of the change effected by the Provincial Statute, to which we referred in our last Annual Report.

In Civil Engineering, the number of Candidates is far below the average. We believe that this is due to the fact that but few young men are adopting this profession at present, but still more to the circumstance that no advantage, or privilege, is accorded by law to Students who have succeeded in obtaining a Diploma in this Department. We would respectfully venture to suggest that, if the law relating to the admission of Provincial Land Surveyors were altered in such a way that a service of only two years, instead of three, should be required of Candidates having a Diploma, a great improvement might be anticipated in this Department of the University.

During this year we were called upon to deplore the loss of another Chancellor in the person of the Honourable Mr. Justice Connor. By his premature death the University lost a warm friend and a firm supporter, from whose abilities and zeal we had every reason to expect important assistance in the discharge of our duties.

TORONTO, May, 1864.

JAMES PATTON, Vice Chancellor.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON THE OBSERVATORY.

Your Committee desire to present the Director's Report, and to express to the Senate their continued satisfaction at the manner in which the Observatory is conducted. Your Committee would call the attention of the Senate to the published Volume of Magnetical Observations, now laid on the Table, which cannot fail to increase the reputation which the Observatory already enjoys. They congratulate the Senate on the circumstance that the publication has been effected out of the current expenditure of the Observatory, without drawing on the University Fund; and further, that a sufficient balance is still left on hand, wherewith to complete the publication of the Meteorological Observations. Your Committee think it only due to the Director to state, that this publication has been completed in advance of the publication by the Imperial Government of the Observations made previous to the transfer of the Observatory to the Province.

TORONTO, June 21st, 1864.

J. B. CHERRIMAN, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FOR 1863.

May It Please Your Excellency:

The College Council have the honour to present their Annual Report for the year 1863.

Since 1854, the following Degrees have been conferred by the University of Toronto on Students of this College:—M.D., 2; M.A., 35; LL.B., 6; M.B., 11; B.A., 98. Diplomas in Civil Engineering have been obtained by 3; and Diplomas in Agriculture by 3.

The regular Students of the College are those who have passed the Matriculation Examination in any University in Her Majesty's dominions, or in this College.

In addition to these, Non-matriculated Students are permitted to attend any Course of Lectures which they may prefer, with the consent of their respective Professors.

Non-matriculated Students, attendants on Lectures, are divided into two classes,

denominated "Students" and "Occasional Students"; the latter term is applied to those who attend but one Course of Lectures; the former to those who attend more than one.

The total number of Students who attended Lectures during the past year is 282, exclusive of 20 Students who attended a Course of Lectures on Agriculture during a portion of the year, 187,—Matriculated, and 95 Non-matriculated and "Occasional" Students. Of the Matriculated Students, 30 were permanent residents of Toronto. The subjoined Table shews the varieties of their Religious belief:—Church of England, 76; Canada (Free) Presbyterian Church, 59; Methodists, 20; Presbyterian Church (of Scotland), 17; Baptists, 7; Congregationalists, 5; Church of Rome, 1; Jew, 1; Lutheran, 1.

The progressive advancement of the Institution in the number of Students is manifested in the subjoined Table:—

	Matriculated Students.	Non-matriculated Students.	Occasional. Students.	Total.
1854-1855	28	2	80	110
1855-1856	35	...	110	145
1856-1857	37	17	72	126
1857-1858	56	32	104	192
1858-1859	63	32	73	168
1859-1860	80	39	69	183
1860-1861	129	37	59	225
1861-1862	153	45	57	260
1862-1863	162	63	57	282
1863-1864	187	49	46*	282

As the Report which was submitted for the year 1862 contained full information relative to the course of study pursued in the College, the Terms, Examination, Lectures and Fees, and no change has been made therein during 1863, the Council deem it better to omit such statements in their present Report, as involving unnecessary repetition.

TORONTO, June, 1864.

JOHN McCaul, President.

ALLOWANCE ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR HENRY SCADDING, CLASSICAL MASTER OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM DOCTOR SCADDING TO DOCTOR RYERSON, 1863.

Understanding that you were in Quebec, I have taken the liberty to ask you, should you find it not very inconvenient or impracticable to do so, to speak to Mr. J. S. Macdonald, or which ever one of the Ministry it may be, who charges himself with the affairs of the University of Toronto,—in relation to the Statute of the Senate passed in my behalf, now more than twelve months ago, and sent down, supported by a special explanatory Memorial.

This matter was left unattended to by the late Ministry on their retirement from office; and up to this time I remain without receiving any benefit from the action of the Senate.

The Funds of Upper Canada College are, I know, not in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Buchan will make the most of this difficulty; and Mr. Macdonald is committed to economy. Still—for others, with fewer claims perhaps, and less real necessity—the same obstacles existing—much was done when their connexion with Upper Canada College ceased.

I unfortunately have not had it in my power to press my case urgently, in the proper quarters.

* Exclusive of 20 Students in Agriculture, who are not counted, as their Course of study did not extend over a whole Academic Term.

Disordered nerves and other ailments, positively induced by long persistence in duties which I found trying, obliged me to resign. I might have obtained a lengthened leave of absence, had I not been assured that the Senate would at least do what, by their Statute, they did,—but which I did not expect would prove ineffectual. I have, moreover, lately been compelled to relinquish even Ministerial duty for a time, and, to my great inconvenience, to provide a Substitute. The Grant of the Senate, if realized, would be a very great boon,—as it would enable me to leave Toronto, temporarily,—which would be of the greatest advantage to me.

While the Parliamentary Session is going on, it will be in vain, I fear, to expect attention to be given to a matter so minute and personal. And you will see, perhaps, that it will be judicious not to do, or say, anything on the subject just now. Hearing that you were on the spot, however, it suddenly occurred to me to address you, as a Member of the Senate, and I feel sure that you will, on reviewing all the circumstances, kindly pardon the intrusion.

More than twelve months have elapsed since the action of the Senate in my case. Last Summer would have been employed by me in endeavouring by travel to refit myself for active duty, had my hope and expectation been fulfilled. This Summer I shall be obliged to lose in like manner, if I fail in obtaining the necessary sanction to the Statute.

I think, in the case of Mr. George M. Evans,—when he, after a very brief service, left Upper Canada College,—his retiring allowance was spread over a period of one, or two, years. The suggestion that this might be done, in regard to myself, might perhaps facilitate the accomplishment of my wishes.

This certainly might be done, as my retirement opened the way to an annual retrenchment in the expenditure of the Institution.

Begging of you once more, to excuse the liberty which I have taken in troubling you with my affairs.

TORONTO, April 24th, 1863.

HENRY SCADDING.

(NOTE. The recommendation of the Senate in Doctor Scadding's case was soon afterwards concurred in by the Government.)

APPENDIX TO THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

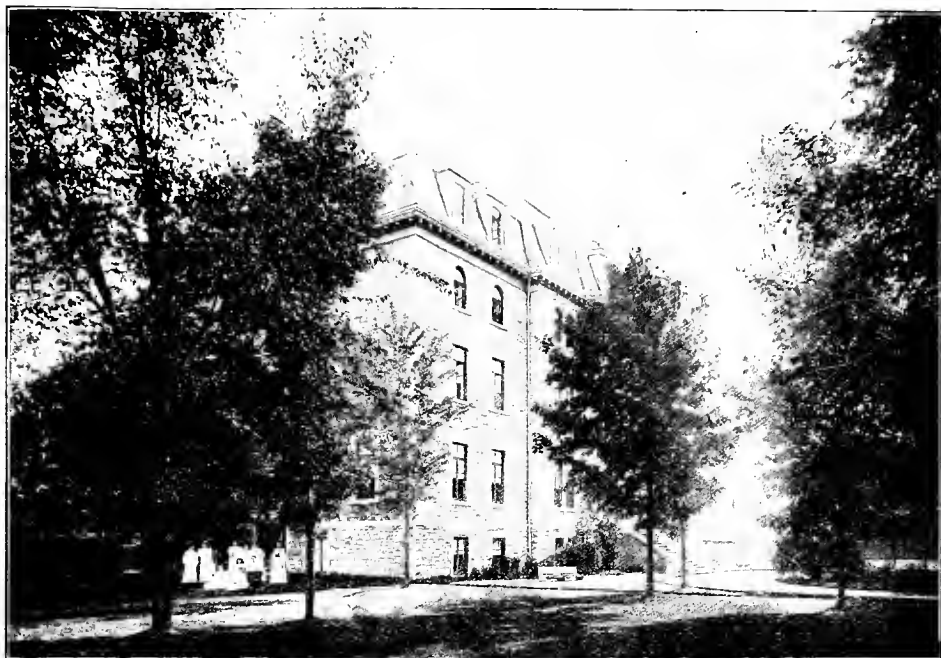
The Ottawa Ladies' College is a Collegiate School for girls and young ladies. It combines thoroughness in education with wholesome and refining influences, and aims to develop strong, intelligent, cultured and useful womanhood.

The College was established in 1869, at the Meeting for which, many of the leading citizens took part. It was incorporated in the same year, and was opened as a College in September, 1872, with the Reverend John Laing, M. A., as Principal.

The enterprise owed much of its success to the energy of Reverend Doctor Moore, then Pastor of Bank Street Church. In 1879, the Board of Directors applied for and received the recognition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and, in 1888, the Assembly authorized the Board of French Evangelization to purchase the College for the purpose of developing it into an English-French School, in connection with that Mission. From 1889 to 1897 it continued under the auspices of the Board as Coligny College. The number of young women of French origin who took advantage of the education thus offered was comparatively limited. It was, therefore, deemed better that it should revert to its original design.

In 1897, the College was transferred by the Assembly to a Board of Trustees, to be carried on for the higher education of young women, under religious and social influences. Its Graduates are to be found everywhere throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, and, by their influence in the Church, in their Homes, and in society amply vindicate the wisdom of those who brought it into existence, and the attention given to it by those who have since been called to manage its affairs.

The present Lady Principal is Mrs. Grant Needham, who has under her a staff of competent and experienced Teachers. The Reverend Doctor Armstrong has been President for some years, and under his efficient supervision many beneficial changes



THE LADIES' COLLEGE, OTTAWA.



THE COLLEGE TENNIS COURT.



THE COLLEGE ART ROOM.



THE COLLEGE DOMESTIC SCIENCE ROOM.

have been wrought. The various courses are up-to-date in their arrangement and efficiency, and nothing is lacking to make the College worthy of the confidence and support of the Public.

As far as circumstances will permit the surroundings are those of a well ordered and refined family life. In the management of the College the moral sense of the pupils is appealed to, and they are taught to do right from the highest and purest motives.

Whilst there is watchfulness on the part of the Principal and her Assistants over the conduct of the Pupils, it is a watchfulness prompted by affection and a sincere desire to promote the moral and intellectual development of those committed to their charge. Only such restrictions are thrown around the Pupils as are necessary for their health and for the orderly conduct of the College.

The College Building is in a pleasant locality, with extensive grounds, giving ample room for fresh air and physical exercise. The halls and corridors are spacious. The rooms are constructed so as to give ample breathing space to each pupil. The ceilings are high, and great care has been taken in regard to light, heat and ventilation.

It is the aim of the College to secure as far as possible, that those educated within its walls, should become healthy, well developed and strong women. The grounds afford ample facilities for outdoor exercise and are provided with croquet lawns, lawn tennis courts, basket-ball, etc. A skating rink is provided in winter.

The Art Department is well filled with casts and various art studies. The Directress gives, during the Session, a course of familiar talks on Art and Artists.

In Domestic Science, (1), a course in practical and scientific Cookery is given; also (2), one in Household Economics, and, (3), two courses in Plain Sewing. During the last term a Special Class is formed for cutting and making garments; (4), a course in Art Needlework, including lace work, embroidery, etcetera; (5), the essential elements of Nursing are taught in this Department. A course of appropriate Medical Lectures are given during the term, including First Aids to the Injured, etcetera.

The Course in Psychology, which is given, is of special value to any Pupil, who may afterwards be engaged in Public, or Sunday, School Teaching.

In the Department of Elocution, attention is given to the Voice, Articulation, Expression, etcetera. A Special Course in Shakespearian interpretation is also given.

The Commercial Department embraces Stenography, Typewriting and Commercial Arithmetic.

The Special Courses of the College include:—

I. An advanced Course in English Literature covering chiefly the work for Senior Matriculation.

II. An advanced Course in French covering chiefly the work for Senior Matriculation and conversation.

III. A Special Course in Domestic Science taking up Cooking, Foods, Household Economics, Sanitation, etcetera.

IV. A Special Course in Home-Nursing, Emergencies and Hygiene.

V. Also Selective Courses and Special branches of Study for those desiring a finishing course of one, or more, years.

NOTE. The Canadian Conservatory of Music has been formed in a Building adjoining the College.

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